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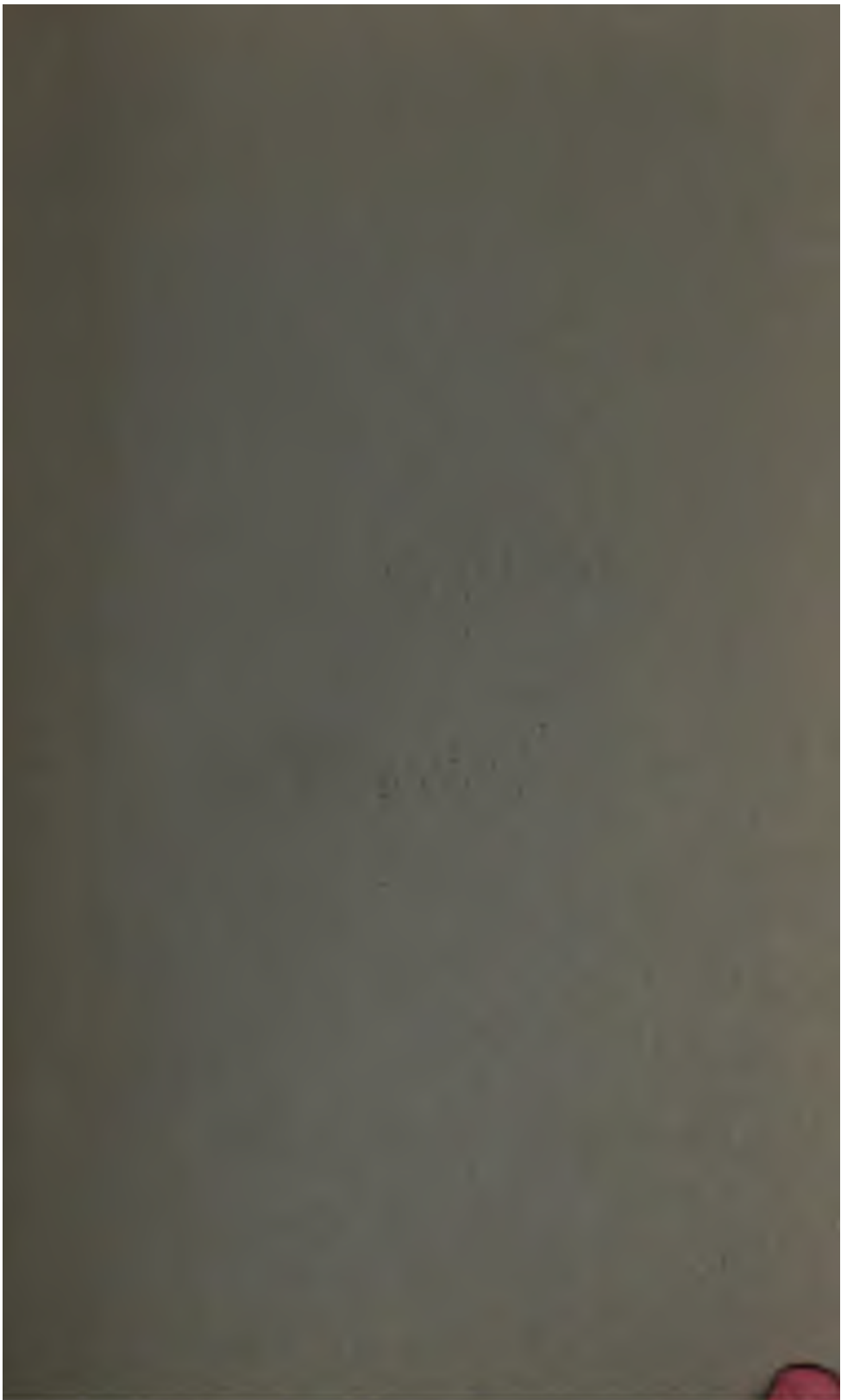
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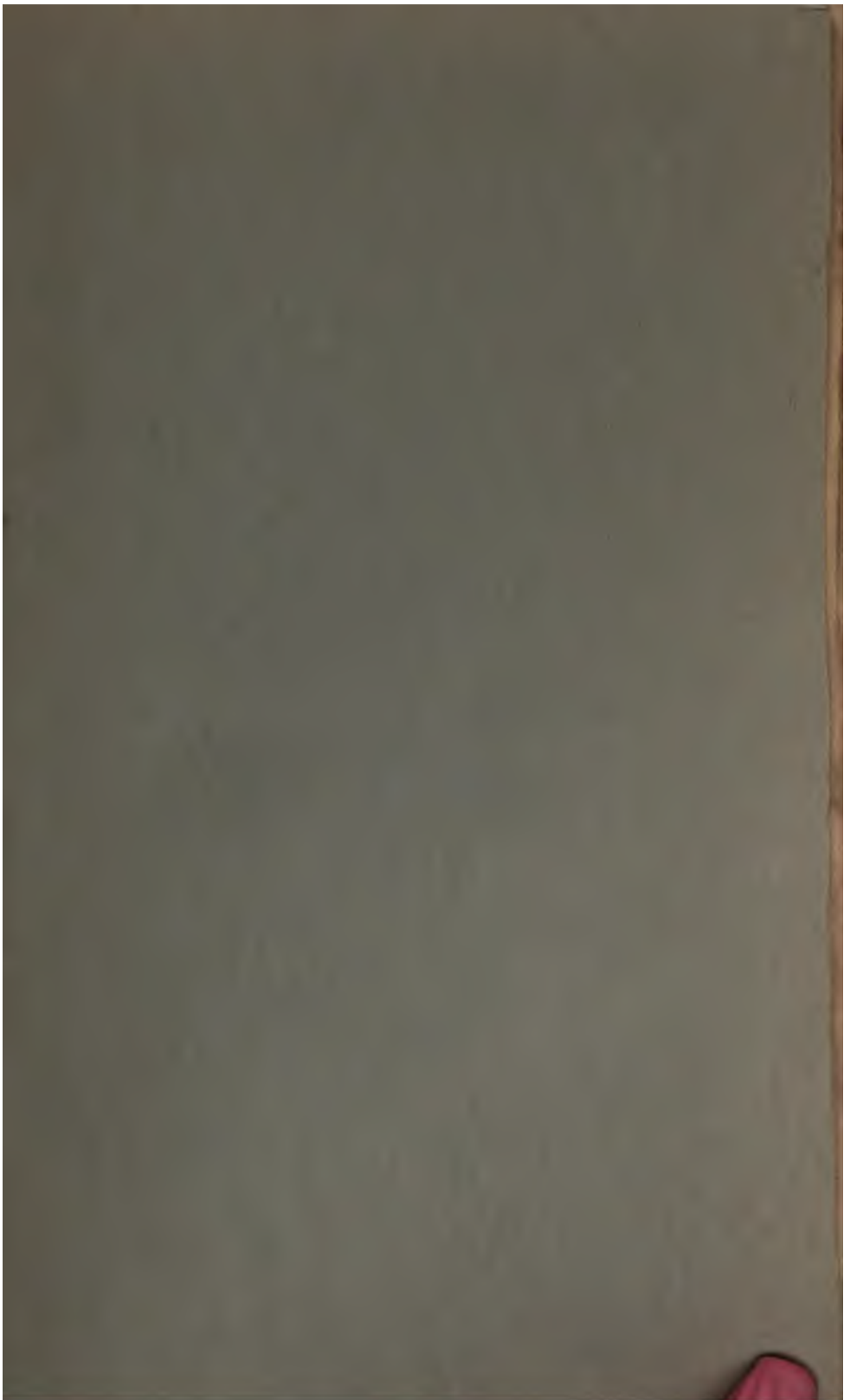
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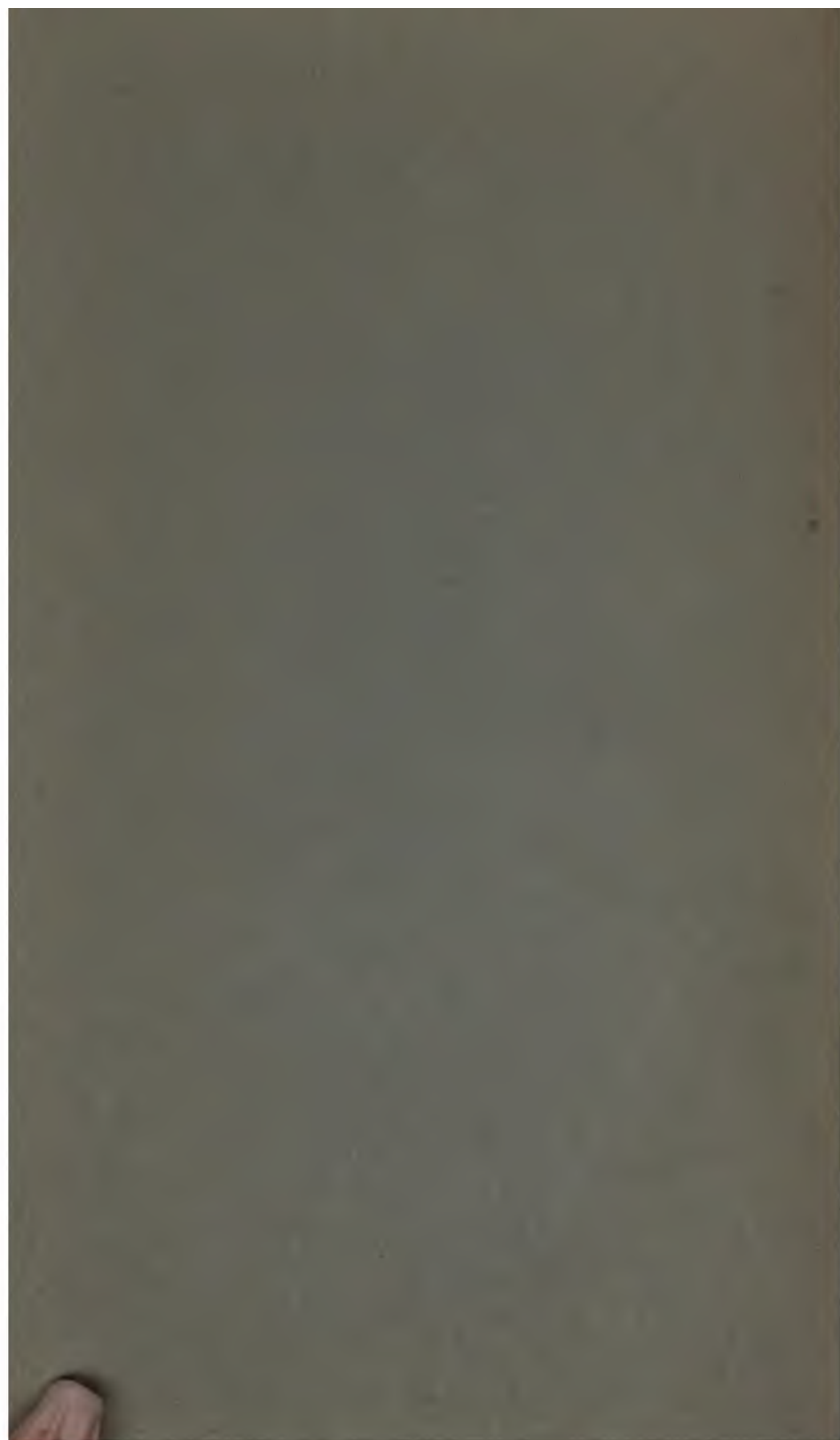


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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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they, satisfied if what was produced may purchase satisfaction, and doubly rewarded if we find—our great object, we confess—increased demand attend upon our labour.

It is true that there is a labour which physics pain, and such a labour of love should be found in literature. It is said of Jacob that he served seven years for Rachel, and that they seemed to him but as a few days, for the love that he bare her. Time, depend upon it, did not fly with him because he experienced delight in watering his uncle Laban's sheep, but because there was a fair partner in his toil, sweet meetings at well-sides, communings in the fields at even-tide, and the sure and certain recompense for all at the end. Like Jacob, too, we are willing to labour, meet with much attendant on our toil that sweetens life, and hope, as *he* hoped, with Leah in possession, for Rachel in prospect. Like him, if we have achieved much, we shall endeavour to deserve more, and if the Rachel of our hopes be the consequent award of our endeavours—a consummation which we aim to achieve by renewed exertions—gratitude will lend increased vitality to the yet juvenile and vigorous heart of

SYLVANUS URBAN.



THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JANUARY, 1853.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

T. E. T. wishes to obtain information as to the father of the family described in an entry in the Parish Register of Islington, Middlesex, whereof the following is an exact copy:

"Memorandum, whereas in this Register the 12 June, 1740, page 63, Catherine Broune; and 24 August, 1741, page 64, Henry Broune; and also 28 May, 1743, Charles Broune, are registered to have been christened as the children of William Broune and Catherine Broune of this parish. Now it appeareth unto me by the fullest proof, as well as my own knowledge, that the three children above-mentioned are the children of the honourable Colonel William Herbert, brother to Henry Earl of Pembroke, and Catherine his wife, who thought fit to go by the name of Broune at those times, in this parish. Given under my hand, this third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-six.

"G. WILLIAMS, Vic' of Islington."

Our correspondent will be satisfied by referring to Sir Egerton Brydges's edition of Collins's Peerage, vol. v. p. 390; where he will find that the family above-mentioned were admitted as legitimate, and that Henry, the eldest son, became a peer by the title of Lord Porchester, in 1780, and was advanced to that of Earl of Carnarvon, in 1793. He was grandfather of the present Earl.

The Speeches in Parliament of the late Duke of Wellington are, we are informed, about to be collected and published uniformly with the far-famed Wellington Despatches. The collection was commenced by the late Colonel Gurwood, continued by the Colonel's widow, and actually corrected in many places by the Duke himself. They will appear with the imprint of Albemarle Street, and the imprimatur of the present Duke.

The present Duke will, it is said, throw Apsley House open to the public on certain days, and under certain regulations necessary for the security of the property and the comfort of visitors. Apsley House contains some fine works of art—a first-rate Correggio, good examples of Velasquez, and throughout seems to represent the peculiar likings of the hero. Napoleon is very prominent, and always honourably so. Here we shall see the Duke's orders—so charmingly arranged by Mr. Garrard at his house in Panton Street:—where we

had the pleasure of examining them,—lingering with eyes historically pleased at the diamond George originally given by Queen Anne to the great Duke of Marlborough on the victory at Blenheim—obtained, no one knows how, by George the Fourth when Prince Regent—and given by the Prince to the Duke of Wellington on the victory at Waterloo!—*Athenæum*.

In the memoir of Dr. Mantell (Dec. p. 644) two errors escaped correction. For "St. John's sub Easter," read "sub Castro;" and in the note, p. 645, for "Horsfield's" read Baxter's Agricultural Library. It may also be here noticed that a letter has appeared in the Sussex Agricultural Express from Mr. Thomas A. Mantell of Lewes, brother to the deceased, contradicting a statement made in the Lewes Journal that their father was a humble and small tradesman. "He was neither the one or the other, for a more independent man never existed; a man of strong natural abilities, and a popular speaker on public occasions. I don't know what the editor's idea of a small tradesman is, but I recollect my father having twenty-three men in his employ at one time, and he left to his family considerable property in land and houses. The statement as regards the old lady, Dr. Mantell's schoolmistress, is a palpable falsehood. My father article'd my brother to Mr. Moore in 1795, with a premium of 200 guineas. The old lady, whose name was Cornwell, was of a highly respectable family, and one of the nearest relatives of the late Richard Andrew Turner, esq., an eminent attorney of this town. She was possessed of sufficient property of her own to live on, and she carried on her little school more for amusement than profit. At her death, which occurred on the 24th December, 1807 (nearly three years after my brother was article'd to Mr. Moore), she gave the whole of her property to an only brother, a farmer at Mayfield, who cultivated and lived on his own land, with the exception of a few trifling legacies to my family. My brother, after leaving Mr. Button's academy, was three years at a school in Wiltshire, conducted by a clergyman."

Dec. p. 638.—The present Mr. Ruggles-Brise married in 1847, Marianne Wayland, fourth daughter of the late Sir Bowyer Edward Smijth, Bart. and sister to Sir William Smijth the present Baronet.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

KING CHARLES IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

A Narrative of the attempted Escapes of Charles the First from Carisbrook Castle, and of his Detention in the Isle of Wight from November 1647, to the seizure of his person by the army at Newport, in November 1648: including the Letters of the King to Colonel Titus, now first deciphered and printed from the originals. By George Hillier. Lond. 8vo. 1852.

THIS is not a book the editor's portion of which we think it desirable to review. We suppose it is a first attempt, and are therefore inclined to treat it leniently; we suppose, also, that it has been published in haste, and are willing to attribute to that circumstance its incompleteness, its omission of proper acknowledgments to authors whose works have been used, and the many mistakes which we have regretted to find in it. The compiler is evidently doubtful of his own competency. We regret that he did not consider that circumstance a reason for leaving such work alone. But we will pass by his part of the volume, and consider only the original papers which he has published.

Charles I. being at Hampton Court Palace in November 1647, in the custody of the army, became apprehensive that some attempt was about to be made upon his life. The circumstances justified the suspicion, and the King determined to seek safety in flight. As in all previous periods of his history, when trustworthy advice was most needed, it was either not at hand, or the King disregarded it. He now took counsel of the same person who had accompanied him from Oxford to the Scottish army—"Jack Ashburnham," as his majesty seemed to delight in terming him, who had the charge of

the privy purse. The result brought upon Ashburnham an accusation of unfaithfulness to the King, which was probably entirely unmerited. He was a weak man; vain, self-conceited, and altogether incompetent to deal with business of such importance as was then in agitation, or with such persons as Cromwell and Ireton. In spite of the experience of the last few years, and the still more emphatic warnings of the last few months, Ashburnham retained all the old high notions of the power and sacredness of the royal person and authority, and he seems, moreover, to have been of a trusting nature, disposed to believe men honest, if they, or anybody else for them, but said they were so. Charles was likely to think highly of such an adviser; one ready to execute without scruple whatever his majesty thought proper to command. Everything Ashburnham said, and everything he did, tended to confirm the King in all his own delusions, and therefore, in his majesty's opinion, there was nobody so trustworthy, or so much to be relied upon, as "Jack Ashburnham."

November 1647 was a dark and stormy month, and Thursday the 11th peculiarly rough and wet. After dinner the King retired to his chamber, according to his usual custom, and continued there, occupied, as was sup-

posed, in letter-writing. Night closed in; supper-time arrived; the ordinary attendants assembled to await the coming of his majesty to partake of the customary meal; after some little delay, the parliamentary commissioners and other persons in authority, who were in the habit of waiting upon his majesty at that time, began to suspect that something was wrong. Cromwell had already warned Colonel Whalley, who was the chief military person there, of the rumours of some attempt against the King, and had urged him to "have a care" of his guards. Whalley and the commissioners went straight to the King's apartment, where they found no King, but letters directed to themselves. By these explanatory missives the parliament and nation were apprised that his majesty, apprehensive that some desperate persons had a design to assassinate him, had withdrawn himself, with intention to remain concealed until the parliament and army had come to an agreement as to the terms of peace in which they deemed it fit for him to concur. Tidings of this great event were instantly dispatched to the chief persons in authority. Amongst the rest, Whalley posted off one of his dragoons to Cromwell, who was then stationed at Putney, and at twelve o'clock of this same night—the very crisis of Cromwell's fate as well as the King's—he announced the event to the Speaker in plain soldier-like terms in a letter from Hampton Court.

In the meantime, where was the King? Searching round the palace, tracks of horses were found at the back door of the garden. There was a way of communication from the King's apartment into the garden. That way, it was rightly concluded, the King had gone. He left the palace a little before nine, accompanied only by Will. Legg. At Ditton, Ashburnham and Berkeley were waiting for him. After a conference between the King and Ashburnham they all four started off through Oatlands Park, the King leading the way. The night was so intensely dark, that, familiar as the King was with all that country, they lost their road, went ten miles out of the way, and, instead of reaching Sutton in Hampshire, [Long Sutton?] whither a relay of horses had been sent

forward the previous day, three hours, as they expected, before daybreak, they were not there until dawn. There they had, also, a proof of the strange carelessness and want of foresight which characterised the whole proceeding. Their servant, who had the charge of the horses, came out to meet them with tidings that a county committee of parliament-men was lodging in the inn where they intended to take refreshment.

Wet and weary as they were, the horses were ordered out, and their journey immediately resumed. Now they began to confer whither they were going. As they had lost the opportunity of conversation in the inn, they walked down the next hill, with their horses in their hands, and as they walked "consulted what" they "were to do." After some mere chit-chat, as it would seem, the King announced his determination to "go for the Isle of Wight," but, before he did so, directed Ashburnham and Berkeley to cross over thither and confer with the new governor of that island for the parliament, Colonel Hammond, and understand from him what kind of reception he was willing to give the King. In the meantime, the King and Will. Legg were to make their way to Tichfield, where they were secure of proper treatment at a residence of Lord Southampton's, inhabited by his mother.

To carry out this plan the party separated. The King reached Tichfield in the evening of the 12th November, and Ashburnham and Berkeley arrived at Lymington the same night. The weather was so bad that they were unable to cross to Yarmouth until the next morning. By ten o'clock they reached Carisbrook. The governor—a young man, nephew to Dr. Hammond, King Charles's chaplain, but son-in-law to Hampden, and extremely intimate with Cromwell—was not at home. He had just rode out towards Newport. Ashburnham and Berkeley went after him. They overtook him on the high road. Berkeley, by Ashburnham's desire, broke the subject of their commission to him. He was at first almost overwhelmed with astonishment; he grew pale and trembled "that I did really believe," says Sir John Berkeley, "he would have fallen off his horse,"

but after a little reflection he became reassured. He set before them his double duty, and would undertake no further, than that, if his majesty put himself in his power, he would do whatever could be expected from a person of honour and honesty. Of course, this should not have satisfied the King's messengers. But it did satisfy them. When, afterwards, the world exclaimed against their folly, they threw the blame on one another, and on the best judgment we can form Ashburnham was the more faulty of the two. This seems confirmed by what ensued on their return to Charles with Hammond and Basket, the governor of Cowes castle, in their company. "Oh Jack, you have undone me!" exclaimed the King. Ashburnham instantly took the blame upon himself by offering to set the King free again by the assassination of Hammond and Basket—a proposal which proves the wildness and indiscretion of his character. "His majesty judged it was now too late to boggle," says Sir John Berkeley, and yielded himself to the new custody which his followers had thus arranged for him. It is of little use speculating upon possibilities, but it seems as if the King's life might have been saved and the whole current of English history altered, if, instead of sending Ashburnham and Berkeley to Hammond, Charles could have awaited the arrival of some small craft from France, or have arranged with some of the fishermen of Southampton water for a passage to the continent.

At Carisbrook the King soon began to quarrel, in a very undignified way, with Hammond, and to plot for an escape. His old servants were removed, and new ones placed about him, some of whom were spies; others, as Titus and Firebrace, proved true under all circumstances. The first endeavour to effect an escape took place in March 1648. Most of the letters now published relate to the second attempt.

Letter I. is written by the King in his ordinary hand, and is signed in his accustomed way. It is directed "For Cap: Titus," but does not seem to have been closed or folded like an ordinary letter, but merely to have been doubled up in a small compass. It might have been put into the finger of a glove or been held with ease in the

palm of the hand, so as to be passed from hand to hand without observation. The King declares his necessity to be greater than ever, and pledges himself that services done to him at this time shall have the first place in his thoughts, whenever he shall be in a condition to requite his friends and pity his enemies. "Lastly," he adds, "assure every one that with me present services wipes out former faults." This was probably a letter written as a kind of authority to be shown by Titus to other persons who were to be employed in aiding the King's escape. It is undated. There is a fac-simile of this letter in Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, i. 345.

Letter II. like all the remainder is in a feigned legal hand. It addresses Titus as W. and is signed J. This letter, which like the former is without a date, was written after the King's ineffectual attempt at an escape, when he was unable to pass his body between the bars. He refers Titus to the bearer, probably Firebrace, for particulars of his failure, and requests "advice concerning removing of obstructions." It had been suggested that by the action of *aqua fortis* and a file he might remove the bar, and then be able to let himself down.

Letter III. dated 26th April, 1648, from J. to W. denying that the King had written something about his meditated escape, which it was alleged had come to light from an intercepted letter.

Letter IV. undated. The King directs Titus to give full instructions to Osborn and Dowcett, two of the King's attendants who were in the plot, and one of whom at the least was a spy.

Letter V. undated. The King sends his file to Titus, and wishes him "to make good trials and give him good instructions; for I know not," he says, "how filing can be without much noise and time." Firebrace had suggested that the King might pass the guards at night, and go out at once that way. Titus is directed to try that way by making "this fellow of the backstairs try how he can conduct his friends in and out at that time of night without strict examination of the guards. The providing of a ship is left to Titus's care."

Letter VI. without date. Answer to suspicions entertained of some one in communication with the King. Titus

was puzzled to know through whom information of what passed between himself and the King got abroad. The King says—"I am confident that no Sunday since I came here (except the last) I read on any such booke as Argenis." He begs Titus to "adjust particulars" as soon as he can.

Letter VII. undated. Answer to the reply to the last: "I pray you think which way I shall remove the bar out of my window without noise and unperceived, and what time it will take me to do it."

Letter VIII. undated. "I have been considering the bar of my window, and find that I must cut it in two places; for that place where I must cut it above I can hide it with the lead that ties the glass, but there is nothing that can hide the lower part; wherefore I conceive it cannot but be discovered if I leave it off when I have once begun it; and how to make but one labour of it I cannot yet conceive: but if I had a forcer I could make my way well enough, or if you could teach me how to make the fire-shovel or tongs supply that place, which I believe not impossible. I pray you to be sure of a ship."

Letter IX. undated. The difficulty of removing the bar leads the King to prefer the plan of going out through the guards, "if any one officer can be engaged in it." Titus is to state his opinion whether pro or con.

Letter X. undated. The King has but one query, "whether," he writes, "I shall have time enough after I have supped and before I go to bed to remove the bar: for if I had a forcer I would make no question of it; I much doubt that my time be too scant." He also adds, "there must be *terminus ad quem*, as well as *terminus a quo*, therefore I desire to know whither you intend that I should go after I am over the water." This letter is printed by Clutterbuck (*Hist. Hertfordshire*, i. 345).

Letter XI. Sunday 14th May. Answer to four letters received from Titus the day before, with many others from other people. "As for our great buiness, I desire you to begin to wait for me on Monday next, and so after every night for a week together, because one night may fail and [another?] accomplish it; and it being both troublesome and dangerous to send off

word to you. . . It is my chamber window on which I must descend, the other being so watched that it cannot be cut, wherefore I must first to bed, so that my time of coming from my chamber may be about eleven at night. You must give me a password that I may know my friends in the dark."

Letter XII. Monday, 22nd May. Answer to three letters. "I will offer my life, if I had a chance, that the discourse concerning Con [the papal agent] and my wife is a damned lie. . . I desire you to assure all my friends in my name that all this is punctually true, and in particular to 457 (Lady Carlisle); and that if, as you have said, there shall be any treaty made me by the Parliament party, I would only have use of it in order to my escape. . . As you have advised, Wednesday next may be the night I shall endeavour to escape, but I desire you, if it be possible before then, to assure me that you will be ready on that night, and send me a password, which yet you have not done. I have now no more to say, but that I hope you will remember to order things so that I shall need no stop until I go to the ship."

Letter XIII. Wednesday, 24th May. "Yours of yesterday's date I have received this afternoon; which, though short, gave me much satisfaction, and to which my answer is,—By the help of fate I shall try to escape upon Sunday night next. The cause why we could not do it this night is, because the course of the guards are altered, for our men have it settled so that their turn comes but on Sunday night next."

On the night appointed Charles again made the attempt. He cut asunder and removed the bar. He opened the window and prepared to descend, when, looking downwards, he beheld a considerable number of persons assembled round the spot at which he was to alight. He looked again, observing more attentively, and found that Dowcett, who was to be his guide, was not there. He rightly concluded that his plan had been discovered. He drew back, closed the casement, and went to bed in an agony of disappointment which no eye beheld and no heart or pen can tell. Hammond wrote the next day to the House of Lords, that

he had been informed of the King's intention to escape, on the Sunday morning, by two of the soldiers who had been suborned; but, in truth, he had been warned that there was "aqua fortis gone down from London to remove that obstacle which hindered, and that the same design is to be put in execution in the next dark nights," by a letter from Cromwell, dated as long before as the 6th April. The fact seems to be, that the King was surrounded by people who played him false. Everything he did was made known to the leaders of the army and the parliament; and probably all, or nearly all, his letters were intercepted and read.

Letter XIV. Saturday, 1 July, 1648. A month after the failure of the King's attempt, Titus was again able to get into correspondence with him. "I have newly received," the King writes, "yours of the 22nd June, for which I know not whether my astonishment or my joy were the greater; for indeed I did despair of hearing any more from you, or any other of my friends, during these damnable times, without blaming anything but my own misfortune, which makes me the more obliged to your kindness and industry for having found means to convey a letter to me." He adds, that he will send him or his other friends' letters, if he be assured that they will come safe to him. A facsimile of this letter is given in Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, i. 345.

Letter XV. Monday, 10 July, 1648. The King reports that Hammond the governor had been endeavouring to extract from him some information which might be used in the criminal proceedings instituted against persons implicated in his abortive attempt to escape. The King states, that "all the answer the King would give him was,—If he knew nothing he could tell him nothing, or, though he knew anything, yet he would tell him nothing; because his maxim is,—Never to clear one man to the prejudice of another, or of his own service."

This is the last of these letters. In our abstract of them we have availed ourselves of Mr. Hillier's rendering of the cipher in which some parts are written, and have in one or two places supplied omissions in his transcripts. They undoubtedly constitute a very

curious collection—one which we are delighted to find at last settled in its proper depository, the national collection of MSS. They establish, by unquestionable evidence, the facts respecting the meditated escapes from Carisbrook; they prove with whom the King was at that time in communication; they present a touching picture of the troubles attendant upon sovereignty "fallen from its high estate." The narrative of the successive steps by which the last fatal and wicked result was brought about can never again be written without receiving some additional certainty, and some few new facts, from these letters. They are a supplement to the letters of Firebrace and the narratives of Berkeley, Ashburnham, Herbert, and Cooke, and, considered apart from the narrative in which we find them, we can only rejoice that they have been placed beyond the reach of accidental destruction.

Melancholy as were the errors of King Charles, and the folly of his conduct down to and even beyond the time to which these letters relate, all feeling is forgotten from the moment he rejected the proposals of the army, save pity for his obviously approaching fate. Without the aid of such fraudulent endeavours to excite commiseration as the lines entitled *Majesty in Misery*, which are here reprinted with the stamp of the editor's approval, the facts of the last fifteen months of the King's life constitute one of the saddest passages in our annals,—a proof alike of the certain results of obstinate adherence to misgovernment, and of the fearful wickedness to the commission of which even well-meaning men may, under particular circumstances, be incited.

The Appendix to the present volume contains several papers relating to the mission upon which Titus was sent by Charles II. from Scotland into France, to consult Henrietta Maria upon a marriage between Charles II. and a daughter of the Marquis of Argyle, suggested, according to Clarendon, in order to amuse the Marquis. The King's instructions are here by a misprint dated in 1657 instead of 1651. The Queen's answer was—

I am not uninformed of my Lord of Argyle's ability, credit, or affections, nor

how usefully he hath employed them all for the good and benefit of the King my son; there is nothing new or extraordinary that a person so well born as the Marquis of Argyle's daughter should be married to the crown; towards this daughter there can be no exception in regard of herself, she being a person of whom I never heard anything but very good. But it is to be considered, that the misfortunes under which we are fallen are of a large extension—that the settlement of the affairs of Scotland, though it be a great and difficult work, yet not to be rested in without the recovery of England; that the kingdom of England, upon very great claims, is like to require a part in a council in which it is so much concerned, and would take themselves to be too justly offended if by a present conclusion of the thing in question they should find themselves totally excluded from it. That even Scotland

itself may not be without parties, very considerable to the present affairs, that would be so far perhaps from concurring now to this matter that a finishing of it might induce a most unseasonable irritation to them,

On these grounds the Queen advised that the thing remain for a while in the same state it doth, by which he [Charles II.] will have the opportunity, if the difficulties that now occur should be removed, to go then seasonably through with it.

Titus delayed his return, Argyle opposed Charles's march into England, and the battle of Worcester put an end to all thoughts of matrimony for several years, during which Argyle returned to that close alliance with Cromwell which ultimately led to his very iniquitous execution.

LETTERS OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

In a collection of autographs of eminent Americans, now in the possession of Mrs. John Gough Nichols, are two from the hand of Benjamin Franklin, which we believe are hitherto unpublished.

The first was written in the year 1769, when he was in London, and "about to make a little tour in France." It is addressed to his bankers on private business, and concludes with ordering a lottery ticket to be purchased for a friend at Boston.

The second is a paper written on a much more important occasion. It is a dispatch announcing the arrival in Europe of the ratification of the Definitive Treaty of Peace between England and America, after it had been delayed by the severity of the winter in America. It is dated from Passy, near Paris, and addressed in the joint names of Benjamin Franklin and John Jay, the Commissioners for negotiating the peace, to David Hartley, esquire, who then held some other diplomatic appointment from the United States.

Benjamin Franklin to Messrs. Smith and Co. Bankers in London.

Gentlemen,

Craven Street, July 11, 1769.

I have desired Messrs. Freeth of Birmingham to send one of their Corn Mills pack'd up and directed to your Care for my Son. As I shall probably be abroad when it comes up, being about to make a little Tour in France, I beg you would be so good as to receive it, and ship it with Capt. Falconer, pay Messrs. Freeth for it, and charge it to my acc^t.

I shall be farther oblig'd, not having time to come into the City, if you can send me to morrow Forty Guineas.

May I farther give you the Trouble of buying for me two Lottery Tickets, to be sent me with the Money—Or rather, on second Thoughts, keep them, writing a Line to Mr. Jonathan Williams, Merch^t, Boston, acquainting him with their Numbers, for they are for him.

To
Mess^{rs}. Smith, Wright & Grey,
Bankers,
Lombard Street.

I am, with much Esteem,
Yours, &c.
B. FRANKLIN.

Benjamin Franklin and John Jay to David Hartley.

Sir,

Passy, March 31, 1784.

We have now the Pleasure of acquainting you, that the Ratification of the Definitive Treaty is arrived here by an Express from Congress. You have already been informed that the Severity of the winter in America, which hindered Travelling, had occasion'd a Delay in the assembling of the States. As soon as a sufficient number were got together, the Treaty was taken into Consideration, and the Ratification pass'd unanimously. Inclos'd you have copies of the Proclamation issued on the occasion, and of the recommendatory Resolution. The Messenger was detained at New York near a Month, by the Ice which prevented the Packet-Boat's sailing, otherwise he would probably have been here in February. We are now ready to exchange the Ratifications with you, whenever it shall be convenient to you. With great and sincere Esteem, we have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient
& most humble Servants,
B. FRANKLIN.
JOHN JAY.

His Excellency David Hartley, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

FARINELLI AND POMPADOUR.

"I HAVE stooped to flatter Farinelli, why should I hesitate to praise Pompadour?" In this speech, uttered by Maria Theresa when political necessity was bending her imperial neck beneath the heel of a French King's mistress, there was a mixture of insult and injury. Farinelli was as honest a man as any in the court of Charles VI. —Maria Theresa's father. Perhaps Pompadour was as honest a woman as any in the court of Louis XV.; but honesty was *not* to be found in the *entourage* of that able yet idle, accomplished yet worthless, monarch. Honour and honesty maintained a dull but respectable state in the saloons of his consort and of his royal daughters.

The King's own circle was made up of incarnate iniquity, galloping gaily to meet the deluge which Pompadour had prophesied, and in the eddies of which so many French governments have encountered destruction. To place Farinelli on the same level as Pompadour was therefore to inflict on the former no inconsiderable wrong. To admire the artistic skill of either was no condescension, even in an Empress. To speak of Pompadour as an artist is to notice her in a character which looks strange to the general public;

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but in truth her line of art, in which to excel she needed but the poor qualifications of necessity and virtue, was superior to that by which Farinelli achieved renown and fortune. Let us glance at both in their respective pursuits.

At the court of Vienna, at the beginning of the last century, the chief favourite of the imperial amateur Charles VI. was Porpora, the great master of recitative and measured art, a man whose tuition enabled many to become rich, but whose profuse generosity rendered his extreme old age one of miserable penury. Porpora owed his position at Vienna to what would have ruined a composer any where else. The Emperor, who cared only for solemn music, and was never known to smile, burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter at hearing a shower of trills in one of Porpora's capering fugues. The man who could excite risibility in a sardonic Kaiser, was accounted as something above the common, and Porpora was more esteemed than if he had been a philosopher.

About this time there was a marvellously tuneful boy at Naples, who was distinguished by the title of *Il*

C

Rugazzo, or "the boy," but whose name was Carlo Broschi Farinelli. This lad became the pupil of Porpora, who produced him at the age of seventeen to the critical public of Rome. The success of Farinelli excited the jealousy of the longest-winded trumpeter ever known, and the two (instrumentalist and vocalist) nightly endeavoured to excel each other in uttering the greatest amount of notes without taking breath, while the intellectual audience sat mutely listening with enraptured ears. On one occasion the trumpeter scattered whole avalanches of sound, while Farinelli competed with him in never-ending "runs." The instrumentalist was lost in his own continuance of harmonious noise, till his trembling lips strove in vain to puff, however faintly, a crowning note. He fondly thought he had gained the prize, but his astonishment was great at hearing Farinelli dashing on, in the same breath with which he had started, now swelling, now shaking upon the note, anon running the most rapid and difficult divisions, and at length ceasing, not from exhaustion, but because, through the tumultuous approbation of the audience, he could be heard no more. It was ascertained that he could sing three hundred notes without drawing breath. When it is remembered that few other vocalists have been able to accomplish more than fifty under the same conditions, some idea may be entertained of the powers in this respect of young Farinelli.

Charles VI. not only criticised poor Porpora, but he condescended to give counsel to his pupil; and, while the Emperor was engaged in averting the ruin which threatened his great inheritance, he found time to show Farinelli how he might add pathos to spirit, unite simplicity with sublimity, and excite as much admiration as astonishment. Charles VI. could not conquer at Belgrade, but he could make a finished singer of Farinelli. The flattery paid to the latter by Maria-Theresa was therefore but filial eulogy addressed to a father who was an indifferent Emperor, but who would have made an invaluable leader of an operatic orchestra.

England was anxious to hear a man who united in his own person the excellences of all other vocalists; and

in 1734 he appeared in Hasse's opera of "Artaserse," for which the words had been expressly furnished by Metastasio. The locality was the house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, a rival to that in the Haymarket, where Handel reigned supreme, yet found it difficult to counteract the attraction of Farinelli, supported by the exquisite and wayward Cuzoni,—a lady who might have revelled in gold like "Miss Kielmansegg," but who lived to feel starvation, and who *then* spent a guinea, given her in charity, in purchasing a bottle of claret. The donor wonderingly beheld her pour the costly wine into a basin, dip a "pennyworth of bread" therein, and so show how a famished actress loved to breakfast.

The effect produced by Farinelli in England had never before been equalled, and certainly has never since been paralleled. It is said that on one occasion, as he was playing the part of a captive prince, the tyrant to whom he was pleading for liberty was so touched by his sweet and plaintive strains that he spontaneously tore the light fetters from the limbs of the prisoner, and gave a new reading to the catastrophe, to the intense delight of an enraptured audience. In the famous air of *Son qual Nave* he perfectly electrified his hearers. Sounds so musical, so melancholy, and so sweet, were novel to the untutored but greedily attentive ears of our great-grandfathers, and when these listened to the lightning rapidity of roulades which lagging violins strove in vain to keep up with, such ovations ensued in honour of the performer as had never been conferred upon the brightest of the sons of philosophy and science.

But the name of Farinelli will ever remain most connected with Spain. He proceeded to Madrid in 1737, taking Paris in his way, and even charming a French court where, then as now, Italian music and Italian throats were accounted as things very inferior to what France could produce in the same line. On the arrival of the great artist in Madrid he was at once summoned to the palace, where lay a king enslaved by a melancholy which it was thought might be made to yield to the magic of the foreign minstrel. The particular madness of Philip assumed the form of an unclean insanity which

is general enough in those continental cities wherein men seem determined that beards are natural and inviolable appendages to chins. In other words, Philip of Spain refused to shave or be shaven. His relations and friends, his medical men (barber-surgeons), and even his confessors, in vain assailed the royal ear with recommendations to lay down the hirsute tabernacle which veiled the royal face from the respectful gaze of the lieges. Philip answered never a word, but continued to caress his beard, than which his ear was not deafer to remonstrance. The whole court was at its small wit's end when Farinelli arrived to work a cure which had defied the faculty, and which was to be wrought by song. He was placed in a room adjoining that wherein reclined the moody and long-bearded majesty of Spain. As the first notes of the gifted minstrel fell on the sick ear of the King, a frown darkened his brow as though he were determined to resist the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely. The frown, however, soon gave way to a smile, and as the notes fell in liquid sweetness from the lips of the son of song, clear and full and solemn as though an archangel were delivering a message of consolation from the skies, the hand of the monarch dropped from the beard which it grasped and guarded, and tears began to flow freely from eyes that for weeks had been dry, rigid, and sleepless. The cure was accomplished, an ecstatic circle knelt around the King, and the latter submitted himself with graceful alacrity to the ready skill and long razors of the Figaros of the court. The merit of Farinelli could not be allowed to pass unrewarded. The royal family monopolised his person and talents, attached him exclusively to the service of the court, and, holding that the human instrument which had been divinely sent as a remedy to lead a Spanish monarch to reason and a soap-dish, was too good to be permitted to enchant the mean ears of the people, Farinelli was lodged in the palace, created a knight, and a pension assigned him whereby to maintain his new dignity with the air of a cavalier. "The dew of grace bless our new knight, to-day," is the wish which Beaumont and Fletcher place on the

lips of Valetta in behalf of Miranda. Few such salutations greeted Farinelli. The *bellica virtus* was jealous of one who had achieved more than a warrior's fortune, *arte canendi*, by trills rather than thrusts, by the tongue and not by the sword. An old battered officer who had long waited in the royal antechamber in expectation of a pension, one day, seeing Farinelli pass into the monarch's apartment without ceremony, exclaimed that it was a shame that such squeaking dolls should be clothed in gold while old soldiers were left to rags and starvation. Farinelli gently glanced at the bold speaker, learned his name, examined his claims, liberally aided him from his own purse, and finally obtained for him from the King the honourable gratuity which the old soldier's services had nobly earned. Such traits as these were common in Farinelli's daily career, and she who praised the actor had hardly have needed to apologise for it, or to call the eulogy a stooping to flattery. At all events one thing is clear, namely, that the family of Farinelli was accustomed to honours from crowned heads. Thus the uncle of the great artist, who began life as composer, violinist, and concert-master at Hanover, lived not only to be ennobled by the King of Denmark, but actually resided at Venice as the representative of our George I.

Farinelli continued in the vocal service of the crown of Spain for nearly a quarter of a century, and, by wearing his honours modestly and applying his fortune liberally, he acquired a popularity which extended to all classes. It is said that during the whole of that time he rarely sung in public, except when commanded by royalty and honoured by its presence. Innumerable are the stories told on the other hand of the stratagems adopted by individuals to get within hearing of his wonderful voice. The tradespeople whom he patronised, despising ducats, cared only to be paid in song; and melancholy tailors offered to receipt his bills in full if he would but treat them to as many roudades as his account contained pistoles.

After his long triumph, as soon as time, that *edax* of voices as well as of other things, began to make gentle impression upon the organ for which

all hearers would have desired an immortal endurance, Farinelli withdrew to his native Italy, and in his splendid *palazzo* welcomed all comers, and particularly his English visitors, with the grace of a prince and the heartiness of an honest and sincere man. He was at this time unwise enough to make a short professional sojourn in England; but our grandfathers could only discover in him the excellent method but no longer the incomparable voice of the Farinelli of well-nigh half a century before. He accepted the lesson of his comparative failure with cheerful meekness, and, once more turning his face homeward, he died "a blameless man," in the year 1782, in the 84th year of his age. There are yet persons living who were contemporary with the man who was singing in his youth when "Great Anna" was our Queen!

Such was Farinelli; as for Madame de Pompadour, if she was less worthy as an individual, she was even greater as an artist, and, but for the temptation to which she yielded, she might have held the most dignified place in the Dictionary of Engravers.

When Louis XV. married Maria Leczinska, daughter of Stanislas ex-King of Poland, the modest bridegroom was but fifteen years of age, the bride some seven years older. For several years a more exemplary couple could not have been found; but at last it might have been said of the King, as Massillon said of his royal grandfather, he forgot every duty owing to the Queen, save that of politeness. He fancied that his infidelity was well paid for by excessively candying his courtesies. If his wife ever ventured to tax him with wickedness, she at least could never say he was uncivil.

It was Cardinal Fleury who led the young monarch into iniquity. The King had capacity for business and wished to exercise it, but the Cardinal put in his way the young and simple Madame de Mailly. This young lady's guilty greatness was envied by her sister, a little novice, who used to visit her at Versailles, and who contrived to have her ejected and to succeed to her dishonour. When the sister (De Ventimille) died, the first concubine was restored to her old disgraceful dignity, from which she was finally deposed by another sister, Mme. de

Tournelle, who drove her sister into a convent, forced the King into active life at the head of his armies, and displayed her own brilliant beauty in the camp as Duchess de Chateauroux. The Duchess was the lady of the hour when the King was attacked by dangerous illness at Metz. Like another celebrated potentate, he was never sick without longing to be a saint, and his confessor induced him to dismiss the mistress. The Duchess re-appeared when the King became well and wicked. Death, however, soon closed her brief reign. Her sister, Madame de Lauraguais, was unable to keep long the post which had been held by three so near akin. A fierce struggle ensued among ladies of the highest blood to succeed to the vacant infamy, and, while intrigue was at its very hottest and highest, in stepped a flameless but pert and pretty girl, who contrived to subdue the monarch as completely as she enslaved the man.

Her name was Jeanne Poisson. She was the daughter of a rather gay mother and of a clerk in a government office, who once very narrowly escaped hanging for fraudulent practices. She received a brilliant education at the expense of a certain M. le Normant de Tourneham, whose *paternal* regard for her was not exercised without reason, and who took an honest fatherly pride in seeing her in her earliest youth proficient in music and drawing, and especially in copper-plate engraving, and in engraving on gems. M. le Normant gave this accomplished lady in marriage to his nephew Le Normant d'Etiolles. The young husband was plain, childishly simple, but warm-hearted. The young wife was enchanting, cunning, and calculating. She detested her consort, and was even then looking to titular consortship with a King. In the meantime she maintained a little court around her, the chief officers of which were Voltaire and Cahusac, Fontenelle, Montesquieu, Maupertuis, and the gallant Abbé de Bernis, of whom she subsequently made a Cardinal and a Minister of Foreign Affairs. It will be seen that she had taste in selecting her followers. There was not a fool among them. She so worshipped intellect that I question if she would have even cared for the King himself, but that, among other

qualities, he possessed understanding—an understanding which its owner misapplied, and which Jeanne Poisson abused.

In the King's service there was a favourite attendant, a male cousin of Madame d'Etiolles. One idle morning, when the monarch seemed to be already weary of the day, this attendant ventured to remark that he had heard of a strange mad-cap of a young wife who had laughingly told her husband that she would be constant to him against all the world, excepting only the King of France and Navarre. Louis smiled, ordered his hunting equipage, shot a stag in the Forest of Senaart, and entering the château d'Etiolles, on the skirts of the forest, presented the antlers to the master of the house! The young husband, overwhelmed with the honour, suspended the horns above the door of his drawing-room. At all the King's subsequent hunting parties, Madame d'Etiolles was present, dressed in greater variety of costume than ever was worn by Diana, and looking infinitely more bewitching. She was an admirable rider, and at length she fairly rode away with the King. M. d'Etiolles received a little *billet* that night from his wife, politely informing him that she was on a visit to Versailles, and did not very well know when she should be back. M. d'Etiolles looked up musingly at the royal present over his drawing-room door, and shook his head as if oppressed by the weight of his very thoughts. A day or two later he began to give to these thoughts incantious utterance, and his indiscretion was rewarded by an appointment which exiled him to Avignon. He bore the banishment for a year with feverish impatience, and then capitulated. He purchased a permission to return to Paris by promising never to trouble his errant spouse, and never to enter a theatre after intimation given to him that she was likely to be present. When he returned to the capital he heard no more of his wife by name, but much of a Marchioness de Pompadour, whose wit, vivacity, and grace had established a permanent ecstasy at Versailles, whose accomplishments had excited an interest even in the used-up King, and whose prodigious extravagance was the wonder and indignation of the Parisians. As

for her old father he was placed in ignoble ease. Of her brother she had made a Marquis de Vandiere,—a title which the wits of the capital had converted into Marquis *d'Avant-hier*, or of "the day before yesterday." The wounded gentleman foiled the punsters by changing his marquisate to that of "de Marigny," and by procuring his appointment to the lucrative offices of director and controller-general of the buildings, woods, forests, arts, and manufactures of the kingdom. One of the finest line engravings I have ever seen, and partly the work of his sister, represents him, with his titles annexed, as a portly young man, looking perfectly unconscious that his honours were the price of his sister's dishonour.

The treasures of the kingdom were made to flow at the Marchioness's good pleasure, and, if she sometimes directed them in a praiseworthy way, she too often lavishly misappropriated them. Royal residences were assigned her, and revenues to support them. The magnificent château of Belle-Vue, well known to all who have visited the environs of Paris, sprung up from the ground like a fairy palace at her bidding. The neighbouring landholders were compelled to surrender their land at prices fixed by the court, that she might have space enough of garden-ground to entertain her royal lover and his numerous suite. When she purchased the aristocratic mansion of the D'Evreux in Paris, and, razing it to the ground, built another, above whose portico she placed the shield of the ancient house of Pompadour, as though she had been a daughter of that noble race, the walls of her residence were covered with placards which bore the well-expressed and sarcastic opinions of the capital; and, when the shameless mistress was impudent enough to encroach on the public walks in order to enlarge her own private grounds, the people attacked the workmen, pulling down the wall as fast as it was raised. Upon which the monarch, as imprudent as his mistress was impudent, despatched a detachment of his royal guard, who repulsed the king's subjects, while his concubine tranquilly built a wall to conceal and protect her bower!

There was little mercy in those days

for those who offended the imperious favourite. On one occasion, when the infant Duke of Burgundy was exhibited to the people,—into the little golden cradle in which he lay behind a gilded grating, some one contrived to slip a written denunciation against the monarch and his mistress—an offence which ruined many suspected persons, without striking the one that was guilty. So when the peculiar condition of the health of the Marchioness reduced the *liaison* between herself and the King to one of a platonic aspect, the wits of the capital flung their sarcastic verses into her apartments, and meekly resigned themselves to the captivity and loss of place which rewarded the bold exercise of their humour. Her assailants were among the noblest of the land, but she smote them as mercilessly as though she had been a Richelieu in petticoats.

It is a strange circumstance that her arrogance increased at the precise moment that one might have expected her influence to be on the wane. When she was an *emerita*, if I may so call her condition of ex-concubineship, those who attended her levees in her dressing-room found her seated in the solitary chair that was in the apartment. No one could sit in her presence; but the Marquis de Souvré was once bold enough, while paying his compliments, to seat himself on the arm of the chair in which she lay reclining and indignant. The audacity had well nigh ruined the Marquis, but the King interceded for him, and his pardon was reluctantly accorded. When Louis attended her levees she would condescend to order a stool to be brought in for his use; but when princes of the blood and cardinals addressed their homage to her, she received them standing before her solitary chair. A seat for them would have been to lower her own dignity to the ground. A young nobleman served her as groom of the chambers, and she compelled the King to confer on her butler, a common menial, the then glorious military cordon of the Order of Saint Louis. "Alas!" said an old chevalier, with a sigh, "the King, by placing the cross of the royal saint on a livery coat, has done for it exactly what he did for English 'Nan-

keens.' When he wished to destroy the popularity of that foreign material in France, he ordered it to be worn by every executioner who appeared on the scaffold."

The two objects nearest to the heart of "the Pompadour" were to be received by the Dauphin, and to become lady in waiting to the Queen. The first was easily accomplished; but when the heir to the throne bent forward to bestow the ceremonial kiss, he simply thrust his tongue into his cheek, and so left her. The King instantly sent him under arrest to his château de Meudon, from which he was freed only by the action of a double lie. In open court he assured the Marchioness that he had not been guilty of the insult, and she smilingly replied that she believed him incapable of committing such an outrage. Had there been an honest man among the courtiers who witnessed the scene, he would have uttered, trumpet-tongued, the royal saying, that if truth were banished from among all other people, it should still find refuge in the breast of princes.

The attempt to wring from the scandalised Queen the nomination of the Marchioness to an honourable dignity in her royal and virtuous circle was a more difficult achievement. Her majesty protested against being compelled to receive a married woman who was living separated of her own will from her husband, and who was of a notoriously irreligious life. A rare comedy ensued. The mistress wrote a penitential letter to her discarded consort, who, under the direction of the Prince de Soubise, specially charged for the purpose, returned for answer that he was delighted at her restoration to heavenly sentiments, and was fully convinced that the salvation of both depended on their living separate. The next step was to be received at public communion by the celebrated Jesuit Father de Sacy; but the priest was inexorable. He would not believe in the repentance of a concubine who continued to reside in the King's apartments. Her wrath was severely felt by the order, but the Church generally expressed satisfaction at the course she had taken; a score of easy bishops honoured the ceremony of her presence at the sacra-

ment, and Jeanne Poisson became first lady in waiting to the insulted Queen of France.

The knife of Damians, which had nearly cut short the career of Louis, placed in temporary peril the dignity and possessions of the Marchioness. The Jesuits, whom she had humiliated, accused her and the parliament of having conspired with the English government to assassinate the King. The accusation was too gross in itself, and too vindictively framed, to admit of belief, and the mistress triumphed over her enemies. A settled melancholy, however, descended on the King, the infamous remedy for which was the invention of the Marchioness, and was applied in order to secure her own position by keeping from the monarch all inclination to establish another concubine under the roof of Versailles: Into this iniquity I cannot enter further than by stating that she presented her old lover with the "Hermitage" in the famous *Parc au Cerf*, and this she peopled with pretty female children, who were immolated therein to a Moloch, compared with whom the fiend so-called of old was a very angel of light. An awfully characteristic trait of Louis is connected with the chronicle of this place of sacrifice. He was, after his fashion, eminently religious, and his confessor declared, with a mixture of blushes and pride, that after he took by the hand the destined youthful victim of the night, he might be heard teaching her the catechism, repeating with her the evening prayers, and adjuring her never to lose her reverence for the blessed Virgin, the Mother of our Lord! The wretched old savage appears himself to have been struck by a faint idea that this sort of sanctity fell short of what was required to secure his salvation. The balance in Heaven's account was decidedly against him, but he turned the amount in his favour by building that famous church of St. Genevieve, which so gratified the ecclesiastics of the day that they thought it would even include Madame de Pompadour in its saving effects, and which has been spoken of by the exemplary "Napoléon III." as a touching monument of the exalted piety of Louis XV. The comment was worthy of the act!

Within the circuit of the *Parc au*

Cerf, Madame de Pompadour had once herself amused the King by her dramatic performances, her concerts, and by entertainments in which she appeared in a score of characters, and was perfect in all. Now, while the King there dwelt with favourites provided by herself, she governed and ruined France, answering every counsel, remonstrance, and prophecy by the now proverbial saying, "After us, the deluge!" Abroad as at home, France knew nothing of glory under her sway; and when with one dash of her pen she overthrew the entire system of Henri IV., of Richelieu, and of Louis XIV., and entered into a treaty of alliance with Austria, it was for no better reason than that Frederick of Prussia had spoken of her as "Sultana Smock," and that Maria-Theresa, standing in need of her assistance, had condescended to address her in an epistle which commenced with "My dearest love!" She was forty-two years of age when she expired at Versailles, on the 15th of April, 1764. The "deluge," which she said would come after her, seemed descending from the clouds as the hearse which contained her remains left the court-yard of the château for Paris. The apathetic King sauntered to one of the windows to witness the departure; and all the funeral oration uttered by him on the occasion was to the effect, that "the Marchioness had satanically bad weather to travel in, and would not arrive in Paris before ten o'clock."

The "chronique scandaleuse" of the courtesan has left me but limited space to speak of the artist. In line-engraving she was expert, but in engraving on stones she was an almost faultless "executante." Her portraits of the Dauphin and Dauphine, of the King, and of her "cavalier servente" the Abbé de Bernis, her *pigeon*, as she used to call him, were only privately circulated, and any one of them would be accounted a treasure by collectors. The "Triumph of Fontenoy" was one of a projected series of illustrations of the great events of the reign of Louis XV. This subject she engraved alike on copper and on a gem. It represented Victory crowning the King, who holds by the hand the young Dauphin, both standing in a chariot that would be drawn by four horses, only that the

traces have been omitted. The "Victory" of Lauffeldt represents that goddess, winged and erect, standing upon the prostrate trophies of the enemy. The Victory is a portrait of the fair artist, who, it must be said, had in most of her works the benefit of the suggestive counsel of the accomplished engraver, Guay. The Preliminaries of the Peace of 1748 she illustrated by representing the King as Hercules, standing between Victory, to whom his face is turned, and Peace, who is on the other side endeavouring to attract his attention. To my thinking, it is the best of the series. It is far superior to the engraving of the "Birth of the Duke of Burgundy," wherein a very stout-limbed France painfully stoops to pick up a child, over whom Pallas (that is, Madame de Pompadour) holds her protecting shield. The figure of France, who, in another engraving, is kneeling at the altar of Hygeia, praying for the restoration to health of the Dauphin, is a far more graceful figure than the lady of the same name in the preceding piece. The Minervas and Apollos have the true classical spirit both in feature and bearing, but her impersonations of nations are generally defective, never

worse than in the last illustration of the work, for the accomplishment of which Maria Theresa stooped to flatter her, on the ground that she had condescended to do the same to Farinelli. I allude to the Alliance of Austria and France. The two old foes and new friends are seen in the figures of a couple of stalwart hussies, who are shaking hands, as if they were about to commence a pugilistic encounter: the torch of Discord and the mask of Hypocrisy lie at their feet, but untrampled upon, and evidently ready for instant use when required; while a lively serpent, wreathing himself round an altar, looks full of mischief, and may, I think, be accepted as a caricature of the mock religious rites by which the fatal alliance was consecrated.

Brief and imperfect as want of space necessarily compels these notices to be, they perhaps will induce some who have only known Jeanne Poisson as a perverse King's arrogant mistress, to examine the engraved series of her works in France,—works which only, alas! tend to show how evil prosperity marred that perfection which a little healthy adversity might have rendered not only existing but immortal.

JOHN DORAN.

HENRY NEWCOME, THE PURITAN OF MANCHESTER.

The Diary of the Rev. Henry Newcome, from Sept. 30, 1661, to Sept. 29, 1663. Edited by Thomas Heywood, esq. F.S.A. Printed for the Chetham Society, 1849.

The Autobiography of Henry Newcome, M.A. Edited by Richard Parkinson, D.D. F.S.A. Principal of St. Bees College, and Canon of Manchester. Printed for the Chetham Society, 1852.

WE believe every reader of English history and biography is, or may be, at this time better acquainted with the generic character of Puritan ministers (under the Commonwealth and after) than those were who lived among them. We *now* know, not their outer life merely, but their inner—the sourness, and the sneaking, and the cruelty, no less than the heroic self-abnegation and the earnest devotion. We do not, at least we need not, now confound the Presbyterian and the Independent branches of Puritanism. The pretensions of the former, almost as high as

those of the Church of Rome itself, to have a church of divine appointment—thereby rendering the propositions made to its ministers on the Restoration, of submitting to episcopal ordination, about the most insulting that could be offered—the stern and fiery Independent, then first asserting the principles of Christian liberty, and charging his people to remember that they were not come to a full stop or period in religious knowledge, for that "the Lord has more truth still to break forth out of his holy word."*

With all these family resemblances,

* Robinson's Farewell Address to the Pilgrim Fathers of New England.

the character before us has also an individuality. A Puritan, and yet a Royalist, Henry Newcome steered his course according as conscience dictated. Therein, indeed, lay both his strength and weakness; for, while he seems to have been proof against party and friends and interest, in every case when his mind had attained to an honest conviction of the path of duty, he tortured himself and others by refinements of scrupulosity in the incidents of every-day life, which, described in language originally extravagant, and now quaint and obsolete, must provoke a frequent smile from the most serious reader.

Henry Newcome was left an orphan, together with seven other children, on the death of the father and mother in 1641-2. He was the fourth son, and could not have been more than fourteen, his eldest brother being but twenty-one, and the youngest child just three months. Their father had been rector of Caldecot, in Huntingdonshire, and, designing his eldest son for the clerical office, had the pleasure of hearing him preach nearly his first sermon on the Christmas of 1641.* But this great event was succeeded by sore tribulation. Stephen, the second son, fell ill almost immediately afterwards, but recovered; *one of the best horses broke his leg*; and finally the father himself, whether from having caught the disease of his son or no is not said, took to his bed, and sent for a lawyer to make his will. Thereupon his wife fell into extremity of grief, and went to her bed also. He died on Monday, she the Wednesday after, having entreated the bystanders not to bury him till she was ready also. "And so they were buried in one coffin, Feb. 2nd, 1641."

Henry Newcome's education was continued at Congleton school, of which his eldest brother became master. He was fond of "making English discourses sermonwise at all vacant times," and "it was his ordinary play and office to act the minister amongst his playfellows;" besides which he had a love of reading, and pursued with interest, as far as he could, the study of natural history. At the age of seventeen, namely, in 1644, he was admitted a student of

St. John's college, Cambridge. It was in "the very heat of the wars," and, in consequence of the outward troubles, the young student was compelled to discontinue his college courses till the May of 1645. Even then, Cambridge was anything but a scene for quiet study. This was the year when the commission under the Earl of Manchester was sitting, the consequences of which were soon seen in the removal of many of the ancient fellows, and the nomination of new ones. Henry Newcome, a modest, thoughtful noter of things as they passed, simply tells us that "most of the religious were for the parliament and for the new fellows' party," but judges the other side with moderation. A year had scarcely passed before he had an offer of a school,—salary 30*l.* per annum,—and, not being very proud, it seems, of his university privileges, would willingly have resigned them, had not the above lucrative place been unexpectedly wrested from him. The following year he went in good earnest to be master of Congleton school, which his brother had now left, taking his degree of B.A. and performing the same duty to his younger brother Richard which Robert, the elder, had fulfilled towards him.

A bachelor in the ordinary sense Henry Newcome was not long to remain; for, in 1648, he took the rash step of marrying, owning afterwards his wrong-headedness in not asking counsel of his friends, being only then twenty-one, and, though he had "fallen to preaching," not ordained till the month after his marriage. Certainly ordination ideas were at a low pass just then; for, says he, "I did not think of it, but, casually asking Mr. Ley whether there would be an ordination or no, he told me there would, and asked would I be ordained? I thought of it, and so entered on examination." It was doubtless performed after the Presbyterian model; and the new minister went to live at Goosetree for a year and a half, serving a chapel, and having "a fair respect" from both the King's party and the Parliament's. He lived among his wife's relations, the Mainwarings, people of some con-

* Yet it is afterwards said that "he was unordained and under age to take the living." It must therefore, we suppose, have been mere *exhortation*.

sequence in the neighbourhood; and here his first child, a daughter, was born, about three months after the beheading of Charles the First—an event which put a general sadness on Henry Newcome and his friends, and discomposed him greatly in his Sabbath services.

From this time he appears to have been increasingly under the power of religious impressions. Before, "being very young, and gotten among the gentry, and fancying fine clothes and foolishness," he had not been anxious for the society of the more devoted ministers of his acquaintance, but now he sought them. His prayers and self-examinations were more frequent; and from this time dates the commencement of the Diary, kept till within a few days of his death.

In 1650 he settled as Rector of Gawsorth in Cheshire. It is certainly a remarkable trait, and augured well for the young minister's future influence, that he had suffered no one "to despise his youth" hitherto. At Goosetree, while yet scarcely of full age, he had refused the sacrament to two of his principal parishioners for drunkenness, and now he had a battle to fight at Gawsorth. Yet it was taken in no long while in good part. He carried his point, and held that living for seven years, for some time himself performing family worship morning and evening at the house of the lady of the manor, finding it not otherwise easy to establish the custom. He signed the Covenant, but afterwards expressed some pain at the recollection, for, says he, "I always abhorred the practices of that party, . . . and it was long on my heart as one of my great transgressions." In fact, had he been called upon to act up to the letter of his engagements, it is scarce possible but that his conscience must have revolted still more, being far from a republican, and no way hostile to deans and chapters, nor, in moderation, to episcopal government, which, by the Covenant, he was bound to endeavour to extirpate. To the Independent party he was always particularly disinclined.

The tenour of the good pastor's life was not a very cheerful one. He was poor; his family increasing; soldiers were quartered on him; he was not strong in health; and had the

usual causes of vexation and disappointment in his parish, and some in his family.

Those who are well acquainted with the subject-matter of most of the diaries kept at this period by religious ministers, will not be surprised at the frequent notice of interpositions of Providence, sometimes of an almost ludicrously trivial nature. The good man earnestly longs for books, and has actually bought them, but numerous cross circumstances intervene to prevent their arrival. A reckless sister purchases the books indeed, but puts "a deal of sugar in the other end of the bag with them," and forthwith forwards all by a carter from London, "who lets wet come to them, and the sugar melted and spoils the books sadly." On another occasion the desired volumes quietly take their place with a friend; after a time, however, "the Lord sent them in, and they were not marred at all." It is difficult to avoid smiling at these conceits; but more serious by far are the considerations which arise when we note the habit, so strongly marked in almost every page, and which seems to be engrafted in the idea of daily duty for a minister,—that of trying the inward consciences of his people, and deciding on their spiritual state with the confidence of a physician of the body feeling the pulse and examining into symptoms of bodily health. These inquiries were not always tenderly conducted. There was

an erroneous fellow, one Harrison, that had been amongst my people this summer before, and began to infuse very dangerous tenets amongst them, subverting the faith of some. Strange things he insinuated to draw them off ordinances, &c. In process of time one of the neighbours brought him to me, and abundance of discourse I had with him, and he asserted desperate blasphemous things—as that the soul within a man was God, and that there was neither heaven nor hell but in a man's own self, and some other things very gross. Several neighbours were by, that took notice of the expressions. He still continuing to hinder the work of the people's souls, and prevailing with some to turn off with him—I, having had (upon the coming of it out in the beginning of that year) an Act sent me, against Blasphemous Tenets, by my friend Mr. Thomas Parnell, then living at London, *only for the novelty of it*, without which I might haply never have

thought to have inquired about any such thing; but having this Act by me, and seeing that several of his assertions fell under it directly, I did seriously, out of design to remove him from my people, make complaint of him to the justices at their month's meeting, and Mr. Stanley and Col. Hen. Bradshaw, upon our depositions in the case, granted out a warrant for his apprehension; and after a time it was executed, and Harrison was committed to the prison at Chester, where he was to suffer six months' imprisonment. *Some of my people moved me to have withdrawn prosecution*; but I did it out of conscience for their soul's safety, and so did resolve to proceed. It was at such a time, when such men had so many abettors, and ministers were so slighted, that some more wise men pitied my undertaking, and thought I made a great adventure in such an offer. I foresaw not the danger, and never felt any; but I looked on duty, and God stood by me.

Harrison was not destitute of friends and abettors, of whom Newcome names "one Minshull a pragmatist fellow,"—"the deputy governor of Chester one Smith, and Mr. Sclater a gallant spark, a fanatic preacher, and several of the high-flown blades;" besides whom, among the magistrates, Mr. Gerard of Crewe was "downright" in his favour, and Colonel Croxton wavering. At the assizes Mr. Minshull attempted to procure Harrison's release by habeas corpus, but the judges remitted him to the sessions; and in the end the justices sent him back to prison, where he endured his confinement of six months, and it "proved a means of our utter riddance of him out of our parts."

An amusing difficulty is recorded in connection with a request made that Mr. Newcome would preach at Manchester. "That great people" deserved, he felt, his best efforts, and he carried with him two of his choicest sermons. One was more likely to promote edification, he thought, than the other, but unfortunately two ladies were to be among his auditors, who came from Chester, and might have heard him deliver that rousing sermon there. He chose it however, and, as the ladies took no notice, we are led to infer that it was not so exciting as he thought. On another occasion when a fast was observed in the churches, and he and a brother minister were to preach, Mr. Newcome prepared his

discourse, as he thought, from a text unlikely to be selected by the other; when behold, on their arrival at church, and on the brother minister giving out his text, it proved to be the very one chosen for his own discourse:—

My distraction was great. There was a kind of competition between him and me, and I had rather have been cut out by any man than he. A vast congregation there was; and I believe several, upon repeating the words, were in as great fear and trouble for me as I had been before. However, the hand of the Lord was mightily upon me, and then I could discern out matter and method to differ, and I had room enough besides him.

The result of Mr. Newcome's seven years' service at Gawsorth, being a great reputation as a consistent, sensible, and moderate divine, it became an object with the people of Manchester to obtain the benefit of such a minister on occasion of the sudden death of their own pastor. Other churches also sought him, but Manchester prevailed:—

Presbyterianism had been established in Lancashire by a special ordinance, October 1646, and although persecuted under Cromwell, still, in Manchester, the convictions of the great majority of respectable inhabitants insured to the sect protection, if not power. It is evident, from the names of Mosley and Byrom to the invitation to Newcome, and perhaps from those of Syddall and Coppock, that the Episcopalians joined in claiming the services of one of such known moderation. The promoters of the classical mode of government had frequent hints from passing events that theirs was not destined to be the National Church, and hence they either invited, or listened willingly to, overtures of accommodation from Independents, or Episcopalians. (Mr. Heywood's Introduction, p. xix.)

Here he was minister of the collegiate church, with the promise of 60*l.* per annum from the tithes, and 34*l.* per annum from the rents and profits of the rectory of Rochdale. From various circumstances this stipend never came in with any regularity—voluntary contributions making up his income. Five years afterwards it was reduced to 24*l.*, and then it ceased altogether for a time.

Under the date of the 1st. Jan. 1657-8, we find the following evidence of the shifting principles of the times.

Mr. Newcome's predecessor Mr. Holinworth had been accustomed to preach on New Year's Day :—

I was willing to have done it; but Mr. Heyricke [the Warden] took me off. But it was not well taken [by the congregation], and I resolved it should not be so done again; and so I did preach every New Year's day after as long as I had my liberty to preach in Manchester. The first year when I would have preached, this was said to obstruct it, Since all holy-days were put down, why should that be kept? The last I preached, this was objected, That it was one of the principal festivals, and unless I would preach about the circumcision of our Saviour, it was not convenient I should preach. So much alteration there was in the strain of the times in a few years.

The following passage at the close of the same month is not less characteristic of an unsettled state of sentiment in the matter of personal demeanour :—

I was about this time much used to go to Zachary Taylor's at an evening, to play at shuffle board. I was oft checked for this, lest I was too much concerned in it; as after, about going to Mr. Minshull's in an evening. And I thought this a rational resolution in the case,—Not to go forth for this recreation unless I had been close at serious business all day; not to go forth to this too, if I had been diverted from business other ways. And for mirth, which I was afraid of taking too great a latitude in,—I thought it was my duty to let some savoury thing fall, where I had spoken merrily; or to count myself truly in debt, for as much serious discourse, for every jest I had told.

On the Restoration Newcome was no longer permitted to occupy his pulpit at the collegiate church, but there he quietly attended, and, he hoped, "met with something that did him good." In 1665, when the Five Miles Act was passed, he slipped beyond the boundary, yet being not entirely silenced. He preached at several places; he made excursions on horseback; visited London with his daughter; and patiently bided his time. He did not wait in vain. The King's declaration of indulgence (March 16th, 1671) enabled him to get a licence and preach freely in a barn. Yet in the wantonness of power fresh restrictions came, and Newcome delivered his message alternately in house and field and barn for several years to come.

The landing of King William, or at least the Toleration Act of 1689, removed all fear of legal persecution; but there was still room for much church dissension; and it was, he says, amid some curses and reproaches that the foundation of his new chapel in Cross Street was laid. He opened it with prayer and a sermon, June 24th, 1694; but, by the time this earthly House of God was finished, the aged minister was well nigh worn out, and ready for his mansion above. He preached occasionally, his last discourse being delivered, June 13th, 1695, and he died the following September, aged 68.

Newcome composed three journals. The first, which recorded his private actions, and inmost thoughts, being designed solely for his own use, was commenced at Cambridge in 1646, and carried on to his death in 1695. The second was termed "The Abstract," a selection from the former, intended for the use of his children. Besides these, the painstaking divine kept a third journal, as a record of passing events of a more public nature, but which has not been preserved. Of the actual diary the only portion now known to be extant extends over two years, from 1661 to 1663, and forms the volume which was printed for the Chetham Society in the year 1849. The Abstract was continued by its author to the year 1693, and completed to the period of his death, during his last illness, by the hand of his son. This manuscript, as well as the former, was in the possession of his descendant the late Rev. Thomas Newcome, Rector of Shenley, co. Hertford, and was placed by that gentleman at the disposal of the Chetham Society. The welcome which greeted the former volume induced the Society to contemplate the publication of the second manuscript, and the difficulty which attended its voluminous proportions has been surmounted by "abridging the moral reflections, which, however excellent, are somewhat monotonous, and presuming upon the reader's knowledge of the history of most of the names that occur in the narrative." The first part of this scheme (the abridgment) we think was judicious: the latter is, perhaps, an apology for the application of less editorial labour

try apothecary; and one became a soldier, and Marlborough *left him* in the trenches of Lisle, 1707. One or two went to sea, and were heard of no more . . . Three schoolmasters made fortunes: one clerk became Archbishop of Armagh,* one Bishop of St. Asaph, one Dean of Gloucester, and one Dean of Rochester, in the eighteenth century: and one is Archdeacon of Merioneth in the nineteenth century. Thirty or more have been rectors, vicars, &c. I have, or had, two sons, three nephews, three sons-in-law—all, as yet, curates only, but good pastors on stinted pastures."

Our account of the Newcome Diaries, though extended beyond our intention, gives but a faint idea of the simple, sincere whole. It is rich in genuine traits of character, where weakness alternates with strength, grave thoughts with trifling incidents, and questions of conscience, such as might well demand the best leisure of instructed spirits, with petty matters of scruple such as should have been dismissed by one thought of Him, who long before rebuked all small sanctimonious views of duty in his dealing with the Pharisee.

A JOURNEY FROM LONDON TO PARIS IN THE YEAR 1736.

SIR ALEXANDER DICK, Bart. of Prestonfield, near Edinburgh, the writer of the Journal of which we propose to lay the substance before our readers in this and some subsequent portions, was a man of much weight and estimation in the scientific world of Edinburgh during the last century. In early life he bore his paternal name of Cunningham, being the third son of Sir William Cunningham, of Caprington, Bart. His mother was Janet, only child and heiress of Sir James Dick, of Prestonfield. He was born at Prestonfield on the 23rd Oct. 1703. Having studied for some time at the University of Edinburgh, he repaired to Leyden, where he became a pupil of the illustrious Boerhaave, and took the degree of M.D. on the 31st Aug. 1725, when his inaugural dissertation was *De Epilepsia*. On the 23rd Jan. 1727 he received a diploma of the same degree from the University of St. Andrew's. He then settled as a physician in the Scotch metropolis; and on the 7th Nov. following he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

In 1736-7 he made an extensive continental tour, of which the first portion is now laid before the reader. His companion was Allan Ramsay the painter, son of the celebrated Scotch poet. During his travels Dr. Cunningham assiduously prosecuted his medical inquiries, and at the same time greatly increased his previous acquaintance with classical literature and antiquities.

After his return home he was induced to settle as a physician in Pembrokeshire, at the suggestion of his friend Mr. Hooke, of that county. He there practised medicine with great reputation and much success during several years, maintaining, however, a constant correspondence with his friends in Scotland, and particularly with Allan Ramsay the poet, whose letters, with some unpublished poems, also addressed to Sir Alexander Dick, are in our possession (by favour of the late esteemed Sir Robert K. Dick Cunningham, Bart. of Prestonfield), and form part of inedited materials which are intended to be employed in a new Biography of the Author of *The Gentle Shepherd*, in immediate preparation.

Upon his brother's death, Dr. Cunningham succeeded to the baronetage, and assumed the name of Dick. He then took up his residence in the family mansion of Prestonfield, which lies at the base of Arthur's Seat, at that time a little more than a mile distant from Edinburgh, but now nearly included in the suburban district of Newington: and, whilst he relinquished for his own part the active pursuit of his profession, he was so great a favourite with its members, that they placed him for seven

* This Archbishop was the author of the version of the New Testament, taken as the ostensible basis of "the Improved Version," published by the Unitarian Society.

successive years at the head of their body. He was first elected President of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh in the year 1756, and after six re-elections, he at length relinquished the chair entirely upon his own resolution, "that it was due to the merits of other gentlemen that there should be some rotation." He did not, however, relax his exertions in the service of the College; and he was one of the most liberal contributors to the building of their Hall. As a mark of gratitude for his services the physicians placed his portrait in their library.

Sir Alexander Dick was not less useful to other public institutions in Edinburgh. He was a zealous member of the Royal Society, and took an active part in procuring its charter; and, as a manager of the Royal Infirmary, he endeavoured to promote its utility as a medical school, as well as a refuge for the unfortunate. When the seeds of the true rhubarb were brought to Britain by Dr. Mounsey, he bestowed great attention on the culture of the plant, and in its preparation for the market, and he received for his success in this matter the gold medal of the Society of Arts in London.

His death occurred at the age of eighty-two, on the 10th Nov. 1785. He had married twice; first, in 1736, Sarah, daughter of Alexander Dick, merchant in Edinburgh, a relative of his mother's family, by whom he left two daughters; and secondly, in 1762, Mary, daughter of David Butler, esq. of Pembrokeshire, by whom he had three sons and three daughters.

A memoir of Sir Alexander Dick, which was published soon after his death in the Edinburgh Medical Commentaries, was reprinted (for private distribution) in 1849 by his descendant, the late Sir Robert K. Dick Cunninghame, Bart.; and from that source we conclude these introductory remarks with the following estimate of his character: "Whatever object engaged his attention he was steady in the pursuit; and his conduct was always marked by the strictest fairness and integrity. This disposition led him to be constant and warm in his friendship: and this conduct procured to him universal love and esteem. But he was not more amiable in public than in private life; for, with all his disposition for activity and exertion, the striking features of his character were mildness and sweetness of temper. He possessed the happy disposition of viewing the fair side of every object, which was not only the source of much happiness to himself and his family, but of universal benevolence to mankind. The serenity and cheerfulness which accompanied his conduct through life, were the attendants even of his last moments, for he died in the easiest way, and with a smile upon his countenance."

The MS. containing the journal of his tour has this memorandum on its fly-leaf:

"Alexander Dick

from papers were dictated to Wm. Crauford, his amanuensis,
for the use of his family *and friends* only, but not published."

(The words in *italic* being apparently *secunda manu*.)

Edinburgh.

A. B. G.

1736, July 24.—Mr. Ramsay and I left London and came to Dover in the coach, with a jolly English parson, a crabbed lawyer, a Frenchman who was Lord Vane's superintendant, and a very odd-looking, bearish, hypochondriacal man, going to Aix-la-Chapelle for his health. We admired the verdure and the fine cultivated fields in Kent; the numerous hop-gardens ready to blossom, and cherry-orchards; the people and cattle in good plight; the towns and villages neat and clean; and the

market-places filled with abundance of every good eatable thing; the roads pleasant and good; the inns numerous and well-served; the coachmen rather rough and absolute, and more attentive to their horses than the company. Our conversation brightened up as the day advanced, after we had eat and drank together.

July 25.—We took the packet-boat at Dover in the evening of the 25th, and lay all night above deck on our passage to Calais, which was very agree-

able, with a fair wind. Our company were Dunkirk merchants, and several French gentlemen, with whom we entered into conversation in French, as Mr. Ramsay and I had been early accustomed to speak that language at home, both from my father's early initiating me in it, which he himself spoke well, but likewise from my having been three years abroad as a Student of Medicine in Holland, and three months at Paris about ten years before this period. Mr. Ramsay and I, therefore, made a resolution to speak no other language but French while we remained in France, and, upon our arrival in Italy, no other language but Italian; as we had been well founded in it before we left Edinburgh.

July 26.—On the morning of the 26th we arrived at Calais, and were less troubled with custom-house officers than at Dover, everything of that kind being better regulated in France than in England. One of our Flemish merchants was in person very like my brother, Sir William Dick, and gave us a favourable account of his travels in England, and of the flourishing condition of the city of Dunkirk. At Calais there was a very lean gentleman who dined with us at the inn, and, from circumstances that we had not leisure to inquire into, expressed a great reluctance for parting with us as we were immediately to set out for Paris. It being warm weather, our posting equipage happened not to be suitable to the modes of France; but we followed our own way, for coolness, being in our white stockings without boots, to the great surprise of all the Frenchmen we met.

July 27.—Arrived at Boulogne, and remarked, as we came along, the open country, and, indeed, the Scottish appearance of Picardy. A Dr. Hay, who had been in the rebellion of 1715, and a great partisan of that cause, found us out immediately when we arrived, and gave us a very kind reception; and by him we were invited to dine with Mr. Smith, the great Scotch wine merchant there, who had been formerly in that same cause, and entertained us with many various scenes in which they both had been concerned in that disastrous business, of which,

he said, he made the most of it by following a trade very beneficial, which, he hoped, soon afterwards would lead him to Scotland, to purchase a landed estate in his own country.

July 28.—Set out in the morning for Amiens, where we arrived in the afternoon; saw the cathedral; liked the place much. Both Abbeville and Amiens are thriving towns for manufactures.

July 29.—Our road was through a fine corn country, and, at that time, the people were all employed about their harvest. We dined at Clermont, and saw the Duke of Berwick's house opposite to it. From eating much fruit, and grapes, not quite ripe, the weather also being very warm, I fell sick upon the road, and, in a common bye inn, within a post of Chantilly, I was obliged to put up, where we were but indifferently used by the surly landlord; however, after passing a not very comfortable night, I found myself very well next morning.

July 30.—Went to Chantilly, where the Duke of Bourbon's fine palace is: there we saw the most magnificent stables in Europe, which contain many hundreds of the finest horses, with every accommodation for them. On every hand there were fine gardens and waterworks without, and rich furniture, paintings, tapestry, and statues within; particularly those of Condé, and Turenne, with all their battles painted near them. Came to Paris that night, about four o'clock; went to lodge at Mr. Roberts' bagnio, where we were well bathed and served, but paid very dear for what we had in that house. We met there with Mr. Horn, Lord Drumore's son, and Mr. Oswald of Duniekean. Went with them to see the Palais Royal, and, in the evening, went to the Italian comedy; both which places gave us very great entertainment. The first has the noblest collection of pictures in Europe, and belongs to the Duke of Orleans, the son of the Regent, the first Prince of the Blood in France.

August 2.—Went to Mr. Alexander, our banker; saw there Dr. Hlickman, who travelled with the Duke of Kingston,* and one Mr. Diggs. That day we dined with Captain Urquhart, a

* Evelyn Pierrepont, the second Duke of Kingston, succeeded 1726, died 1773.

Scots gentleman in the Spanish service, who was to go with Mr. Horn to meet the Earl Marshal,* then at Valencia, in Spain. Saw that day the Luxembourg gallery, with all the fine paintings of Rubens there. Walked afterwards in the gardens, which are well kept, but not in the best taste; little of nature; all is regularity; the walks are very broad, where there is often a vast resort of good company, extremely well dressed. The ladies are all painted, and the red of their cheeks has a very flaming appearance; the married ladies chiefly, being laid on without mercy, which makes a sad havoc on natural beauty, but is of particular solace to ladies coming into years; for, by covering their wrinkles, it puts them upon a level with the young beauties who would soon eclipse them in every respect.

August 3.—Took lodgings in the Rue Dauphine; met at the British Coffee House there with Mr. M^cQuerger, a gentleman famous afterwards in the defence of the young gentleman who claimed the estate and titles of the Earl of Anglesey; also met Dr. Hickman, Mr. Diggs, and Mr. Bridges. Went with them to the Academy of Painting, dined with them at the Croifder, and, after dinner, went with them to the Cardinal de Polignac's; there we saw the finest collection of Greek statues in Europe, lately brought from Rome, viz. : the story of Achilles beguiled by Ulysses, with the armour he presented, &c. From thence we went to the Invalides, a royal hospital for wounded and old soldiers. It is of great extent, great elegance and magnificence in the architecture, and has the best contrivance in the arrangement of the wards, and good regular orders, that I have seen; the best that are observed in any hospital in Europe: it contains some thousands of men who have bravely and long served their country, or have bled in its cause. We went from thence to the Opera, but did not much admire the music, which was entirely in the French taste, loud and noisy, great in the execution, but very mean and little in the harmonious part which belongs to good music.

August 4.—Went to the cathedral of Notre Dame on St. Geneviève's day, the patroness of Paris, where there were great processions and solemnities. In the afternoon went with Mr. Diggs to the church of St. Geneviève; there saw the pious Duke of Orleans, and his sister the Queen of Spain, who came to assist at the solemnity. The music we heard there was very good. Went from thence in the evening to the Concert Spirituelle, in the King's palace in the Louvre, where we heard the best performers in France, and the composition of the Italian taste.

From the last date to the end of August we employed every day in visiting all the places round Paris, as far as the King's palace at Versailles, twelve miles from Paris. We went with Mr. Oswald to see King Stanislaus, the Queen's father, at his country palace at Meudon, where he lived in retirement and elegance, after the bustling disagreeable life he had while King of Poland, from which he was driven to his good. The King,† and his daughter the Queen, made him frequent visits, and often consulted him in matters of state. The weather being very fine, we staid at Versailles and visited the palace and gardens with accuracy, but with astonishment at everything in the gardens, which were of great extent, but no ways in the style of nature. Art only prevailed, and that at an immense expense: the statues were numerous, and but very few of them exquisite, and those only by Girardon,‡ of whom, indeed, there were some noble groups, besides single pieces. The walks were very broad, and, in some places, could admit of the King's coaches-and-six, and his guards and attendants, to go through them. The waterworks and cascades were extremely showy; they were erected and kept at an immense charge; they play but seldom, and that on great occasions. It was our good fortune that some Polish ladies having arrived, who were relations to the Queen (one of which was indeed exceeding handsome), the waterworks were ordered to play for their entertainment; and the ladies were conducted in little hand-

* One of the leading adherents of the Pretender, and who had been attainted for his concern in the Rebellion of 1715.

† Louis XV.

‡ François Girardon, died 1715, aged 83.

chairs, pushed forwards by some of the guards, to all the waterworks in the gardens, which gave us the best of opportunities of seeing the whole. We afterwards walked through the palace, and the long gallery, which is very noble and lofty, and ornamented with the several paintings done of Alexander's battles by Le Brun. In the apartments we saw several capital pictures of the best masters, particularly of Raphael. The King's stables are very magnificent, and all filled with the finest horses to serve them for the diversion of hunting, in which he is every day occupied, with a circle of his courtiers and favourites. We saw him one day in the chapel attending the morning's mass; he has a good countenance and manly, but is underlimbed in his walking, yet he makes a fine figure on horseback. Everything in Versailles has the look of too great an expense and too much show; consequently the taste is not universally

good, though, it must be owned, there are great many fine things there. I bought up there the works of Porelle, where the description of several and very elegant prints are bound up, in my library. In these the best streets and buildings in Paris, and also the finest parts, buildings, and gardens of Versailles, are most elegantly and accurately described, which collection had belonged to Mons. Claude Bernard Audeverdes Comtes, a gentleman in high offices, who had died some time before our arrival, by which means I purchased this and some other of his things when they were brought to sale. To all which I refer for inspection and consideration.

In pursuance of our jaunts round the city of Paris, we observed what was remarkable at Trianon near Versailles, and the Duke of Orleans' country palace of St. Cloud, but found them all copies in small of the King's greater works at Versailles.

THE CLOISTER LIFE OF THE EMPEROR CHARLES THE FIFTH.

The Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles the Fifth. By William Stirling, Author of *Annals of the Artists of Spain.* 1852. 8vo.

NO event in history has been more misunderstood than the resignation of the imperial throne by the Emperor Charles the Fifth, and his subsequent cloister life at Yuste. The want of documents rendered the narratives of this period imperfect; or, at least, these do not appear to have been extensively consulted.* Thus the cause and the motive for the resignation and the retirement being but partially known,

the act was described speculatively—rather than historically—as it appeared through the mists of tradition, or as it was pictured by the imagination. Hence the conflict of opinions in the moral estimation of that resolution which was equal to exchange the grandeur and the power of empire for the narrow cell and the religious seclusion of the cloister. The historian described the act as that of a mind worn out by

* As regards documents relative to the reign of Charles V. a great deal has of late been done. Dr. Karl Lanz has printed at Leipzig, in 3 vols. 8vo. 1844-6, the "Correspondenz des Kaisers Karl V." from the Royal Archives and the Burgundian library at Brussels, containing documents, with but few exceptions, now for the first time printed, and of great importance, as determining the cause of Charles's resignation.

M. Gachard, of Brussels, has printed also much documentary matter relative to the affairs of the Netherlands, and promises further contributions towards the history of Charles's reign. The French government has in course of publication, in the series of "Documents Inédits," "Negociations Diplomatiques entre la France et l'Autriche durant les Trente premières Années du 16^e Siècle, publiées par Le Glay. 2 vols. 4to. 1845;" "Papiers d'Etat du Cardinal de Granville d'après les MSS. de Besançon, publiés par Ch. Weiss, 8 vols. 4to. 1841-1850;" and from various public libraries, and the collections in France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, M. Champollion Figeac has compiled a volume of great interest,—"*Captivité du Roi François I.*" 4to. 1847. Much also has been added to our information by the researches of printing societies and publications in Germany. There is now no dearth of materials for a new Life of Charles V.

the cares of government, crushed by adverse fortune, struck down by the recoil of unsuccessful ambition. The moralist descanted upon the insufficiency of worldly state to satisfy the longings of the immortal soul. The politician deplored the superstition which induced a mighty monarch to forego the government of nations, the association with great warriors and statesmen, for the society of ignorant monks, and the observance of a debasing ritual. Another idea conceived of the act may not, perhaps, be unfairly illustrated by the following note in the masterly translation of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso* by William Stewart Rose. It occurs in vol. vii. p. 157, to canto 40, stanza 76, line 5, of the original. "Dudon finished his career as a *hermit*,—a very common practice with the supposed knights-errant, and, like all the usages of romance, paralleled by many instances in real life during the middle ages. Ariosto's own age furnished the most notable example, in the *self-seclusion of the Emperor Charles the Fifth*." We submit this to be the poet's view. How far justified by historical evidence Mr. Stirling's volume will now show. We only regret the name of William Stewart Rose is no longer associated with the pleasures of literature at the present day; no man treated history and historical character in a more fair and candid spirit; no writer more tempered judgment with the grace of an accomplished mind.

Nor, indeed, to a late period, if historians were the guides, could general readers be censured for wandering from the right path. The little that was accurate was narrated by Spanish authors; but Spanish literature has never prevailed with any great force in England. Its noble ballad history is still known to the majority through the translations of Southey, J. H. Frere, and J. G. Lockhart—the criticism of the Schlegels—or the pleasing *History of Southern Literature* by Sismondi. Cervantes' *Don Quixote* is a household book; and if we add the best Picaresque novels, we have we think described the general extent of our information as regards Spanish authors. For Charles the Fifth we are referred to Robertson. To estimate the value of this historian, we

shall briefly enumerate the Spaniards who have narrated the *Cloister Life of Charles*, derived from the preface to Mr. Stirling's work. The first, and perhaps the best, account is to be found in Joseph de Sigença's *History of the Order of St. Jerome*. This was published in 1595-1605. To great learning Sigença united a style remarkable for its simple eloquence. In relating the life of the Emperor at Yuste he had the advantage of conversing with many eye-witnesses of the facts. Fray Antonio de Villacastin and several other monks of Yuste, the Emperor's confessor Regla, and his favourite preacher Villalva; and he may also have had intercourse with Quixada the Chamberlain, and Gaztelu the secretary; and at Toledo or Madrid he had opportunities of knowing Torriano the Emperor's mechanician. The next author is Fray Prudencio de Sandoval, whose *History of Charles the Fifth* appeared in 1604-1606, 2 vols. folio. In the latter volume a supplementary book is devoted to the *Cloister Life at Yuste*. It was founded from a MS. narration written by Fray Martin de Angulo, prior of the convent. Juan Antonio de Vera y Figueroa, Count of La Roca, printed his epitome of the *Life of Charles the Fifth*, in quarto, at Madrid, in 1613. He added but little to the preceding, but may have conversed with persons of Charles' suite. The Jesuit Pedro Ribadeneira, in his *Life of Father Francisco Borgia*, published in 1592, gave a circumstantial account of the interviews which took place in Estramadura between that remarkable man and the Emperor, which he had ample opportunities of hearing from the lips of Borgia himself.

We are now to consider the history by Robertson. If we compare Robertson with Macaulay, he is inferior to him in brilliancy of thought, energy of narrative, and copious felicity of illustration. His imagination is warm and glowing, but does not present such striking pictures to the mind. His skill in generalisation is less, he cannot portray character so powerfully, nor does he recal the past with that deep dramatic effect which both actor and event awaken when revived by the research, the imagination, and the careful study of the later writer.

If we compare Robertson with Hume, his style is less enriched with philosophical reflection, is unequal in breadth of description, does not present to us those deep thoughts which arise from the narrative, and break away like bold headlands from the plain, nor are the great actors on his scene arrayed with so much dignity, nor his events so boldly massed. But in those cardinal virtues of an historian, care and industry, in research, impartiality, the love of truth, and unimpassioned judgment, he is eminently superior. To both Hume and Macaulay he is equal in intellectual lucidity, and by many will be preferred, through the absence of all exaggeration, the uniform subjection of his imagination, the selection of his topics, the elevated simplicity and the consequent dignity of his style. His great deficiency arises from his imperfect authorities; he could impart dignity and grace to superficial knowledge upon some points, and this he did, yet even on these he must be judged in relation to his opportunities and his time. In the case of the *Cloister Life of Charles the Fifth* his inaccuracy has been long admitted. Citing, says Mr. Stirling, the respectable names of Sandoval, Vera, and De Thou, he seems to have relied chiefly upon Leti, one of the most lively and least trustworthy of the historians of his time. He does not appear to have been aware of the existence of Siguença. We will now describe the authorities for the present work, in addition to the authors already noticed. A visit Mr. Stirling paid to Yuste in 1849 first led him to look into the original narratives of the event. An article by M. Gachard, in the *Bulletins of the Royal Academy of Brussels*, vol. xii. part i. 1845, to which the attention of our readers is directed, informed him that the archives of the Foreign Office of France contained a long account of the retirement of Charles the Fifth, illustrated with original letters, of which he gives the following account. At the restoration of Ferdinand the Seventh the royal archives of Spain, preserved in the castle of Simancas, near Valladolid, were entrusted to the care of Don Tomas Gonzalez, canon of Plasencia. From the documents there existing Gonzalez, whose name is held in deserved repute

as a contributor to the *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of History of Spain*, prepared this account of the Emperor's life at Yuste, and had fairly copied it for the press, when death brought his labours to a premature close. His books and papers devolved to his brother Manuel, who succeeded him in his post at Simancas. In 1836 Manuel was displaced, and being reduced to poverty, offered his MS. for sale, and finally disposed of it in 1844, for the sum of 4,000 francs, to M. Mignet, then director of the archives of the French Foreign Office. It is entitled, "The Retirement, Residence, and Death of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, in the Monastery of Yuste, a historical narrative founded on documents." The bulk of the memoir consists almost wholly of original letters selected from the correspondence carried on between the courts at Valladolid and Brussels and the retired Emperor and his household, in the years 1556, 1557, and 1558. The principal writers are Philip the Second, the Infanta Juana, Juan Vazquez de Molina, secretary of state, Francisco de Eraso, secretary to the King, Don Garcia de Toledo, tutor to Don Carlos, the Emperor, Luis Quixada, his chamberlain, Martin de Gaztelu, his secretary, William Van Male, his gentleman of the chamber, and Mathisio and Cornelio, his physicians. The thread of the narrative is supplied by Gonzalez, who has done his part with great judgment, permitting the story to be told, as far as possible, by the original actors in their own words. Such are the authorities consulted by Mr. Stirling, from whose pages we shall now extract such passages as may serve to present the *Cloister Life of Charles the Fifth* to our readers, and of which M. Gachard promises also a narrative.

Charles the Fifth had long nourished the desire to exchange the pomp and care which hedge a throne for the seclusion and repose of the cloister. He had agreed with the Empress Isabella, who died in 1538, that as soon as state affairs would permit they were to retire for the remainder of their days,—he into a convent, she into a nunnery. This design had become rumoured among the courtiers. In 1548 Philip the Second was sent for to receive the oath of allegiance from the Nether-

lands. In 1551 he was invested with the duchy of Milan. In 1555 Charles assembled the states at Brussels, and having commenced his career of religious devotion by inducing Philip to break faith with his favourite sister's only child, he abdicated soon after the domains of the house of Burgundy and the Spanish kingdoms in his favour, and placed in the hands of William the Silent a deed of renunciation of the imperial crown. Early in September, 1556, a fleet assembled at Flushing under the command of Don Luis de Carvajal to convey him to Spain.

The voyage is thus described :

The vessel prepared for the Emperor was a Biscayan ship of five hundred and sixty-five tons, the *Espiritu Santo*, but generally called the *Bertendona*. The cabin of Charles was fitted up with green hangings, a swing bed, with curtains of the same colour, and eight glass windows. His personal suite consisted of one hundred and fifty persons. The Queens were accommodated on board a Flemish vessel, and the entire fleet numbered fifty-six sail. The royal party embarked on the 13th September, but the state of the weather did not allow them to put to sea until the 17th. The next day, as they passed between the white cliffs of Kent and Artois, they fell in with an English squadron of five sail, of which the admiral came on board the Emperor's ship and kissed his hand. On the 20th contrary winds drove them to take shelter under the isle of Portland for a night and a day. The weather continuing unfavourable, on the 22nd the Emperor ordered the admiral to steer for the Isle of Wight, but a fair breeze springing up as they came in sight of that island the fleet once more took a westerly course, and gained the coast of Biscay, without further adventure. Casting anchor in the road of Laredo, on the afternoon of Monday the 28th of September, the Emperor went ashore that evening, and was joined next day by the two Queens.

Laredo is a place of note : it had been a Roman commercial station, and became an important arsenal of St. Ferdinand of Castille. From Laredo Ramon Bonifaz sailed to the Guadalquivir and the conquest of Seville. In 1639 the town was cruelly sacked by the Archbishop of Bourdeaux, in the days of the French church militant of Richelieu and Louis the Thirteenth. Santander rose upon its ruins ; but, true to its martial fame, it sent a gal-

lant band of seamen to perish at Trafalgar. Charles landed here on the evening of September 28, 1556, and was received by Pedro Manrique Bishop of Salamanca, and Durango, an alcalde of the court, in waiting there by order of the Infanta Juana Queen of Spain. His arrival was unexpected, and all was in confusion. Half of Charles's suite were ill, eight of the attendants were dead, there were no doctors, and a difficulty in finding a priest to say mass. There was even a scarcity of provisions, but the well-stored larder of the Bishop relieved them from starvation. The Flemings of the suite were discontented, the alcalde half-crazed, Charles unwell and out of humour ; but the arrival of Colonel Luis Quixada, the Emperor's chamberlain, changed the face of affairs, and the march to Yuste commenced the day after his arrival. Charles's health was delicate, and the following was the mode of travel :

He performed the journey [to Medina de Pomar] with tolerable ease in a horse litter, which he exchanged when the road was rugged, or very steep, for a chair carried by three men. Two of these chairs and three litters, in case of accident in the wild highland march, formed his travelling equipment. By his side rode Luis Quixada, or Lachaulx, if the presence of the chamberlain, who acted as marshal and quartermaster, was required elsewhere. The rest of the attendants followed on horseback, and the cavalcade was preceded by the alcalde Durango and five alguazils, with their wands of office, a vanguard which Quixada said made the party look like a convoy of prisoners. These alguazils, and the general shabbiness of the regiment under his command, were matters of great concern to the colonel, but his remonstrances met with no sympathy from the Emperor, who said the tipstaves did very well for him, and that he did not mean for the future to have any guards attached to his household.

It would be impossible to narrate with minuteness the progress of the Emperor to Yuste. We must however endeavour to point out the manner in which he was received in the principal cities through which he passed, to refute the idle stories of that neglect which even Spanish historians have long been in the habit of depicting, as if to deter princes from the dangerous experiment of abdication.

During the day of rest at Medina the imperial quarters were thronged with noble and civic visitors, who rode into the town from all points of the compass. Addresses came from the corporations of Burgos, Salamanca, Palencia, Pamplona, and other cities, from the Archbishop of Toledo and other prelates."

On the 13th of October they journeyed over vast undulating heaths, rough with thickets of dwarf oak, which led to the domains of the Cid, beyond which rose the ancient gate and beautiful twin spires of Burgos. Two leagues from the city the Emperor was met by the Constable of Castille, Don Pedro Fernandez de Velasco, and a gallant company of loyal gentlemen. He was conducted in all honour to the noble palace of the Velascos; as he made his entry the bells of the city rang a peal of welcome, and Burgos, the mourner of all Castille, threw aside her sombre weeds, in a grand illumination of its steeples. His stay here was a perpetual levee, and he proceeded to Valladolid, then at the height of its prosperity, as the rich and flourishing capital of the Spanish monarchy. The Emperor and his suite were lodged in the house of Don Gomez Perez de las Marinas. He was here received by the grandees, the dignitaries of the church and the law, the council of state, and the college doctors, who conducted him and his suite into the city in triumph. A banquet was given; it was followed by a ball, at which the Emperor was present.

It was probably at this ball that Charles caused the wives of all his personal attendants to be assembled around him, and bade each in particular farewell. Perico de Saint Erbas, a famous jester of the court, passing by at the moment, the Emperor good-humouredly saluted him by lifting his hat. This buffoon had formerly been wont to make the Emperor laugh by calling his son Philip *Senor de Todo—Lord of All*; and now that he was so, this opportunity of reviving the old joke was too good to be lost by the bitter fool. "What! do you uncover to me?" said the jester, "does it mean that you are no longer an Emperor?" "No, Pedro," replied the object of the jest, "but it means that I have nothing to give you beyond this courtesy."

His conduct here again refutes the idle story of his exclusion from public

affairs after his abdication, by the will of his son Philip. He held every day long conferences with the Princess Regent and the Secretary Velazquez. He gave the guides of the state there his parting advice—advice transmitted subsequently from Yuste, and which ended only with his powers of hearing and dictating despatches. If he abstained from interference it was the resolution of his own mind.

The discomforts of Laredo were renewed at Xarandilla. The weather was bad, the rooms at Yuste not ready for his occupation.

Meanwhile the household, especially the Flemish and more numerous portion of it, was in a state of discontent bordering on mutiny. The chosen paradise of the master was regarded as a sort of hell upon earth by the servants. The mayor domo and the secretary poured by every post their griefs into the ear of the secretary of state. The count of Oropesa, wrote Luis Quixada, has been driven from Xarandilla by the damp,—and Yuste was well known to be far damper than Xarandilla. His majesty had been pleased to approve of the abode prepared for him, but he himself had been there, and knew that it was full of defects and discomforts.

But it would be impossible to transcribe at length the catalogue of griefs of the unhappy Quixada. Gaztelu was equally desponding, and they chanted together a melancholy litany, of windows too large, rooms too small, reeking with moisture, and condemned to utter darkness. Moreover "the garden was paltry, the orange trees few; and the boasted prospect, what was it but a hill and some oak trees!" Nevertheless, in spite of their distresses, their physical condition triumphed over their moral. The Flemings, to the amusement of the Castillians, looked sleek and fat, and fed voraciously "on the hams and other bucolic meats of Estremadura." Now as this matter of eating enters largely into the consideration of the Emperor's mode of life, we must extract Mr. Stirling's details upon this matter:—

In this matter of eating, as in many other habits, the Emperor was himself a true Fleming. His early tendency to gout was increased by his indulgence at table, which generally far exceeded his feeble powers of digestion. Roger Ascham, standing hard by the imperial table at the feast of the Golden Fleece, watched with

wonder the Emperor's progress through sod beef, roast mutton, baked hare, after which he fed well of a capon, drinking also, says the fellow of St. John's, the best that ever I saw; he had his head in the glass five times as long as any of them, and never drank less than a good quart of Rhenish wine. . . . The supply of his table was a main subject of the correspondence between the mayor domo and the secretary of state. The weekly courier from Valladolid to Lisbon was ordered to change his route that he might bring every Thursday a provision of eels and other rich fish for Friday's fast. There was a constant demand for anchovies, tunny, and other potted fish; sometimes a complaint that the trouts were too small, the olives were too large, and the Emperor wished instead for olives of Perejon. . . . Another day sausages were wanted, of the kind which the Queen Juana, now in glory, used to pride herself in making, in the Flemish fashion, at Tordesillas, and for the receipt for which the secretary is referred to the Marquess of Denia.

The Emperor's weakness became known, and was propitiated through his stomach—a greater moral agent in the affairs of human life than our intellect may be prepared to admit. Luis Quixada struggled bravely against it, "but his office of purveyor was more commonly exercised under protest, and he interposed between his master and an eel-pie, as in other days he would have thrown himself between the imperial person and the point of a Moorish lance."

On the 3rd of February, 1557, at three o'clock, the Emperor was placed in his litter, and the Count of Oropesa, and the attendants, mounted their horses, and crossing the leafless forest in two hours, the cavalcade halted at the gates of Yuste. He was here received by the prior, who, in his happy ignorance, addressed him as "Your Paternity." At the door of the church he was met by the whole brotherhood in procession, chanting the *Te Deum*. The altar was brilliantly lighted up and richly decorated, and Charles knelt and returned thanks to God for the happy termination of this journey, and then joined in the vesper service of the feast of St. Blas.

The following is Mr. Stirling's account of the Emperor's house:

The Emperor's house, or palace, as the

friars loved to call it, although many a country notary was more splendidly lodged, was more deserving of the approbation accorded to it by the monarch than of the abuse lavished upon it by his chamberlain. Backed by the massive south wall of the church, the building presented a simple front of two stories to the garden and the noontide sun. Each story contained four chambers, two on either side of a corridor, which traversed the structure from east and west, and led at either end into a broad porch or covered gallery, supported by pillars and open to the air. Each room was furnished with an ample fire-place in accordance with the Flemish wants of the chilly invalid. The chambers which looked upon the garden were bright and pleasant, but those on the north side were gloomy and even dark, the light being admitted to them only by windows opening on the corridor or on the external and deeply shadowed porches. Charles inhabited the upper rooms and slept in that of the north-west corner, from which a door or window had been cut in a slanting direction into the church, through the chancel wall and close to the high altar. . . . The emperor's cabinet in which he transacted business was on the opposite side of the corridor, and looked upon the garden. From its window his eye ranged over a cluster of rounded knolls clad in walnut and chestnut, in which the mountain dies gently away into the broad bosom of the Vera. Not a building was in sight but a summer-house peering above the mulberry-tops at the lower end of the garden, and a hermitage of Our Lady of Solitude, about a mile distant, hung upon a rocky height, which rose like an isle out of a sea of forest. Immediately below the windows the garden sloped gently to the Vera, shaded here and there with the massive foliage of the fig, or the feathery boughs of the almond, and breathing perfume from tall orange trees, cuttings of which some of the friars themselves transplanted, and in after days vainly strove to keep alive at the bleak Escorial. The garden was easily reached from the western porch or gallery by an inclined path, which had been constructed to save the gouty monarch the pain and fatigue of going up and going down stairs. This porch, which was much more spacious than the eastern, was his favourite seat when filled with the warmth of the declining day. Commanding the same view as the cabinet, it looked also upon a small parterre with a fountain in the centre, and a short cypress alley leading to the principal gate of the garden. Beyond this gate and wall was a luxuriant forest, a wide space in front of the con-

vent being covered by the shade of a magnificent walnut tree, even then known as the great walnut tree of Yuste, a Nestor of the woods, which has seen the hermit's cell rise into a royal convent and sink into a ruin, and has survived the order of Jerome and the Austrian dynasty of Spain.

Such was the abode. Our extracts shall now be made with the purpose to refute popular errors on the subject of Charles's retirement, and to illustrate the cloistered soldier's life.

It has been frequently asserted that the Emperor's life at Yuste was a long repentance for his resignation of power, and that Philip was constantly tormented in England or in Flanders by the fear that his father might one day return to the throne. This idle tale can be accounted for only by the melancholy fact, that historians have found it easier to invent than to investigate. So far from regretting his retirement, Charles refused to entertain several proposals that he should quit it. . . . In truth, Philip's filial affection and reverence shines like a grain of fine gold in the base metal of his character; his father was the one wise and strong man who crossed his path whom he never suspected, undervalued, or used ill. The jealousy of which he was popularly accused, however, seems at first sight probable, considering the many blacker crimes of which he stands convicted. But the repose of Charles cannot have been troubled with regrets for his resigned power, seeing that in truth he never resigned it at all, but wielded it at Yuste as firmly as he had at Augsburg or Toledo. He had given up but little beyond the trappings of royalty, and his was not a mind to regret the pageant, the guards, and the gold sticks.

Every document yet preserved shows, in fact, in what constant communication Charles remained with Philip upon affairs of state, and with what warmth he entered into their discussion. In 1557 the foreign affairs of Spain had assumed so grave an aspect that the King selected Ruy Gomez de Silva, afterwards known as Prince of Eboli, to lay them before his father. The circumstances deserved the attention of the man. War was raging on the frontier of the Netherlands, and threatened on the frontier of Navarre. Italy presented grave causes for anxiety. Piracy devastated the shores of the

kingdom from Cadiz to Patras; there was hardly a spot which had not suffered, and none which felt itself safe from the wild marauders from the shores of Numidia. It is needless to state the finances of the State were exhausted. With the wealth of American mines, and a greater range for selection of fresh chancellors of the exchequer than has ever been enjoyed by the "most favoured nation," the history of finance in Spain is that of waste, ignorance, and beggary. To all these evils the Emperor devised remedies. His chief difficulty was with the clergy, with regard to their advance of tribute money unto Cæsar. They held that faith was limited but to one half of the injunction, and sought to render all unto themselves, as due unto God. He received the news of the battle of St. Quentin with the greatest interest, and ordered the messenger to be rewarded with a gold chain and a handsome sum of money. Not so, however, did he receive the news of the terms agreed to by Philip, in his dispute with the Roman see, when Alba had crossed the Tronto, marched into the Campagna, and took up a position within sight of Rome. He had ever regarded Paul's policy with indignation, which had latterly become mingled with foul scorn. Had the matter, says Mr. Stirling, been left in the hands of the Emperor, Paul would have been dealt with in the stern fashion which brought Clement to his senses. Alba would have been directed to advance. Rome would have been stormed, the pontiff made prisoner, and the primate of Spain, and the prior of Yuste, would have been directed to put their altars into mourning and say masses for his speedy deliverance. This treaty was the only affair of importance transacted during the Emperor's sojourn at Yuste without his opinion being first asked and his approval obtained. When the account of the negotiations and a copy of the treaty reached him, at each paragraph the Emperor's anger grew fiercer, and before the paper had been gone through, he would hear no more. He was laid up next day with an attack of the gout, and so deep was the impression of the affair upon his mind that for weeks after he was fre-

quently overheard muttering broken sentences of displeasure.*

Not even our limited space permits us to pass unnoticed the information obtained by Mr. Stirling relative to that theme of bad poetry—Don Carlos. We suspect the interest felt in this prince arises from our conviction of the cruel perfidiousness of his father, rather than from any merits of his own. His education was a great subject of anxiety to the Emperor. He had seen him at Valladolid, and the impression made upon him by the boy was unfavourable. His governor, Don Garcia de Toledo, describes him in his letters to Charles as sickly, sulky, and backward. It cannot be asserted that history is deficient in details, at least as to this part of his career, since nothing is too minute to escape the attention of the Emperor, or the scrupulous fidelity of his correspondent. Thus, one subject of complaint on the part of the governor is, that his pupil "was lazy at his books, and constipated in his bowels." A month later, August 27th, 1557, he wrote that his pupil was better in health, but so choleric in temper, that they were thinking of putting him under a *course of physic for that disorder*, but that they would wait until the Emperor's pleasure were known. The general result is, that Don Carlos was deficient in intellectual and physical power; unwilling to learn, incapable of application, averse to all manly exercises; of a temper capricious, violent, and moody; and his manners careless and ungainly. But neither politics or Don Carlos occupied exclusively the attention of Charles. When in tolerable health he hobbled out with his gun, passed much of his time in the open air, and gave great attention to his garden. He laid out the ground beneath his windows, planted it with flowers and orange trees, and dug a couple of fish-ponds for trout and tench. He made draw-

ings for additions to his rooms, including an oratory for the use of Philip, who was to visit him as soon as public affairs permitted him to return to Spain. Nor were his religious duties neglected.

The Emperor himself usually heard mass from the window of his bed-chamber, which looked into the church; but at complines he went up into the choir with the fathers, and prayed in a devout and audible voice in his tribune. During the season of Lent, which came round twice during his residence at Yuste, he regularly appeared on Fridays in his place in the choir, and, at the end of the appointed prayers, extinguishing the taper which he like the rest held in his hand, he flogged himself with such sincerity of purpose that the scourge was stained with blood, and the pious singularly edified. Some of these scourges were found after his death in his chamber, stained with blood, and became precious heirlooms in the house of Austria, and honoured relics at the Escorial.

It does not appear, however, that—

The brisk example never fails to move, was true in this particular; at least, there is no record of its having excited the minds of the monks, or of the stout Flemings, his attendants, to similar acts of physical piety.

On the 3rd of May, 1558, Charles was acquainted "that all the forms of his renunciation of the imperial crown had been gone through, and that the act against which Philip and the court had so frequently remonstrated, was now complete." He expressed the greatest delight, ordered a couple of seals without crown, fleece, or other device, to be made, and that in future he was to be addressed not as Emperor but as a private person,—this latter injunction was not complied with.

No chapter in Mr. Stirling's history is more deserving of attention than that on the Inquisition, its allies, and its victims. We must omit, and with great reluctance, notice of its

* M. Gachard rather qualifies Charles's occupation with affairs. "La vérité est encore que la princesse Dona Juana faisait envoyer régulièrement à son père durant sa retraite à Yuste, un bulletin contenant le résumé des nouvelles les plus importantes qu'elle recevait, soit des Pays Bas, où Philippe II. se trouvait, soit d'Espagne, d'Italie, ou d'ailleurs, que Charles s'occupait de quelques objets qui l'intéressaient particulièrement, mais qu'il demeura étranger aux grandes affaires qu'avait en ce temps le roi son fils. Et la preuve entre beaucoup d'autres, c'est qu'il blâma très vivement aussitôt qu'il les connut les traités conclus par le Duc d'Albe avec Paul IV." Bull. de l'Académie Royale de Bruxelles, tome 12, 1825, p. 249.

general details, to direct the attention of our readers to the spirit in which Charles viewed to the last the Reformers, and upheld the Inquisition.

If ever Charles affected toleration, it was the perfidious hypocrisy he employed to mask and to mature the politician's end. On the throne, or surrounded by his court at Augsburg, he might dissemble; but in Spain, in communication with Philip, in association with Valdès, and at Yuste, surrounded by monks, his mind was emancipated from the thralldom of his earlier life. Church abuses, from the beginning of the sixteenth century, had been denounced in Spain; about the middle of this period Spanish translations were made of the Scriptures. Commentaries, glosses, and explanations succeeded. Persecution rapidly followed their distribution. Printers were imprisoned; nevertheless their works increased, and, the sale being forbidden, they were smuggled in bales over the mountains by muleteers, or run in casks by English and Dutch traders on the shores of Andalusia. Strange rumours were now heard of novel questions raised in the schools, of doubts on doctrinal points, hitherto ruled by the Church. There was that sensible uneasiness in the public mind which denotes the gathering and precedes the storm of public opinion. The laity were roused, matters of faith were debated, and the clergy stood unmoved; but when the Reformers began to pry into the nature of Church institutions, "the black garrison at once saw the full extent of the danger." They united and rushed against the foe, "with all the power of the state and all the terror of the keys."

So engrossed was the Emperor with the subject that he postponed to it for awhile all the other affairs of state. He urged the princes to remember that the welfare of the kingdom, and of the church of God, was bound up in the suppression of heresy, and that therefore it demanded greater diligence and zeal than any temporal matter. He had been informed that the false teachers had been spreading poison over the land for nearly a year—a length of time for which they could have eluded discovery only through the aid or the connivance of a great mass of the people. If it were possible, therefore, he would have their crime treated in a short and summary manner, like sedition or rebellion.

He wrote to Philip:

Son,—The black business which has risen here, has shocked me as much as you can think or suppose. You will see what I have written about it to your sister. It is essential that you write to her yourself, and that you take all the means in your power to cut out the root of the evil with rigour and rude handling. . . . At the end of May, 1557, Quixada, by the Emperor's order, saw Valdès, the Inquisitor General, and urged on him *the expediency of dispatch in his dealings with heretics, and of even dispensing in their cases with the ordinary forms of his tribunal.*

Such zeal alarmed even the catholicity of his household. Charles's physician, Dr. Mathisio, had a small Bible in French, and without notes, which he feared might introduce him to the tribunal of the Inquisition. He applied to the secretary of state for permission to read the volume. Vazquez replied that the Inquisitors demurred to its retention and his request. The prudent doctor burned the book in the presence of the Emperor's confessor! With Regla, thus summoned to this act of faith, Charles frequently conversed on the subject which so much engrossed his thoughts. He admitted,—*"that it was ever his regret that he had not put Luther to death when he had him in his power.* He had spared him on account of his pledged word; but he now saw that he had greatly erred in preferring the obligation of his promise to the higher duties of avenging that heretic's offences against God. He rejoiced that he had refused to hear the points at issue between the Church and the schismatics argued in his presence. For this cause he had foregone the support of some of the Protestant princes; he had refused to buy aid at this price when flying before the army of Duke Maurice. He knew the danger of parleying with heretics. "Suppose one of their specious arguments had been planted in his soul, how did he know that he could have ever got it rooted out." But Charles was soon to be summoned before that tribunal to which, amid torture, hatred, and all uncharitableness, by cruel deaths, he was hurrying the souls of others. In the spring of 1558 his health recovered from its winter's decline. He still ate voraciously, and enjoyed his draughts of

Rhenish, syrup of quinces, and beer. He could still superintend his garden, occupy some portion of the day with Torriano, or in intercourse and affairs of state. On the 9th of August, however, Dr. Mathisio became seriously alarmed about the state of his patient; his disorders increased, and the remedies did not answer.

And now was to be performed that ceremony which has so often excited the attention of moralists and historians. The reader will remember Robertson's account of the performance by Charles of his own funeral obsequies. "Masterly as a sketch, it has unhappily been copied from the canvas of the unscrupulous Leti. In every thing but in style it is indeed very absurd."* Some doubt, however, still rests on the question. Gonzalez treats the story as an idle tale; Siguença does not confirm it *to the full extent*, nor is his narrative of what took place improbable, especially since it was published with the authority of his name, while men were still alive who could contradict his misstatement. M. Gachard supports the view of Gonzalez; but it is strange that, while denying the credibility of the story, Gonzalez should have furnished a piece of evidence of some weight in its favour. In an inventory of state papers of Castile, drawn up by him in 1818, and existing at Simancas, there is the following entry:—"No. 119, ann. 1557. Original Letters of Charles the Fifth to the Infanta Juana and Juan Vazquez de Molina. . . . They treat of the public affairs of the time,—*item, of the mourning stuffs ordered for the purpose of performing his funeral honours during his life.*" This shows intention, but does not prove its fulfilment. We shall content ourselves by placing Mr. Stirling's narrative before our readers.†

About this time, according to the historian of St. Jerome, his thoughts seemed to turn more than usual upon religion and its rites. . . . The daily masses said for his soul were always accompanied by others for the souls of his father, mother, and wife. But now he ordered farther

solemnities of the funereal kind to be performed in behalf of these relations, each on a different day, and attended them himself, preceded by a page bearing a taper, and joining in the chaunt in a very devout and audible manner out of a tattered prayer-book. These rites ended, he asked his confessor whether he might not now perform his own funeral, and so do for himself what would soon have to be done for him by others? Regla replied, that his Majesty, please God, might live many years, and that, when his time came, these services would be gratefully rendered, without his taking any thought about the matter. But, persisted Charles, Would it not be good for my soul? The monk said that certainly it would; pious works done during life being far more efficacious than when postponed until after death. Preparations therefore were at once set on foot; a catafalque, which had served before on similar occasions, was erected, and on the following day, the 30th August, as the monkish historian narrates, this celebrated service was actually performed.‡ The high altar, the catafalque, and the whole church shone with a blaze of wax-lights, the friars were all in their places at the altars and in the choir, and the household of the Emperor attended in deep mourning. The pious monarch himself was there, attired in sable weeds, and bearing a taper to see himself interred, and to celebrate his own obsequies. While the solemn mass for the dead was sung, he came forward and gave his taper into the hands of the officiating priest, in token of his desire to yield his soul into the hands of his Maker. . . . The funeral rites ended, the Emperor dined in his western alcove. He ate little, but remained for a great part of the afternoon sitting in the open air and basking in the sun, which, as it descended to the horizon, beat strongly upon the white walls. Feeling a violent pain in his head, he returned to his chamber and lay down. . . . Next morning he was somewhat better, and was able to get up and go to mass, but still felt oppressed, and complained much of thirst. He told his confessor, however, the funeral service of the day before had done him good. The sunshine again tempted him into his open gallery.

As he sat he occupied himself with the portrait of his Empress, over which

* See the entire argument in Stirling's Preface, page xv.

† *Cloister Life*, pp. 194, 195. *Bulletin de l'Academie Royale de Bruxelles*, tome 12, 1825, p. 255.

‡ Gonzalez denies this: Mr. Stirling says, on insufficient grounds.

he hung for a long time lost in thought, and next called for a picture of our Lord praying in the Garden, and then for a sketch of the Last Judgment by Titian.

Thus occupied, he remained so long abstracted and motionless, that Mathisio, who was on the watch, thought it right to awaken him from his reverie. On being spoken to, he turned round and complained that he was ill. The doctor felt his pulse, and pronounced him in a fever. Again the afternoon sun was shining over the great walnut tree full into the gallery. From this pleasant spot, filled with the fragrance of the garden, and the murmur of the fountain, bright with the glimpses of the golden Vera, they carried him to the gloomy chamber of his sleepless nights, and laid him on the bed from which he was to rise no more.

Mr. Stirling gives the most minute particulars of his illness. Charles died Sept. 20, 1558. He was conscious to the last. Villalva addressed him amid the struggles of death.

At last the Emperor interposed, saying, "The time is come; bring me the candles and the crucifix." These were cherished relics which he had long kept in reserve for this supreme hour. The one was a taper from our Lady's shrine at Montserrat; the other, a crucifix of beautiful workmanship which had been taken from the dead hand of his wife at Toledo, and which afterwards comforted the last moments of his son at the Escorial. He received them eagerly from the Archbishop, and, taking one in each hand, for some moments he silently contemplated the

figure of the Saviour, and then clasped it to his bosom. Those who stood nearest to the bed, now heard him say, quickly, as if replying to a call, "Ya voy, Senor," "Now, Lord, I go." As his strength failed, his fingers relaxed their hold of the crucifix, which the primate took, and held it before him. A few moments of death-wrestle between soul and body followed; after which, with his eyes fixed on the cross, and with a voice loud enough to be heard outside the room, he cried "Ay, Jesus," and expired.

So closed the career of Charles; a great man, certainly, whether he be considered in relation to his contemporaries or his age. His mind was equal to measures of great import, to acts of great daring, and of great military skill. Its incessant activity governed his own vast realms, forwarded his ambition, checked and mastered that of his most formidable rivals. Nor is it only with war and politics that his name is associated, but, to his greater honour, with the peaceful arts of his era, "the chisel of Leoni, the pencil of Titian, and the lyre of Ariosto."

It is needless to recommend Mr. Stirling's History. It is valuable both as regards matter and style. A master of the language and literature of Spain, well acquainted with her history, indefatigable in research, he has for the first time narrated with impartiality, with judgment, and with truth, the "STORY OF THE CLOISTERED LIFE OF THE EMPEROR CHARLES THE FIFTH."

Note.—There are two errors in an article contributed by M. Gachard to the *Bulletins de l'Académie Royale de Bruxelles*, upon the oft disputed question as to the existence of the Commentaries of Charles the Fifth, which it may be as well to rectify. Commenting upon an article in the *Edinburgh Review*, 1842, "The Founders of Jesuitism," in which it is stated "that [Borgia] still touched his lute with unrivalled skill in the halls of the Escorial," he adds, "or le monastère de l'Escorial n'existait pas à cette époque, et la première pierre n'en fut posée que plus de trente ans après en 1563!" and attributes the article to Mr. Macaulay. Now the article in question, "The Founders of Jesuitism," was not written by Mr. Macaulay, but by Sir James Stephen, and it is evident the Escorial and the lute are here introduced simply as illustrative of Borgia's life at its courtly period; the mention of any other palace would have answered the same end. When however M. Gachard adds that the reviewer writes, "que Don Francisco fut chargé par l'Empereur d'examiner dans son cercueil l'Impératrice Isabelle, avant qu'on la descendit sous les caveaux de l'Escorial," he himself commits the error he condemns. No such passage is to be found in the original. M. Gachard has been misled apparently by the translator of the paper in the "*Révue Britannique*" de Bruxelles, 1842, to whom his correction applies. Dr. Aug. Scheler has adopted the error and translated the criticism in the *Serapeum*, No. 13, 15 July, 1845.

WANDERINGS OF AN ANTIQUARY.

BY THOMAS WRIGHT, F.S.A.

IX.—A VISIT TO THE HILL INTRENCHMENTS ON THE BORDERS OF WALES.

FEW towns present more attractions to a summer visitor than that of Ludlow, on the borders of Shropshire and Herefordshire. The town itself is beautifully situated on an elevated knoll, which is cut off from the hills stretching to the south and west by a deep gorge, through which the picturesque river Teme flows. The town slopes by a gradual descent to the banks of the river, but on the opposite side the hill of Whitcliffe rises in perpendicular masses of rock, from the summit of which, a favourite promenade, we look down upon the town, and obtain to the northward an extensive view over the rich pastures of Corvedale. Whatever direction we take, the walks and rides around Ludlow are extremely beautiful, and the scenery is infinitely varied. The grand features of the town are, the noble ruin of its castle, long the queen of the border fortresses, and its fine old collegiate church. These alone, since the approach has been facilitated by railways, cannot fail to attract multitudes of visitors. In a recent visit my attention was more especially directed to the country around, which abounds in interesting monuments of former days, and I could not help remarking the numerous intrenchments on hill-tops which are scattered through the neighbourhood, particularly over the hilly country towards Wales.

Among the most remarkable objects of this kind near to Ludlow are the intrenchments on the different summits of the Clee Hills, to the north-east. We leave the town on the east, by that quarter which, from its being the site of the prison, is called Goalford. The road presents us with the same constant succession of picturesque rural views which we here meet with in all the lower grounds. Turning off from the direct road, at about two miles from Ludlow, we may visit the village of Middleton, the little old church of which contains a rare example of the ancient rood-loft, in carved wood, of an elegance which we

should hardly expect to find in this secluded spot. In the turn of the road, almost opposite the church, is an ancient tumulus of considerable magnitude, with a tree growing upon it; but these monuments are so thickly scattered over this country that we cannot stop to notice them all. About a mile further we begin to ascend the slope of the Clee Hill, and a little way up we reach the church of Bitterley, remarkable for the beautifully sculptured cross, which still remains, though sadly mutilated, in the churchyard. From the gardens of Bitterley Court, the seat of the Walcots, the view of Titterstone, rising in lofty grandeur behind, is truly majestic. From hence is the most direct, though not the easiest, ascent, repaying us at every step with some new feature in the wonderful view, until, on arriving at the summit, we find ourselves in the centre of such a panorama as none who have not seen it can conceive. It is said that thirteen or fourteen different counties are seen from this spot, which is at an elevation of about eighteen hundred feet above the level of the sea. The sides of the mountain are very rugged, on account of the innumerable masses of basaltic rock which project through the sod. The almost circular platform at the top of the hill, an area of considerable extent, is surrounded by a wide band of loose stones, which present a very remarkable appearance, but recent examinations have proved that they are the remains of a broad wall built of stones without mortar, the lower part of which, very regularly and smoothly faced, is found in the middle of the band. This wall seems to be of very remote antiquity, but it is not easy even to guess the cause of its overthrow in so singular a manner. I understand that a large amber bead and some other early relics have been found within the inclosed area. On the western edge, where the hill is almost perpendicular, are some extraordinary groups of immense stones, which look like fallen cromlechs, but

which may be pieces of the rock in the position given them by natural causes. They seem to hang over the vast precipice as though a little matter would roll them down, and hence they say this mountain received its name of Titterstone. Some antiquaries have supposed that these masses of rock once formed a rocking-stone. The peasantry call them the Giant's Chair.*

If, instead of pursuing the route described above, we had turned off before leaving the town along a road through what is called Lower Goalford, we should have reached, at somewhat more than two miles from Ludlow, the picturesque village of Caynham. A hill behind the village, which forms part of a low broken ridge extending from the Clec Hill in a south-westerly direction to the river Teme, somewhat more than a mile to the south of Ludlow, is crowned with a deep intrenchment, nearly circular, and inclosing an area of five or six acres. The intrenchments are now covered with a belt of trees and underwood, through which a walk has been cut, with seats here and there at spots which command, through openings in the trees, rich prospects, extending in one direction to the distant Malverns, and in another to the Black Mountains of Wales. This is known as Caynham camp, and as a small brook flows at the foot of the hill to the north, called the Kay, it is probable that the name signifies the home or dwelling on the river Kay. It happens by accident that we have, in the curious Anglo-Norman history of the Fitz-Warines, an early notice of this spot, which, as we learn from Domesday Book, had belonged to the celebrated Saxon earl Morcar, and passed after the conquest into the possession of the Mortimers. We learn from the history just alluded to, which must have been composed in the thirteenth century, that, early in the reign of Henry II. when Joce de Dinan laid siege to Ludlow castle, he posted his troops within the castle of Caynham, situated on a hill about a league from Ludlow, and then "very old and the gates rotten." The holders of Ludlow castle called the Welsh to their assistance, and Joce himself

was besieged in the ruined fortress which he had chosen as his head quarters. There were, therefore, at this time (*i. e.* the middle of the twelfth century) buildings within the intrenchments, for an Anglo-Norman writer would not apply the name of castle to the intrenchments themselves, and these buildings must then have been of considerable antiquity.

The other Clec Hills, known as the Brown Clec Hills, lie a short distance to the north of the Titterstones, and consist of two very lofty cones, the one to the south called Clec Bury, and that to the north Abdon Bury, the summit of each being strongly intrenched. Within the northern intrenchment, which is of a round oblong form and much larger than the other, are some sepulchral mounds. Below these two hills, on a knoll advancing into the plain, is another oblong intrenchment called Nurdy Bank. There are other so-called camps both to the north and to the south of Ludlow, but we will confine ourselves at present to two routes, both remarkable for the extreme beauty of their scenery, and each accompanied by a very interesting series of hill-intrenchments.

The first of these excursions lies in the direction of the pleasant village of Leintwardine, a favourite resort for fishing. We leave Ludlow by Corve Street, and turn off by the corner of the Old Field, or race-course, to Bromfield. On this race-course are several tumuli. From Bromfield, a winding road, presenting a continual succession of varying views, conducts us to Leintwardine, a large village, about eight miles from Ludlow, situated at the confluence of the rivers Clun and Teme. Within a short distance of Leintwardine are two remarkable intrenchments, Brandon camp and Coxwell knoll, the one to the south and the other to the west. Brandon camp may be visited by another and in some respects a preferable route. At about two miles from Bromfield, we may turn off from the road to Leintwardine, and pass through the beautiful scenery of Downton castle. There is a camp, or intrenchment, on a hill at the end of the rocky gorge through which the

* Our authority of this name is the map of the Ordnance survey.

Teme here passes, at Downton on the Rock. From this point we descend again to lower ground, until we come to the side of Wigmore abbey, the ancient grange of which, close by the road-side, is well worth a passing visit. As we proceed along rising ground from Wigmore grange to the village of Adferton, we obtain an extremely beautiful view towards the south over the village and castle of Wigmore. Brandon camp is about three quarters of a mile to the north of Adferton.

Brandon camp has a particular interest as the supposed site of the Bravinium of the Romans, the intermediate town or station on the Watling Street between Magna (*Kenchester*) and Uri-

conium (*Wroxeter*). It is situated on a hill of no great elevation, rising from the middle of the plain, almost precipitous on the west side, but descending very gradually to the east. It is not intrenched in the same manner as the hill-tops of which we have been speaking, but a square area of perhaps six or eight acres, rounded at the corners, is inclosed by a lofty vallum, and the natural form of the hill has been taken advantage of, so that on the western side the steep character of the hill serves the purpose of defence, and the vallum is there very low. The southern vallum, the present appearance of which is shown in the accompanying sketch, is the most perfect. It



Brandon Camp—southern vallum.

rises to the height of perhaps eighteen or twenty feet, and, as far as I could discover by slightly digging into it at different spots, the interior is composed of the stone of the spot thrown loosely together. The eastern vallum, which is also very perfect, seems to be composed of earth. In the middle of this eastern side is a regularly formed entrance, the only passage into the area. It is to be remarked that this entrance gateway looks direct upon the great Roman road which runs at a short distance to the east of the hill. I confess that I see no absolute reason why this may not be the Roman station of Bravinium, although it certainly presents some difficulties. The other Roman stations of the Itinerary on

this line were regular walled towns, and why this place should be surrounded by a mere embankment is not easy to explain. Nevertheless, this embankment is raised from the ground without any trench, and bears far more analogy to a town-wall than any other earth-work I have seen. Another remarkable circumstance connected with it is the absence, as far as I could learn, of any Roman antiquities. I could hear of no coins found either at or near the place, and I carefully examined the ground within the area, which was planted with turnips, but I could find not the slightest fragment of brick or pottery. This is very unusual on a Roman site; but it has been suggested to me that the peculiarity



Coxwall Knoll, as seen from Brandon Camp.

of the vallum may perhaps be explained on the supposition that this was a very early Roman establishment,—perhaps one of the earliest on the Welsh border. Indeed if, as supposed, it be the same town as that mentioned by Ptolemy, who wrote about the year 120, by the name of Brannogenium (*Βραννογένιον*), it must have dated from the first establishment of the Romans in these parts.

The position of Brandon camp is remarkably fine, commanding, from its slight elevation, an extraordinary view in all directions, and looking down immediately upon the river Teme. The accompanying sketch is taken from the outside of the southern vallum, the western extremity of which forms the foreground. The hill to the left forms part of Brampton Brian park, between which, and the hills of the distance, the valley of the Teme runs up into Wales. The dark wooded hill in front is Coxwall Knoll, on which the line of the ancient intrenchments may be traced from this distance. Coxwall Knoll is about two miles westward from Brandon camp, and the valley between is rather thickly scattered with ancient tumuli. The intrenchment on this hill is a mere rudely-formed foss, surrounding the upper part of the hill in a very irregular line, and its principal celebrity arises from its having been taken, on very slight grounds indeed, for the scene of the last battle of Caractacus.

Coxwall Knoll lies a little to the

the north of the river Teme, and of a bye-road which leads to the village of Bucknall, which is situated on a small stream that falls into the Clun about a mile above Leintwardine. This stream runs down from the hills of Radnorshire, and pursues its course along a narrow valley which opens out at Bucknall. A pleasant country lane runs along the banks of this stream up into the hills, with picturesque hill scenery on each side. As we advance, the country becomes gradually very wild, and at a distance of between three and four miles from the village of Bucknall, we reach a lofty hill—we may almost call it a mountain—with a gradual slope towards the west, but on the other sides, and especially towards the east, very steep. This and the hills around are barren of everything but heath and bilberry-bushes, which in the summer and autumn give them a rich purple tint. The eastern brow of this hill, commanding the extensive prospect down the valley through which we have approached it, is crowned with a very extensive intrenched area, of an irregular oval form, surrounded by two deep fosses and high embankments. The latter are built, not of earth, but of the small flat stones of the locality, thrown loosely together. These intrenchments are known as the Gaer Ditches, and the spot itself is called Caer Caradoc, but we must not confound it with the more celebrated Shropshire Caer

Caradoc, near Church Stretton. It has latterly been assumed that this is the real site of the last battle of Caractacus against the victorious arms of the Romans, and ingenious attempts have been made, I think quite unsuccessfully, to reconcile the appearance of the country around with the description given by the historian Tacitus. I will not throw away time in examining what appears to me so futile a question. The description of Tacitus is given merely from hearsay; it is so extremely indefinite that we might find twenty portions that would answer to it in any hilly country, and it does not appear to me to apply at all, at least without very great stretches of the imagination. It is, at the best, one of those fruitless discussions which antiquaries would do better to avoid.

Our excursion has taken us to a considerable distance from Ludlow, and though no country could be more interesting and beautiful than that upon which we have entered, we will pursue it no longer. Having left Ludlow by the same route as that described above, let us proceed to Bromfield, and thence, instead of taking the road to Downton or Leintwardine, we will proceed to the village of Onibury, which is about five miles from Ludlow. The road proceeds thence through the beautiful valley watered by the river Oney, at the further end of which stand the interesting ruins of Stokesay Castle, a castellated mansion of the thirteenth century. We are now pursuing a northern course, and are nearly upon the line of the Roman Watling Street; but rather less than a mile beyond Stoke Castle, at a celebrated old posting inn called the Craven Arms, where there is now a railway station, we turn off towards the west. The road hence to Clun forms one of the most beautiful rides that can easily be imagined, a succession of lofty and often thickly wooded hills rising on each side, and bounding a narrow and rich valley, through the middle of which flows the picturesque river Clun. The first bold eminence that presents itself to our view is a wooded hill some three miles to the west of the Craven Arms, which rises into two knolls, the more northerly elevation being called Burrow Hill, and that to the south Oker Hill. On the

top of Burrow Hill there is a very fine oval intrenchment, surrounded by a double vallum, and I believe there is another intrenchment on Oker Hill. The country northward abounds with small intrenchments and barrows. After passing Burrow Hill, the lofty swell of Clunbury Hill presents a bold object on the left, while at a greater distance to the right we have a mass of picturesque hills, the loftiest of which has on its summit the finest of the so-called camps that are found in this neighbourhood. It is known by the name of Bury Ditches, and is in form nearly circular, and inclosed by three very lofty *valla*, composed, like many of the other similar works in this part of the country, of loose stones. The extensive area in the interior is covered with heath intermixed with bilberries, which are here very luxuriant, but the intrenchments and a part of the slope of the hill are covered with large fir-trees. The hill itself is a large and lofty knoll, very steep on all sides but the north-east, where the approach is more gradual. The entrance to the inclosure is on the western side, and it is, I believe, the only original entrance, for that on the opposite side seems to me, from the rather hasty examination I gave it, to be a mere road broken through the intrenchments at a later period. The prospect from these intrenchments, looking towards the south, is magnificent in the extreme. There are several tumuli in the country behind.

The access to this interesting spot is by a rural lane which leaves the high road at the village of Clunton, and which ascends the greater part of the way a distance of a full mile and a half. The pedestrian who would prefer a delightful country walk may proceed over the hills to the south-west to Clun; but, if on horseback, the visitor must return to Clunton, whence, if so inclined, he may turn off to visit Hopton Castle, a small fortress celebrated in the civil wars of the seventeenth century. The road to Clun continues to present the same picturesque character. Immediately below it is the river, winding its way through pastures and copses, and overhung on the other side by a near range of steep hills; while high grounds, though more broken and rather more distant, also

limit the view to the north. Clun itself occupies a spot where the country is rather more open towards the north, but toward the south it is surrounded by a semicircle of high irregular hills. It is a large village, remarkable for a church which possesses some architectural interest, and for the remains of a fine Norman castle, built soon after the Conquest by the FitzAlans. The castle, the remains of which consist chiefly of the ruined keep, in itself a fine object, is situated on irregularly elevated ground on the west of the village, and commands the river, of which it affords us several picturesque views, especially that which looks over the ancient bridge.

The country round Clun offers innumerable attractions to the antiquarian wanderer in the shape of intrenchments, barrows, old houses, and other such objects, which are too many to allow me to include them in a cursory notice; but there is one remain which no antiquary who comes thus far ought to return without visiting. This is the celebrated earthwork called Offa's Dyke—the ancient boundary between Mercia and Wales—extending over hill and valley from the mouth of the Severn to that of the Dee. It is seen in a state of excellent preservation on the hills to the west of Clun. Passing over Clun bridge we turn to the right and soon enter a rather wild country lane. At a distance of somewhat more than a mile from Clun, in a field to the right, near the hamlet of Whitcott Keysett, stands one of those extraordinary stones which are usually classed under the title of Druidical monuments. It is a flat broad stone, of very irregular shape, placed upright in the ground, in which it is evidently inserted to a considerable depth. Above ground it measures eight feet three inches in height by seven feet broad. It is impossible to conjecture the object for which single stones like this were raised, or the exact age to which they belong; in fact, they are, perhaps, not all of the same antiquity, but a general resemblance in character has caused them to be classed with the cromlechs. Rather more than a mile beyond this spot, and about two miles and a half from Clun, we reach the village of Lower Spoad, where Offa's Dyke, or, as it is here called, Off's Ditch, crosses

the deep narrow valley through which the river Clun flows. To see this wonderful earthwork to advantage, the visitor should follow its course up to the top of Spoad hill, where its appearance is most imposing. It consists of a regular vallum, about twelve feet high, and of a considerable breadth, with a broad foss on the Welsh side. We may hence see this immense earthwork pursuing its course southward over the elevated ground on which we are standing; and northward it is seen rising up the hill on the opposite side of the valley. It is composed of loose stones and earth. The whole extent of Offa's Dyke cannot be short of a hundred miles. Within a very small circuit round the point at which we are now standing, there are several interesting hill-camps. Two of these are situated on steep eminences on opposite sides of the valley, a little beyond Offa's Dyke, and are remarkable for the beautiful views which are obtained from the two summits. There is at least one tumulus in the valley below. I have before intimated that very interesting mediæval remains are scattered over this part of the border. In the village of Lower Spoad there is a very ancient and primitive looking farm house, which has a remarkably fine old fireplace. A large carved oak beam, covering the opening of the fireplace, and representing a stag-hunt, appears to be of the fifteenth century, and is well worth a visit. The house is said formerly to have possessed other carvings, which have disappeared.

As we wander over this beautiful country, and find ourselves arrested continually by the intrenchments on the hill-tops, we naturally ask what can have been the purpose or purposes for which they were made? People have been in the habit of calling them all camps, and, imagining that they must have been connected with the movements of armies, they have discovered wars and campaigns where they probably never existed. Such is the case with all the theories on the marches and battles of Caractacus, which have been ingeniously put together by persons who imagined that they had only to say this is a Roman camp, and that is a British camp, and that the matter was settled. But it is evident that we ought to have some

better means of discrimination than this, and it is indeed very necessary that some more careful examination of this class of monuments should be made to enable us to form a more accurate notion of their different dates and objects, for it is not probable either that they all belong to the same period, or that they were all made for the same purpose. Let us begin with the simple and self-evident principle that a certain number of men, with spades or other implements, could, in a certain space of time, make an intrenchment of any form which might occur to them, or that might be required by circumstances; when they had left their work, and carried away their tools, what is there left to show who were the workmen? A mound of earth, or a ditch, whatever be its shape, will not tell this. We must therefore look for some other evidence, and that must be sought in excavations. The archæology of this early period must indeed depend chiefly on the pick and the spade. It was so natural to form an inclosure for any purpose by surrounding it with a bank, that we are not justified in considering every inclosure as being necessarily a camp. Thus, among what are considered as British remains, we find a barrow or sepulchral mound frequently surrounded by an intrenchment, which sometimes inclosed two or three barrows, and at others a whole cemetery. Barrows are sometimes found within the intrenchments on hill-tops; and, as we know that such elevated spots were favourite places of

benden þær wunað
On heáh-stede
húsa sélest.

burial, we are justified in supposing that some of the so-called camps are nothing more than cemeteries. Again, what right have we to suppose that the Romans did not make intrenched inclosures for other purposes than camps? The notion that Roman intrenchments must be square is but a vulgar error, and we can have no reason to judge that any intrenchment is Roman, or that it is not Roman, but circumstances extraneous to its mere form. Moreover, there is another people whom we must not overlook in a question like this, and whose capability of erecting earthworks will be understood by every one who has seen Offa's Dyke—the Anglo-Saxons. The residence of the earlier Anglo-Saxon chiefs, as we know it from their poetry and romance, as well as from history, consisted of a hall, surrounded by chambers and other buildings, the whole inclosed by an earthen wall, or intrenchment of defence. It was called a *beorg*, or *burg*, from the Anglo-Saxon verb *beorgan*, to defend. Its site was usually selected on an elevated spot, whence the chief could see as much as possible of his broad lands. In the Ramsey Chronicle we read of one of the Saxon benefactors of the abbey, who was standing at the entrance of his residence, and, casting his eyes over his lands around, fixed on one piece which he determined to give to the abbey. Beowulf, alluding to the residence of Hothgar, says that chief will endure care and trouble—

as long as remaineth there
on the lofty place
the best of houses.

Beowulf, l. 566.

The buildings within these residences were probably mostly built of timber, and even if of masonry they soon disappeared, and the intrenchment alone remained, with nothing in outward appearance to identify it as Saxon rather than as British or Roman. I feel convinced that many of the supposed British or Roman camps in this country are nothing more than the intrenchments of the mansions of Saxon chiefs. In our attempt to ascertain the true date of such intrenchments, we must not altogether overlook their distinctive names. We know that the Anglo-

Saxons applied the name *caster* or *chester*, a word derived from the Latin *castrum*, to Roman fortifications; and I believe that not a single instance is known in which a name having that word in its composition has not been discovered to belong to a Roman site. The reason is a plain one: the Saxons knew these buildings not as their own erections, but as the works of their predecessors, and therefore they did not give them the name which they gave to their own fortified residences, which were different sorts of things, but a name which they learned from the

people who made them. This is a mode of proceeding which prevails among all people and at all times. When we bring a new fashion over from France, we generally give it a French name, not the name which we ourselves have been used to apply to a similar thing, but of a different fashion. The Welsh used the word *caer*, corrupted into *gaer* (derived similarly from the Latin *castrum*) in the same way; thus we have *Caerleon* (*castrum Legionis*), *Caerwent* (*castrum Venta*), &c.; but I am not aware how far inquiries have been made to show whether the Welsh *caer* refers as uniformly to Roman sites as the Saxon *castrum*. It is curious, however, that of three *Caer Caradocs* we know, Roman remains are stated to have been found about one of them (*Caer Caradoc*, near Bridgend, in Glamorganshire), and that the celebrated *Caer Caradoc*, near Church Stretton, overlooks the great Roman road, the *Watling Street*. Are we not therefore justified in presuming that the *Caer Caradoc* of the *Gaer Ditches*, which we have been visiting, may possibly have been a Roman work. Again, when we find the word *borough*, or *burrow*, or *bury*, in the names of such intrenchments, it seems to me that we have a primary presumption that it may have been a Saxon mansion. Places called *Kingsbury*, were mansions belonging to the king—we have an instance in *Kingsbury* near *Verulam*, the intrenchments of which are still visible. In *Caynham*, we have the more ordinary Saxon term of a man's

mansion, *ham*, or *home*, in the name; but I think from what has been before said that the *ham* from which it took its name was the mansion within the intrenchments, and that these are Saxon. I confess that when I stood within the *Bury Ditches* in the neighbourhood of *Clun*, and beheld the vast prospect of hill and valley and wood and field below, the descriptions I had read in Anglo-Saxon poetry flashed upon my mind, and I thought I stood within the *weallas* (or intrenchments) of some powerful Saxon border chieftain who here held the wide estates he had conquered in defiance of the Welshmen. Singularly enough, as I walked across the middle of the vast area, I observed to a friend who was at my side that I suspected if a trench were dug there traces of buildings might be found; and within a week after I learned accidentally that *Lord Powis's* keeper, digging into a rabbit burrow on that very spot, had come to a wall of rude masonry, to his own no small surprise. In conclusion, I would remark that there are reasons why the Saxon word *bury* or *burrow* may have been much more generally applied than *caster* or *chester*. The Anglo-Saxons, in giving the name, knew no doubt in general to what they were giving it; but they might, at a later period of their history, meet here and there with old intrenchments for which they had no special name, and supposing them to be the remains of an old *beorg* or mansion, they would name them accordingly.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

THE long-expected Report of this Commission has been published, and forms with its appendix a bulky volume. The reforms recommended are less sweeping than those proposed by the Oxford Commission, the Cambridge system having been for some years in course of gradual changes, and the Commissioners remark that the report of the Syndicate appointed in 1849, which awaits the approval of the Senate and confirmation of the Crown, is a gratifying proof of the desire of the University for its own improvement. The Commissioners have not to complain of any general unwillingness to furnish information either on the part of individuals or public bodies,

most of the heads of colleges, &c. having replied to their inquiries.

The first observable recommendation is for the rearrangement and consolidation of the orders of the Senate which form the *Bye-laws*. As to the exclusive jurisdiction of the University, by statute of Elizabeth, to hear and decide all controversies of its members and officers in a summary manner, to punish transgressors of the statutes or of good order and discipline, &c.; and its further powers, by charter of Elizabeth, to take exclusive cognizance of all personal pleas, debts, accounts, contracts, wrongs, and breaches of the peace in the university precincts, where one of the parties is a

master, scholar, or officer of the university; they observe that the assertion of this privilege is attended with considerable difficulty in consequence of the formalities required when a party has applied to the municipal magistrate or superior courts; and they submit for consideration whether some greater facility might not be afforded to the University. As to cases of discipline, when persons in *statu pupillari* are charged with offences against the laws and order of the University, they observe that the form of proceeding in the Vice-Chancellor's Court appears to be well-adapted; and in cases of internal discipline publicity may not be essential. But in all strictly judicial cases, where the accused party is not a member of the University, they think that the Court should be open and the proceedings public. As to the oaths taken in the Great Assembly by the Mayor, two Aldermen, four Burgesses, and two inhabitants of each parish, to keep the peace and search for evil-doers, they think these proceedings are practically superseded by the borough police, and recommend their discontinuance, with the view of removing occasions of jealousy between the town and university. They also recommend the relinquishment of the privilege of granting wine and ale licences, and of licensing theatres, except in Cambridge itself. The right possessed by the University authorities of "discommuning" an offending tradesman is warmly defended.

With respect to certain academical officers, the Commissioners recommend that the High Steward should always be elected *more burgensium*—that is, by a poll. They approve of the disciplinary power of the Proctors, but advise that, in cases of dispute between the Proctors and the town Magistrates, the charges should be cognizable only in the superior courts of law, and not before the local authorities. They advise that the Taxors be wholly abolished, and the number of Esquire Bedells reduced to two, and recommend that these gentlemen may no longer be obliged to carry their maces in public, except before the Chancellor himself, or the Vice-Chancellor, on very solemn occasions.

The constitution of the Caput they pronounce too limited in number, and disapprove of the right of absolute *veto* now vested in each member. They commend most highly the changes proposed by the Statutes Revision Syndicate under this head.

With respect to discipline among those in *statu pupillari*, the Commissioners seem to think that there is little need of amendment, and they much commend the general moderation of expenditure among the undergraduate. They advise, however, for

the further check of undue expenditure, that the law relating to minors should be extended to all undergraduate students.

The Commissioners express their approbation of the predominance of mathematical and classical studies at Cambridge; but they warmly commend the new triposes of moral and natural sciences, and advise the creation of a board of classical studies, answering to the board of mathematical studies lately appointed. They recommend, also, the addition of examinations in civil engineering, modern languages, and diplomatism.

The Commissioners suggest that the previous examination—commonly called the Little-Go—should be made to include most of the subjects now indispensable for the ordinary degree, and that, after that examination, every student, for his remaining four terms, should select any line of recognised academical study, which, with the sanction of his college tutor, he may feel to be most suited to his aptitudes and tastes, and professional destination. This plan they also think would afford great facilities for the special study of theology, for which they are of opinion that much more provision ought to be made by the university. They protest against so raising the standard for the ordinary degree as to exclude men of rank and fortune from the advantages of a university course. They dissent, however, from the recommendation of the Statutes Revision Syndicate as to the abolition of the ten-year-men privilege; and they even advise a sort of cheap degree, to be called "Licentiate in Theology," for the increase in the number of poor clergy which they anticipate.

In considering the whole field of the academical *curriculum*, the report urges the expediency of constituting boards of studies in theology, in law, and in medicine, as well as in classics and mathematics. In the case of medicine, the term of compulsory residence is proposed to be shortened, in order to put Cambridge on a level with the Scotch and the London medical schools. In all degrees the practice of enforcing money-cautions, in lieu of the performance of certain antiquated acts and exercises, is recommended to be disused. The Commissioners urge the abandonment of theological tests for any but theological degrees, and, while they decline to offer any opinion on the question of the admission of Dissenters, they shew something of a leaning in that direction.

As to the practical wants of the university, the report dwells especially on the necessity of more Theological Professors. The Commissioners perceive the want of a

better manner of appointing the public examiners, and protest against *ex officio* examiners generally. They propose that for the future the Regius Professors should examine, each in his own department, and they suggest schemes of election for boards of duly qualified persons to conduct the public examinations.

There is a suggestion for the endowment of a professorship of Mediæval Art in general, and of Architecture in particular.

Having advised that after the fifth term every undergraduate should elect some speciality for his further study, the Commissioners proceed to suggest that, from this period of the academical course, the instruction of all students should be undertaken exclusively by the university, and no longer, as at present, by the particular colleges. But, as the present body would be insufficient for the thorough instruction of the undergraduates during their concluding terms of residence, it is proposed to appoint a large number of public teachers, to be called "Lecturers," who are to work under the professors. This, in point of fact, is the principal change advocated by the Commissioners. They hope, by the appointment of Lecturers, to give a death-blow to the present system of private tuition. The lecturers are to be allowed to marry, and are to have moderate fixed salaries, with the addition of payments from such students as shall resort to their lectures. They advise the endowment of one new Divinity professorship with 500*l.* of the present income of the Lady Margaret Professor; and they propose to maintain a Hulsean Divinity Professor out of the funds of the Hulse foundation, now spent in the offices of Christian Advocate and Hulsean Preacher. They propose, in addition, that two more theological professorships should be endowed with stalls in Ely Cathedral.

Upon the whole they recommend, under one general council of studies, seven boards of studies, viz. theology, law, medicine, mathematics, classics, natural science, and moral science; with subsidiary branches of engineering and modern language studies. Considering the Worts foundation of the travelling Bachelors to be quite unsuited to modern habits and wants, the report advises that these funds should be made available for giving an opportunity of education in the principles of diplomacy and the law of nations.

The new professorships, and some of the existing ones which have but slender endowments, are, it is suggested, to be paid sums varying from 400*l.* to 800*l.* per annum; which it is thought the University

could itself afford to pay, if relieved by the Legislature of the burden of the present taxes upon degrees, which average about 3,000*l.* a-year, and which are not exacted from the Scotch universities, or that of London. In return for this relief the report proposes that the University should relinquish its claim for sundry small payments now made to various professorships by the Crown, excepting the Professorships of Modern History and Botany, which were founded by letters patent. The Professors are to be bound to a six months' residence, and are to forfeit their salaries if they omit to lecture.

The want of more and more convenient lecture-rooms, with laboratories and apparatus, is much urged by the Commissioners, who advise the erection of such necessary buildings on the site of the old Botanic Garden.

With respect to the Public Library, they strongly advise the addition of a reading-room, to which, under conditions, undergraduates may be admitted. They recommend also the substitution of a money-payment for the privilege now enjoyed by the University of a copy of every book published under the Copyright Act. They wish that power should be given to the Senate to tax all members of the University for necessary academic purposes. They determine not to recommend the matriculation of any students not belonging to a college or hall; but they advise, instead of the present system of lodgings in the town, the addition of such colleges as may want more accommodation, of affiliated halls or pensionaries, in which to lodge their students.

With regard to fellowships the Commission does not advise compulsory residence, and wishes to abolish the oath of obedience to statutes. It is suggested that all restrictions of fellowships should be formally abandoned, all bye-fellowships revised, and made like those on the foundations, all peculiar methods of election abrogated, and no conditions, such as proceeding to the degree of B.D. retained; but celibacy is still to be imposed.

The election of Heads of Houses is to remain as it is, for the most part; but the office is not to be held together with ecclesiastical preferment.

The Commissioners recommend a general revision of the statutes of the colleges, and advise the throwing open of King's College, and the development of Trinity Hall as a place of legal education. The statutes of the two last-mentioned colleges the Commissioners desire to see abrogated altogether.

All the claims of schools are recommended to be commuted for exhibitions,

so as to provide for the removal of all restrictions on Fellowships and Scholarships.

College Revenues.—The Commissioners received statements of income and expenditure from twelve out of the seventeen colleges, five, namely Clare Hall, Caius, Corpus Christi, St. Catharine's Hall, and Jesus, having declined to furnish information; and the gross incomes at the present time of the said twelve colleges are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
St. Peter's.....	7,317	3	0
Pembroke *.....	12,013	8	0
Trinity Hall.....	3,917	2	10
King's.....	26,857	7	11
Queen's.....	5,347	0	1
Christ's.....	9,178	15	5
St. John's.....	26,166	14	11
Magdalene.....	4,130	0	0
Trinity.....	34,521	19	10
Emmanuel.....	6,516	16	3
Sidney Sussex.....	5,392	16	10
Downing.....	7,239	17	0

The gross income of the seventeen colleges is estimated at not less than 185,000*l.* per annum. The Commissioners observe that "great progress has been made during late years in the improvement of the college estates, and especially in increasing the regular incomes of the colleges by running out leases on fines, and letting the properties on terms of rack-rent." They think it of importance that this spirit should be encouraged, and recommend an enactment by the legislature that, when a beneficial lease has been allowed to expire, no lease of college property shall be valid "for which any fine or premium is accepted."

Finally, the Commissioners recommend periodical visitations; and suggest, as the best practical means of carrying their recommendations into effect, the laying down, by an Act of Legislature, of the principles upon which reform should be conducted, and the entrusting a Board with temporary powers to apply them.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

The doctrine of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin, and its relation to Art—St. Mary Axe—St. Ursula and the Eleven Thousand Virgins—The old and new Churches at Harley, Shropshire—Etymology of the word Many.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF THE VIRGIN, AND ITS RELATION TO ART.

MR. URBAN,—The employment of the idea of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary as a subject for painting, alluded to in the Minor Correspondence of your December Magazine, forms an interesting episode both in the history of doctrines and in the history of art.

That some individuals of the human family have remained free from the general corruption of man's nature was an idea entertained, not only by the heretic Pelagius, but also by the orthodox Athanasius.† This opinion might well be admitted by theologians before the speculations of polemical writers and the judgment of the Church had attached a physical and hereditary character to the notion of Sin; but long before the period of the Schoolmen the doctrine of Original Sin, as now held by orthodox Christians, had become firmly established. A new difficulty then arose in the mind of those acute theologians. As long as the Mother of Jesus was sup-

posed to be stained with original sin, it was impossible to explain the mystery of the sinlessness of the Saviour upon physical grounds. It was not sufficient to assert that man had no part in his generation, since it was impossible to deny the share his mother had had in that event. Hence the doctrine of the sinlessness of the Virgin began in the twelfth century to gain great authority, and the Canons of Lyons in the year 1140 instituted a festival in its honour. In the controversy which ensued the schoolmen were divided. Albert the Great, Bonaventura, Thomas Aquinas, and Bernard of Clairval disapproved of the step taken, while Duns Scotus lent his subtle intellect to the support of the new doctrine. The Virgin, it was asserted, was not only free from actual guilt, but also from hereditary corruption; not only *cum sanctitate nata*, sanctified in the womb, as Bernard taught,‡ but also *ab omni originali culpa immaculata*.§ The dogma

* Including 1,878*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* the Balance for Building Fund.

† Πολλοὶ γὰρ οὐκ ἄγιοι γεγόνασι καθαροὶ πάσης ἀμαρτίας. Athan. Opp. T. i. cited by Hagenbach, History of Doctrines, § 108.

‡ Bernard. Epist. (ad Can. Lugd.) 174.

§ Decree of Council of Basle, A.D. 1439.

was not, however, intended to imply a miracle in the physical circumstances of her birth.

The festival of the Immaculate Conception was not confirmed by authority until the end of the fifteenth century, when Pope Sixtus IV., in sanctioning its observance, declared that the doctrine was not to be called heretical, without, however, prohibiting those who differed from retaining their own views.* In this state of suspense was the controversy left at a time when more pressing questions of religious politics and polemics were agitating the Catholic world.

More important in relation to art was the revival of this controversy in Spain in the beginning of the 17th century. The Dominicans had inherited from their order in early times the tradition of contending against this innovation, while the Franciscans, following their illustrious Doctor Duns Scotus, were its constant champions. The old dispute having been revived in Seville between these two orders in 1613, the populace took an enthusiastic and somewhat violent part in the controversy, and erecting the figure of "Mary conceived without Sin," upon a standard, called a "Sin pecado," paraded the city, singing hymns in honour of this glorious mystery.† The custom which then originated is still maintained, and processions in honour of the Conception are still frequent in that town, which has devoted itself to the service of "Maria sin pecado concebida" with as much enthusiasm as the Ephesians to that of "Ἀρηγὺς καὶ τὸ διονερέες. Anciently the most ordinary watchword on entering a house in Andalusia was "Ave Maria purissima," to which the inmate replied "Sin pecado concebida:" a mode of salutation still not uncommon among the lower orders, whose devotion has not been corrupted by foreign manners. The maintenance of this doctrine became a *pundonor* with the Most Catholic kings, and the importunity of the Church and Crown of Spain drew from Pope Paul V. in 1617 a Bull forbidding the teaching or preaching of the contrary opinion.‡

I believe there is no instance of this dogma being made the subject of painting in early Italian or other art. The reason is obvious: the early Masters naturally chose their subjects from facts and legends, and not from mere abstractions of theology. The whole of the real or legendary history of Mary, from her Birth to her Assumption

and Coronation, supplied subjects for pictures in her honour. It remained for the polemic enthusiasm of the Spaniards to demand of their artists a representation of ideal sinlessness in the person of their adored Lady. Hence the matchless embodiments of this mystery by Alonso Cano, and Murillo, the latter of whom is pre-eminently "The Painter of Conceptions."

Pacheco, the great Spanish authority upon art, in his rare work, "Arte de la Pintura," lays down the rules sanctioned by the authority of Holy Church for the representation of this subject.§ The Virgin was to be painted "in the flower of her age, from twelve to thirteen years old." Her robe was to be white, her mantle blue, this being the dress in which she appeared to Dona Beatriz de Silva, the foundress of the Order of the Immaculate Conception. She was to trample the dragon or serpent under her feet, and the attributes of the crescent, sun, and stars, were borrowed from Revelations, xii. 1.

These attributes were not always introduced into the same picture; Pacheco excuses most readily the omission of the dragon, of which he says no one ever willingly made use. Murillo adopted the crescent and the halo or sun around the entire figure, and in some of his pictures the crown of stars. There is an early Conception of his in the Museo at Madrid, which represents Our Lady as a scarcely full-grown girl, but she is figured as a woman in his most famous pictures. The essential part of the subject of the "Conception" is the ideal purity and innocence of the Mother of God. Conceived without sin, unconscious of an unholy thought, she rises in the strength of her innocence above the world, surrounded by objects which belong to Heaven. The moon is beneath her feet, but it is not that which sustains her. Angels surround her, but she needs not their support. The handmaid of the Lord, she is transfigured in beatific ecstasy by the Divine power of love and holiness. Such are Murillo's "Conceptions;" such pre-eminently is the great "Conception" still at Seville, which I do not hesitate to prefer to that which has just been transferred from the Gallery of the Spoiler of Andalusia to the National Museum of the Louvre, and which formerly adorned the *retablo* of the High Altar in Seville Cathedral.

It is a curious question whether paintings anterior to the great Sevillian Masters

* For references to authorities see Hagenbach, Hist. of Doctrines (Dogmengeschichte), § 178.

† Ford's Spain, p. 52.

‡ See Stirling's Art and Artists in Spain, vol. ii.

§ Pacheco, 482, quoted by Stirling, Art and Artists in Spain, ii. 906.

ought properly to be termed "Conceptions." I incline to think that if Murillo had not painted, we should never have heard of this name.

There is a beautiful picture in Valencia by Vicente Juanes, a contemporary of Raphael, which has long been known by the name of "La Purisima," of the painting of which the following history is told. On the eve of the Festival of the *Assumption*, the Virgin appeared to the Jesuit *Fray Martin Alberto*, and commanded that a picture should be painted of herself in manner as he then beheld her. Juanes was the painter chosen for this honour. The artist, after preparing himself by confession, penance, and a course of religious exercises, produced the picture which long adorned the altar of the Immaculate Conception in the Jesuits' Church at Valencia.* Mr. Stirling, from whom I have taken this narrative, adds, that since the Dissolution of the Jesuit College, "its subsequent fate has not been recorded." It is now in the Church of San Juan close to the Mercado in Valencia, where I had recently the pleasure of seeing it. It is still treated with the respect due to its miraculous

origin, and six candles were lighted before it, before the curtain was removed, and the picture disclosed for my inspection,—a proceeding which shewed a devotion to art more religious than æsthetic. The figure is colossal, full of beauty, expression, and reverence. The Virgin stands on the crescent, the dove descending upon her. The Father awaits her ascent into Heaven, while her Divine Son meets her with a crown. A concert of angels fills the lower part of the picture. It should rather be called an Assumption or Coronation than a Conception: the subject is the Glory rather than the Sinlessness of the Virgin. There is another well-known picture in which not only the attribute of the crescent but also the crown of stars is borrowed from the passage in the Revelations. I mean the great Guido of Bridgewater House. Here also angels surround the Virgin in attitude of worship; and, in spite of the use of the attributes usual in Spanish "Conceptions," the subject is, I think, the Beatification or Assumption, and not the Immaculate Conception.

Yours, &c. F. M. N.

ST. MARY AXE—ST. URSULA AND THE ELEVEN THOUSAND VIRGINS.

MR. URBAN,—I send you for the perusal of your readers a document illustrative of that passage in Stowe where, in his *Survey*, under Lime Street Ward, he thus speaks of the non-existent church of St. Mary Axe:—"In St. Marie Street had ye of old a parish church of St. Marie the Virgin, St. Ursula, and the Eleven Thousand Virgins, which church was commonly called St. Marie at the Axe, of the sign of an axe over against the east end thereof. This parish [in 1561†] was united to the parish church of Saint Andrew Undershaft [that church in Leadenhall Street which faces Lime Street end], and so was St. Marie at the Axe suppressed, and letten to be a warehouse for a merchant."

Old Stowe, like Homer, sometimes nods; and in the present instance his "so" appears somewhat inconsequent to the critical reader, for he does not inform us

how St. Mary at the Axe was suppressed, but leaves us to conclude that, because the parish was united to St. Andrew Undershaft, the church was suppressed and the building used for secular purposes as the inevitable consequence of the union,—whereas the converse was the fact. This church had been in early times appropriated to a religious house,‡ which, having received the personal tithes and offerings of the citizen parishioners, neglected to provide for the cure and sustain the fabric. At the time of the Dissolution it passed to the Crown, when no provision was made for the performance of divine service in this ruinous edifice, an oversight common in a vast number of similar instances, several of which at this very day afford a subject of scandal to the objectors against the Reformation; and thus the ruinous building became abandoned to secular purposes, and the parish was necessarily united

* Stirling's *Art and Artists in Spain*, ii. p. 758.

† The words of Stowe are "about the year 1565," but Newcourt gives the Act of Union, 3 March, 1561. Also see in the Appendix to Newcourt's *Repertorium*, an instrument (6 Oct. 1634) for the confirming of part of the ground where the Church of St. Mary at Axe, now demolished, stood, for a burial-place for and to the use of the parishioners of St. Andrew Undershaft, London, and for erecting a Free Grammar School upon the said ground.—Newcourt, *Rep.* i. 266, 769.

‡ The Priory and Convent of St. Helen, adjoining.—I say in early times, for before the Stat. 15 Ric. II. c. 6, which provided for the sustenance of the poor and the endowment of the Vicar, it was lawful to appropriate the entire income of a benefice to a religious house, they finding one of their own body, or some one else, to serve the cure.

to St. Andrew Undershaft, in order that the spiritual wants of the parishioners should be duly attended to.

The document to which I now draw your readers' attention demonstrates the state of this church and parish a few years previous to the Reformation, and also shows that the true origin of the distinctive appellation "at the Axe" was not known to Stowe.

The possession of one of the three axes that were said to have been used at the legendary martyrdom of the Eleven thousand Virgins in every probability added materially to the revenues of the religious house to which this neglected church had been appropriated; but the legendary fame of the Virgins must have declined, or the taste for viewing such objects of superstitious reverence have been on the wane, before the parishioners of St. Mary Axe could have been compelled to present the following petition for a brief or licence to make a collection for the benefit of the dilapidated church possessing such a relic, putting the conduct of the religious house out of the question, who it may easily be credited did not trouble themselves much about the service of a cure when it produced them no great gain.

The following is a literatim transcript of this petition, which by the signature "Henry R." appears to have been granted. The reference thereto is *Bills signed 5 Hen. 8, No. 79.*

HENRY R.

To the King o' Souv'ain Lord.

Lamentably Shewyth unto yo' Highnes yo' poore Orato's and Subgiets of youre Parisshe Church of Saint Mary Ax w'in yo' Citie of London That Where as it hathe pleased div'se popes, patryarkys, Archiebishops and bysshopis, holly Faders, and members of the Apostoligete of Rome, ther of havng power, in the honore of our blyssed lady, and in the remembrance also of Saint Ursula somtyme a King's Dought' of this Realme of England and also of the xj. m^l. virgyns unto her associate that tendrely sched their blode for oure Cristen fayth and beleve In whose name and rev'ence the said poore Church ys edefyed and honored by kepyng of an holly relyke an axe, oon of the iij. that the xj. m^l.

Virgyns were be hedyd w' all, the whiche holly relyke as yett remaynyth in the said Church The said holly Faders have given and graunted and confermed grete Indulgens and pardone to all true Cryston peopyll vysetyng the said poore Church at certain Festes by the yere lymtyd, the whiche great Indulgens and pardone graunted to the same Church by thair bollys [i. e. bulls] and seallis remaynyng in the same Church redy to be showed more at large This greate Indulgence and pardon thereto graunted not w'standing moost gracious Souv'ain Lord (Soe it ys that the said Church ys in soo great decaye that yt ys lyke ev'ry day to fall downe) And besides that the parisshe ys soe nede and poore that they arnot abulle to performe the Edyfycacion and Maynt'nce of the same nor the exebucion nor fyndyng of the parson and curate As yt ys well knowne in soo muche that the parson ys departyd from the same Church where it pleasethe hym and left the parisshe w'oute any maner of devyne s'vice prechyng or techyng ony daye thurgh the yere Where as ther ys in the said parisshe an C. howsellyng peopylle and a bove to ther greate hurt and p'judice oonles (In reformacion wherof) that yt maye please yo' highnes of yo' moost habundaunte grace the p'misses p'velage and great pardone to the same place and Church graunted tenderly to be considered the whiche ys to the hole nombre and some by the holle yere of CCC and iiij^{xx}. M^l. yeres and C dayes of pardone That yt myght please youre Highnes to graunte yo' gracious L'res Myssyves to be directed to youre Chanceler of Ingland to make oute certain proteccyons under yo' greate seale to all and singuler schyrys and byshopryks in Ingland to gader the allmys and benefelensens of all good true Cryston peopyll the whiche woll of thayr carytie helpe to releve the same poore Parisshe Church, and that the protections may be made in the name of oon John Snethe oon of the parisshe of the same parisshe and John Scryven another of the same parisshe And thaye shall ev'more praye to God for the blessed preservac'on of yo' moost noble and Royall Estate long to endure.

Yours, &c. T. E. T.

THE OLD AND NEW CHURCHES AT HARLEY, SHROPSHIRE.

Shrewsbury, Dec. 7th, 1852.

MR. URBAN,—The old church of Harley, Shropshire, so long associated with the name of the Rev. Benjamin Jenks (whose neglected biography I endeavoured to recover in your last number*), was an object strikingly picturesque to the travel-

ler, as he journeyed from the town of Wenlock to Shrewsbury. It consisted of a tower, nave, north aisle, and chancel. The walls were of red stone, partly covered with clusters of ivy, and further overshadowed by a venerable yew-tree of large girth.

* See December 1852, p. 605.

The masonry of the nave had evidently been raised four feet above its original height, and was flanked by two buttresses, to which, as indication of weakness became apparent in the building, an addition of stonework was placed, until each presented an unique illshapen mass. A porch of timber framework stood before the south doorway—a low arch of the earliest pointed style. Above this, in the roof, was a high-pitched dormer-window of the time of Charles II. The eastern end of the chancel was pierced by three well-proportioned lancet-windows, and, on the north side, were two round-headed loop-holes, five inches in width, but splayed internally to the extent of three feet. The tower appears to have been erected upon an old foundation, and probably, from its debased style, early in the sixteenth century. It is of freestone, and finished with a plain embattled parapet and pyramidal roof. Each face of the belfry-story shows a window of two lights, with heads nearly semicircular. In the basement is a late Perpendicular window of three lights; and within, a pointed arch, springing from square piers, opens into the nave.

The interior of the building had altogether a primitive simplicity. A small pointed arch of the thirteenth century divided the nave from the chancel; and four octangular columns of timber, roughly worked, and resting on square stone pedestals, supported the roof of the former on the north side, forming an opening to

a narrow aisle, built probably in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and, as tradition relates, by the family of Harnage of Belwardine (an adjoining township in the parish of Leighton), for their convenience in attending divine worship, and where, in a vault beneath, several members of the same family have been interred.* In the east wall was a square-headed window, divided by a mullion into two trefoiled lights. The pulpit and desk were of the time of Charles I.; the former octangular and panelled in upper and lower compartments, with a lozenge and sunk flower in each. The roof was open, and from the principals were suspended carved pendants of fir-cones. The font, large and cylindrical without ornament, stood on a round base, and, with the ancient oaken parish chest, has been removed.

Within the basement of the tower is preserved a finely-executed monumental brass, which formerly rested on the floor of the church. It displays a male figure in armour, bareheaded, with his lady attired in a horizontally-framed head-dress, each having the hands joined on the breast, as in prayer. The former is clothed in a suit of plate-armour, of elegant design, the head reposing on a tilting-helmet. Around his neck is the livery-collar of SS. The sword is suspended on the left side by a belt crossing the loins diagonally. On his right side is the anelace or dagger. Below his feet is the following inscription in black letter:—

Putrida lapsa caro cōsumit̃ vt fun⁹ agro
Carnē cū flato de⁹ erigat ethere claro
Et cui p̃ dextra ponaḏ corde repulsa
G̃ta añexa sit lacryma semp avulsa.

Quisquis eris qui trāsieris sta plege plora
Sū quod eris fuerāq, quod es p̃ me p̃cor ora
Mors vitā mactat añam x̃psq̃e revivat
Terram t̃ra tegat spiritus alta petat.

Small figures of eight sons and five daughters with their hands clasped stand beneath the effigies of their parents, and between these are the following armorial bearings. 1. *Lacon*. Quarterly, per fess indented, ermine and azure, in the first

quarter a bird; impaling, Sable, three bends argent. . . . and, Argent, on a chief or a raven proper (Hoord).

This memorial probably denotes Sir Richard Lacon, sheriff of Shropshire 17th Edw. IV. (1477), and 2nd Henry VII.,

* The church of Leighton being situated at a distance on the opposite side of the river Severn, access thereto was at some periods of the year, in consequence of floods, difficult and dangerous, and by road very circuitous. The Shropshire family of Harnage derived its name from a neighbouring hamlet in the parish of Cound, and became resident at Belwardine 33 Henry VIII. when Thomas Harnage purchased it from Sir John Dudley, afterwards Viscount Lisle, Earl of Warwick, and Duke of Northumberland. The present representative of the family is Sir George Harnage, of Belwardine, Baronet.

who married Alice, daughter of Thomas Hoord. There was a shield of stained glass with the arms of Lacon in the south window in 1736. The name previously to 1534 was written Laken, or Lakyn.

The fabric above noticed being deemed ruinous, it was resolved in the spring of 1845 to rebuild the same, with the exception of the tower. For this purpose a subscription was commenced, towards which his Grace the Duke of Cleveland, patron of the living, Sir George Harnage, Bart., and other individuals liberally contributed; and the Rev. John Gibbons, rector of the parish, undertook to rebuild the chancel. The new edifice is from a design by Mr. S. P. Smith, of Shrewsbury, and composed of stone found in the vicinity. It comprises a nave and chancel; the former, forty-three feet in length, has three windows on the north and two on the south side, of double lights, in the Perpendicular style; the chancel is twenty-two feet long and terminated by triple lancet windows, the head of the centre division rising higher than the side lights, and resting internally on slender columns. This contains tastefully-painted subjects in stained glass of the "Salutation" and the "Nativity," copied from designs by Guido, and the "Flight into Egypt," from Rubens; the others being filled with rich mosaic designs. These, with five more windows of foliated patterns, were the gift of the late Rev. Richard Scott, of Shrewsbury, and executed by Mr. D. Evans of that town. A good pointed arch separates the nave from the chancel, and the pews of the old church have been refitted and placed along the side walls, the middle space being occupied with free sittings. Divine service commenced in the new church July 5th, 1846.

There are no registers at Harley earlier

than the year 1745; therefore I have no means of noticing the rectors of the parish before those that follow, viz.—

1668. Benjamin Jenks.

1724. J. Painter.

1747. James Dewhurst.

1781. Edmund Dana.

1803. John Gibbons.

The situation of the village is on the slope of high flat land (hence probably its name), near the base of the precipitous barrier of Wenlock Edge. Helgot was possessed of *Harlege* at the time of the compilation of Domesday. Richard de Harley, 30th Edward I. had a grant of free warren in Harley, Kenley, Wylely, and other manors. He married Burga, granddaughter and heiress of Warner de Wilileg, and was ancestor of the Harleys Earls of Oxford. Sir Richard Lacon, sheriff of Shropshire in 1415, having married Elizabeth daughter and heir of Hammond Peshall, who had married Alice the daughter and heir of Sir Robert de Harley, of Wyleley, Knt., the old Shropshire estates of the Harleys were separated from the name. The manor now belongs to the Duke of Cleveland.

Tradition states that there was formerly a castle at Harley; a residence in the village is still called "Castle Hill," and which is connected with a small estate (tithe free) the property of Samuel Meire, esq. who derived it from his maternal ancestors.

Silas Domville, alias Taylor, a great lover of antiquities, was born at Harley. He wrote a History of Gavelkind, London, 1663, and several pamphlets in the time of the Rebellion. He also published a description of Harwich, at which place he was keeper of the stores, and where he died in the year 1678.

Yours, &c. HENRY PIDGEON.

THE ETYMOLOGY OF THE WORD MANY.

MR. URBAN,—By way of supplement to the observations contained in your Correspondence of the last number upon the etymology of the word *menial*, allow me to contribute a few remarks upon the origin of its radical, *many* or *meiny*.

It is of frequent occurrence in English etymology that, owing to the double source of the language, two or more distinct origins of a word can be traced, the different senses of which have become in modern use so blended, that the original distinction of meaning is only discovered by those who recur to the fountains of the language. Instances of this are found in the word *mean*, in the expression "mean stature," &c. (from the French *moyen* and the Saxon *mene*), and perhaps *bachelor*,

the etymology of which was recently discussed in your correspondence.

The noun substantive *many* or *meiny* is another example of this double origin. The word *many*, to express multitude, is both an adjective and a substantive. As an adjective it is the Saxon *mani*; or *meni*; the German *mancher*; as a substantive, it is the German *menge*, the Saxon *mene*; *eo*, *men*; *e*, and *meniu*. Though it is usually now used in the former relation, the latter still lingers in the form of the expressions *a great many* and *many of them*. It is remarkable that in Chaucer and the other early English poets the adjective *many* is used most commonly in the singular number, followed by the article *a* or *an*, a form of expression still in use, especially

in poetical or imaginative diction. Horne Tooke (*Diversions of Purley*, pt. ii.) seems to hold that *many* is in every instance a substantive. He interprets the expression *many A message* as being a corruption of the phrase *a many of messages*, and cites in illustration of this theory Bp. Gardiner's Declaration against Ioye, fol. 24, "I have spoken a meany of wordes."

I think this can hardly be considered a satisfactory account of this phrase. The German *mancher* is similarly employed in the singular—*mancher mensch*, *manche stadt*, many a man, many a town. And many of the forms in which this use of the word occurs in early authors cannot be explained by the corruption of *of* into *a*. It would not be easy so to account for—

Many an other noble worthy dede,
and still less for the expression in the line,—

And herbes coude I tell eke many one.
Chaucer, Chanones Yemannes Tale.

Tooke recognises only the sense of multitude, and, according to his universal rule of etymology, refers *many* in every case to the past participle of the Anglo-Saxon *menjan*, *miscere*. But the substantive *many* or *meiny* (two different spellings of the same sound), has also in old English another origin and another meaning. A medieval French word for family or household is *mesnée* or *mehnée*. Ducange gives the following account of this word: "*Mesneya*, *maisnada*, *mainada*, familia, quasi mansionata; Italis *mainada*, *mesnée* apud scriptores Gallicos mediæ ætatis. Will. Guiart, anno 1296:

Li grant Seigneurs, et leur mesnies."

Another form of this word is found in an account of the foundation of Wigmore Priory, given in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii. p. 218: "Syre Roger de Mortemer fut cheminant oveak sa megne," and further on, "et dist a tote sa meygne." From the sense of household to that of a company of armed retainers would be in feudal times no distant transition. I find an early instance of the use of this word in English in the romance of "Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knigt," edited by Sir F. Madden for the Bannatyne Club in 1839:

Make myry in my ho', my meny the lovies,
(i. e. my household loves thee).

So in Chaucer's Shipman's Tale:

After hir degree
He yave the lord and sithen his *meinee*,
Whan that he came, some maner honest thing.

So in the Munciple's Tale,—

But for the tyrant is of greter might,
By force of *meinie* for to sle down right,
And for the outlawe hath but small *meinie*.

From this word *meny* is derived *menial*, an excellent example of the original use of which is cited by Mr. Richardson in his Dictionary, from Wiclif's translation of the Scriptures: "Grete ye well her *meynial* chirche," (*τὴν κατ' οἶκον αὐτῶν ἐκκλησίαν*, Rom. xvi. 5). It is remarkable that even up to the last century the most common (though incorrect) present use of this word, with the sense of "base" or "servile," was not recognised. Dr. Johnson says, "Swift does not seem to have known the meaning of this word," and, as an instance of this ignorance, he cites the following: "the women attendants perform only the most *menial* [meaning base or servile] offices."

To return to the substantive *meny*. This word, as it is used by Shakspeare and his contemporaries, may be referred sometimes to the sense of one of its roots, sometimes to that of the other, and in some passages it is difficult to say to which origin it ought to be attributed. Modern editors of Shakspeare have tried to distinguish the sense of household from that of multitude by the different spellings *meiny* and *many*; but when Henry IV. says,—

I had a purpose now
To lead our many to the Holy Land,*

it seems as if the idea of the *meiny* or martial following of a feudal king was mixed up with the sense of multitude. Coriolanus's "mutable rank-scented *meiny*" is no doubt merely the multitude, and therefore, upon the principle of making a distinction, has been rightly spelt *many* in the recent editions. On the other hand, in the line in *Lear*,—

They summoned up their *meiny*, straight took horse,

the word may with the same certainty be referred to the other origin. So in the passage in the *Faery Queen* (b. v. canto 11),—

And forth he fared with all his *many* bad.

Shakspeare and his contemporaries were not careful to distinguish the different etymological senses of words which struck the ear with the same sound. Witness Tybalt's fracas with Mercutio:—

Mercutio, thou *consortest* with Romeo.
Consort! what, dost thou make us minstrels?

But in this connection of the word *con-*

* In this passage almost all the editions read, "To lead *our* many," &c. Warburton suggested *our* as a conjectural emendation. In the copy of the first folio to which I have had access, the type is imperfect, but more like *r* than *t*. There can be little doubt that *our* is the true reading.

sort with musical harmony Shakspeare was not singular. Spenser uses the word in the same association of ideas,—

For all that pleasing is to living ear,
Was there *consorted* in one harmony;

and the translators of the Bible, with more manifest inaccuracy, "A *consort* of musick in a banquet of wine is as a signet of carbuncle set in golde," (Eccles. xxxiii. 5,) where the modern editions have substituted the word *concert*. F. M. N.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Proposed National Palace of the Arts and Sciences—The Royal and Astronomical Societies—Admission of Engravers to be Royal Academicians—Anniversary of the Botanical Society—Inauguration of the Essex Archaeological Society—University of Cambridge—Personal Literary Distinctions—Bequest of Miss Hardwick to the Schools and Hospitals of London—Shakspeare's House at Stratford-upon-Avon—Autograph Letters of Burns—Continental Forgeries of Autographs—Antiquarian Works in preparation.

The Commissioners of *The Exhibition of 1851* have published their Second Report, announcing the manner in which they propose to deal with the large surplus remaining in their hands. In their former report it was stated that this surplus would not be less than 150,000*l.* It now appears probable that its net amount will reach 170,000*l.* They also possess a collection of articles presented as the nucleus of a Trades Museum, and temporarily deposited in Kensington Palace, the value of which is estimated at 9,000*l.* The Commissioners had previously announced the general principle upon which the funds at their disposal were to be applied, in some plan which would increase the means of industrial education, and extend the influences of science and art upon productive industry; and, though numberless suggestions have been urged upon their consideration, the greater part of them have been dismissed by the rule they had laid down for their guidance, that they should not entertain any proposals of a "limited, partial, or local character." In their report the Commissioners first pass under review the existing institutions for industrial instruction at home and abroad. Our own deficiencies in this respect are known and notorious; while the systematic exertions of other nations may be illustrated by reference to Germany alone, where 13,000 men annually receive the high technical and scientific training of the Trade Schools and Polytechnic Institutions, more than 30,000 workmen are being systematically taught the elements of Science and Art, and, in addition to the Trade Schools, there are important institutions equivalent to industrial universities in the capitals of nearly all the States.

The Commissioners then refer to what has been done in this country to promote the interests, and extend, enlarge, and diffuse a knowledge of Science and Art,

So little aid has been given by the Government until this last quarter or half century, that the report is of course in a great degree limited to what the people have done for themselves in furtherance of these objects; and, incredible as it may at first appear, it is shown by the balance sheets of the different Societies—which exceed one hundred in number—that in London alone the amount is not less than 160,000*l.* a-year, a considerable portion of which is absorbed in rent and taxes. Adding to this list the great Government establishments—such as the British Museum, the National Gallery, the Museum of Practical Geology, and the Department of Practical Art, the total revenue of the metropolitan institutions and societies for the promotion of science and art is placed at 250,000*l.*, the Parliamentary sum voted for the national institutions being 95,000*l.* a-year. The Commissioners find two causes in operation to prevent the country reaping the full benefit which was to have been expected from its exertions to promote the interests of science and the arts: first, the want of united action among societies and national establishments; secondly, the want of room. The first want is not explained in the report, nor do the Commissioners appear to have taken many steps to ascertain whether union is practicable. Associated bodies are proverbially chary of their independence, and they will, no doubt, weigh the subject well before they consent to the proposed centralization. On the want of room, the present state of the Royal Society, the School of Mines, the School of Design, the College of Chymistry, the National Gallery, the Society of Arts, the Royal Academy, and the British Museum are appealed to; and to these cases, with which the public are more or less familiar, are added the demands for space on behalf of a collection of mediæval art, formed with reference to

the New Palace at Westminster, and for a map office, where maps and charts might be suitably displayed.

Having thus made out the necessity for increased accommodation, the Commissioners represent that the two things to be accomplished are, the adoption of a system, and the securing of a locality where that system may be developed. The system or plan which they announce follows the general classification of objects at the Exhibition, into Raw Materials, Machinery, Manufactures, and Fine Arts. Taking Raw Materials first, they are divided into the mineral, the vegetable, and the animal kingdom. In the mineral kingdom the action of the Museum of Practical Geology and its associated School of Mines is pointed out; in the vegetable kingdom that of the Kew Museum; and in the animal kingdom that of the College of Chymistry, which, if put in connexion with those branches of the organic kingdom which are closely allied with the nature of its investigations, might have its resources more usefully applied than is the case at present. On the second division of the new scheme, under the head of Machinery, the report refers in terms of great admiration to the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers in Paris, and alludes to a desire expressed in recent discussions on the patent laws for a place where models of new inventions might be deposited. The third division of the scheme, under the head of Manufactures, leads the Commissioners to anticipate much benefit from the co-operation of the Society of Arts in the formation, arrangement, and superintendence of a great Trade Museum, suggested and ably advocated by Professor Solly, now the secretary of that society. In the department of the Fine Arts the report contemplates bringing together the National Gallery and the School of Design, and the formation of a Great Museum, for which the materials exist at Marlborough House, at the Museum in Jernyn-street, at the British Museum, and in the large number of casts, 6,771 in number, collected in connexion with the building of the new Palace of Westminster.

Such is the scheme which the Commissioners have drawn up for consideration. To afford facilities for its practical execution, they announce that they have purchased two estates adjoining each other at Kensington. For the Gore House estate, 21½ acres in extent, and having a frontage of from 500 to 600 feet towards Hyde Park, they have paid 60,000*l.*; and for that of Baron de Villars, 48 acres in extent, they have agreed to pay 153,500*l.*—this purchase being accompanied with an engagement on the part of the Government that, if the Commission laid out 150,000*l.*

in land, they would recommend to Parliament the contribution of a like amount. The report states that this is the last opportunity of finding an unoccupied space in a desirable situation within the limits of the metropolis, and it urges Parliament to obtain possession of the whole unoccupied ground adjoining, whereby a total extent of 150 acres would be secured for the development of great national objects. It is proposed by the Commissioners that the new National Gallery should occupy the elevated site fronting Hyde Park; that the Museum of Manufactures should stand on the site fronting the Brompton-road; that the different learned societies should enjoy juxta-position in the centre; and that the two remaining sides should be devoted to the departments of Practical Art and Practical Science.

The Commissioners have anticipated the objections that would probably arise to a situation so far west of the centre of the metropolis, and they venture to affirm that such distance "has not appeared to us to be in any way an objection to the site we have obtained. The success of the Exhibition, on a spot almost exactly opposite it, to which upwards of six million visits were paid, has clearly shown that that part of London is not too remote for visitors; while it has been ascertained, by an analysis of their addresses, that the great proportion of the members of the principal scientific bodies live considerably to the west of Charing Cross."

And they conclude by remarking that "We propose to trust, for the carrying out of our plan, to the same principles which alone have rendered the execution of so large an undertaking as the Exhibition of 1851 possible within so limited a time, viz. the finding room and system, and leaving it to the voluntary efforts of individuals, corporations, and authorities, to carry out the promotion of the different interests with which they are themselves connected, on which they are dependent, and of which they are therefore the best guardians and judges."

The *Royal Society* have already expressed an opinion on that part of this scheme which affects the learned Societies. Whilst approving of their being assembled in one locality, they deprecate the choice of Kensington Gore. At the Anniversary Meeting of the Society on the 30th of November, the President, in his annual address, stated that he had communicated to the Earl of Derby the following representation:

"The Council of the *Royal Society* having heard reports to the effect that ground has been purchased at Kensington Gore for the purpose of accommodating the Societies cultivating natural

knowledge, which are now provided with apartments in Somerset House and elsewhere in the metropolis, and for other public objects connected with practical science and the industrial arts,—while they deem it right to acknowledge the interest which Government has thus manifested in the promotion of science, desire to state their conviction that the locality referred to would be exceedingly inconvenient and unsuitable for the purposes of the Royal Society, and of the other Societies allied to the Royal Society in the cultivation of natural knowledge. They wish at the same time to express an opinion which is strongly felt, that it would tend greatly to the advancement of science, and would be more suitable to the position which science should occupy in the metropolis, if the several Societies referred to were brought together in one central locality, and if possible under a single roof. And they request the Earl of Rosse, President of the Royal Society, respectfully to lay this their opinion before the head of Her Majesty's Government."

The Astronomical Society, which also has apartments in Somerset House, has followed the example of the Royal Society, by issuing a statement that two-thirds of its members are resident to the *eastward* of that locality. It is remarkable, however, that all the learned Societies who occupy houses or apartments of their own, are located more or less to the westward of Somerset House, and it is well known that all the older bodies, as the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Academy, and the College of Physicians, have all heretofore removed, and some of them repeatedly, in that direction.

It must be admitted that Kensington Gore seems at present not "the *central* locality" that could be desired, especially for evening meetings; but it is highly probable that the march of the town westward, and increased facilities of transit, will alter circumstances in this respect in the course of the next twenty years. When Mr. Charles Pearson's scheme for "a frequent, rapid, punctual, and cheap intercommunication between the city and suburbs" shall have been accomplished, such a difficulty as this will have vanished. However, the Chancellor of Exchequer on the 6th of December, obtained from the House of Commons a vote of 150,000*l.* for the proposed University of Industry.

Her Majesty, as the head of the *Royal Academy*, has backed a petition made to that body by the Engravers, with the gracious recommendation of their prayer to be eligible for admission to the grade of Academician; and the Forty, in obedience to Royal wishes, and in compliance, doubtless, with their own sense of the justice of the demand, have consented to admit a certain number of engravers (to be hereafter determined on) to the full honours of the Academy. Thus, after nearly 90 years of heartburning, this grievance is removed.

The sixteenth anniversary meeting of

the *Botanical Society* was held on Monday Nov. 29, Dr. J. E. Grey, F.R.S., President, in the chair. From the report of the council it appeared that fourteen new members had been elected during the year, and that the society consisted of 302 members. The distribution of British and foreign specimens had been carried on with great success, and many thousands were preparing for distribution in January next. J. Ball, esq. M.P., F. P. Pascoe, esq. F.L.S., and J. T. Syme, esq., were elected new members of the council; and the president nominated J. Miers, esq. F.R.S., and A. Henfrey, esq. F.R.S. as vice-presidents.

The *Essex Archaeological Society*, the formation of which we announced in our November number, has been duly inaugurated, by a meeting held at the Town Hall in Colchester, on the 14th of December. A Report which was read from the provisional committee defined the objects of the association as being, 1. the establishment of an archaeological museum and library; 2. the completion of the county history; and 3. the promotion of a general taste for and knowledge of archæology. There already exists a considerable collection of antiquities which will be placed in the Society's possession as soon as a suitable room has been provided for its reception; and it is hoped that it will be united with the valuable collection of antiquities bequeathed to the town by the late Mr. Vint. An inaugural lecture on the science of archæology was delivered by the Rev. J. H. Marsden, B.D. Rector of Great Oakley, Essex, and Disney Professor of Archæology in the university of Cambridge. The Rev. Guy Bryan then read a paper suggested by the discovery of a leaden bulla of Pope Innocent VI. in the parish of Mucking, where an estate belonged to Barking abbey.

Some valuable MSS. of Morant the county historian were exhibited by C. G. Round, esq. together with two cabinets of Roman coins, collected by Mr. Gray. There were also displayed upon the table a selection from a cabinet of 497 coins collected by Mr. Isaac Rebow, son of Sir Isaac Rebow, who died 1734, and presented to the Colchester Museum (proposed to be formed some few years ago) by J. Gurdon-Rebow, esq.; and a large number of cinerary urns, dug up in 1848 from some land adjoining West Lodge, Lexden-road, the property of Mr. J. Taylor, jun. The proceedings of the day were closed with a dinner at the Cups hotel, where John Disney, esq. the President of the Society, took the chair, and about thirty-five gentlemen were present. The Rev. Edward Lewes Cutts, B.A. acts as Honorary Secretary.

At Cambridge, the Le Bas Prize has been adjudged to Mr. B. A. Irving, of Emmanuel college, the subject of the essay being, "A View of the Routes successively taken by the Commerce between Europe and the East, and of the Political Effect produced by these Changes." On the 24th of November graces passed the Senate for affixing the University seal to a letter of thanks to the King of Prussia for a copy of Lepsius's Monuments of Egypt, &c.; and granting 150*l.* for the expenses of arranging Dr. Lemann's collection of dried plants presented by his executors. A retiring pension of 100*l.* per annum was assigned to Mr. John Boutell, library keeper.

A pension of 200*l.* per annum, through the influence of the Earl of Rosse, has been conferred on Mr. Hind, one of the most indefatigable astronomers of our age, and the discoverer of several new planets. A pension has also been conferred of 75*l.* on Dr. Charles Richardson, author of the new English Dictionary; and the like sum on Mr. Francis Ronalds, "in consideration of his eminent discoveries in electricity and meteorology."

A vacancy having occurred in the Prussian Order of Merit, by the death of the poet Moore, the cross has been given by King Frederick William to Col. Ravalinsson, the eminent Orientalist, at the recommendation, as the custom is in this literary and scientific order of knighthood, of the Berlin Royal Academy.

The schools and hospitals of the city of London have obtained from the munificence of Miss Hardwick a testamentary bequest of a large sum of money,—said to be upwards of 20,000*l.* A single executor, with the Lord Mayor and City Chamberlain, are the administrators of this somewhat onerous trust, these parties having full powers conferred on them by the lady's will to apportion the funds among the several institutions according to their own judgment and discretion. Miss Hardwick's motive for disposing of her property in this way, to the exclusion of her relatives, is described by herself as being a regard for her father's memory, who was a merchant in the city, and there made the fortune which has now returned to enrich its several charities.

The conservation of *Shakspeare's House* at Stratford-on-Avon is taken up by the Government authorities. The Solicitor of the Board of Works has given notice in the London Gazette, "that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next Session for an Act to vest in the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, and their successors, certain messuages, tenements, and here-

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ditaments, situate in Henley-street, in the borough of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the county of Warwick, a certain portion whereof is commonly called or known by the name of 'Shakspeare's House,' upon trust to provide for the care and preservation of the said portion known as 'Shakspeare's House,' and to permit the public to have access thereto at such times, subject to such conditions, and under such rules and regulations as the said Commissioners may from time to time prescribe." It is further intended to empower the Commissioners "to pull down certain other portions of the said premises," which has for its object the isolation of the "House," and its protection against fire.

At the recent sale of Mr. Tait's library in Edinburgh, much interest was excited in a *Volume of Autograph Letters from the Poet Burns* to the late George Thomson. This collection, enriched as it was by some of Burns's finest criticisms on our Scottish melodies, and by many of his noblest lyrics, attracted the attention of all connoisseurs and literary men. After a brisk competition, the volume was knocked down to an English nobleman, at the sum of 273*l.*; but it is understood that, in all probability, it will remain in Scotland.

We had occasion to draw attention some time back to the extensive and very able forgeries of autographs and letters of distinguished personages of olden and modern times, made of late years in France and Germany. More forgeries have just been detected in the sale at Paris of a vast collection of autographs, which belonged to a Baron de Tremont, recently deceased. One of them is a letter purporting to have been written by Rabelais from Nice, giving an account of the negotiations in that city between Pope Paul III., Francis I. of France, and the Emperor Charles V. But it turns out that at the very time Rabelais was at Montpellier, and that the letter, which is in bad Latin, is a literal copy of a passage in a work left some time after by the Cardinal du Bellay, in whose service he was. Yet the paper, ink, and handwriting of this epistle are so admirably imitated that they would deceive the sharpest connoisseur.

Whilst the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington was in preparation the columns of the Times newspaper daily contained a string of advertisements offering for sale specimens of his Grace's autographs, at prices ridiculously exorbitant in proportion to the interest belonging to most of the documents. It is now stated that the Duke had lithographic blank notes in great variety to suit various cases. Many

of these have been sold as his own handwriting. They all begin "F. M. the Duke of Wellington," and are, of course, without signature.

We are happy to announce that Mr. Martin, the Librarian to the Duke of Bedford, is preparing a Second Edition of his very curious and interesting Catalogue of Privately Printed Books.

Mr. Charles Bridger, F.S.A. has also issued proposals for a Catalogue of Privately Printed Books on Genealogy and kindred Subjects, to be printed uniformly with Moule's *Bibliotheca Heraldica*.

Mr. Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A. is preparing a continuation of his *Collectanea*

Antiqua. It is to be restricted to the subscribers of 24s. a-year (to be paid in advance) and to be issued in about four quarterly deliveries. Mr. Smith has under consideration for this work the Anglo-Saxon remains discovered at Osengal in Thanet, to be illustrated by eight plates by Fairholt, and woodcuts; Roman architectural remains found at Wroxeter near Shrewsbury; the Roman bridge near Tadcaster; Roman sepulchral remains in Dorsetshire; the Roman amphitheatre, &c. at Lillebonne on the Seine; the site of the *Portus Adurni*; recent discoveries at Lincoln, Colchester, Chester, Pevensey, and other places.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Lady of the Lake, by Sir Walter Scott, Bart. with all his introductions, various readings, and the Editor's Notes. Illustrated by numerous Engravings on Wood, from drawings by Birket Foster and John Gilbert. (Adam and Charles Black.)—The tribe of Annuals, with their monotonous farrago of insipid novelettes and indifferent poetry, illustrated by equally monotonous and ineffective prints, the designs of which were generally utterly unworthy the labour and expense bestowed in engraving them,—has been well exchanged for such successors as that now before us. The demand for gift-books is now gratified by adopting the best works of our best writers, and making them the vehicles of those costly embellishments, which at once gratify the eye and improve the taste. In the instance before us the jewel is worthy of the setting. The annuals were books ephemeral in their character, on which much cost was thrown away, and the actual result a few scrap-book prints. This illustrated edition of *The Lady of the Lake* is a book which will be an ornament to a library at any future time. Messieurs Foster and Gilbert, the artists employed, are equally admirable in their respective departments. The former has contributed twenty-eight landscapes, and the latter thirty figure designs. The engravers are Messrs. J. W. Whympers and Edward Evans; and we cannot pay a higher compliment to their work than by saying that the effect is perfectly equal to that of line-engraving. To the successful accomplishment of this result skilful workmanship at the press is essential; and Messrs. R. and R. Clark of Edinburgh, the printers, are consequently deserving of their share of praise. This edition has, besides, all the literary advantages in the

way of annotation that have accrued since the composition of the poem from the care and attention of the author and his commentators, together with the opinions, whether in praise or censure, passed on the leading passages by Jeffrey and other leading critics. It is, as we have already said, a delightful acquisition for any library.

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—*Proceedings at the General, Quarterly, and Annual Meetings, held during the years 1849 and 1850.* 8vo. pp. 192. *Proceedings during the year 1851.* 8vo. pp. 128.—These two volumes comprise the Transactions during the three past years of its existence of the very active and efficient Society whose recent meeting in the city of Bath was reported in our November Magazine. The Somersetshire Society has its central point and head quarters at Taunton, and it was formed by the exertions of gentlemen living in that neighbourhood in the spring of 1849. Its first annual meeting was held at Taunton in Sept. 1849, the second at Wells in Sept. 1850, and the third at Weston-super-Mare in Sept. 1851. Besides these, quarterly meetings were held in the first year at Bridgewater and Frome; but such have latterly been exchanged for *Conversazione* meetings at Taunton. Besides the minutes of proceedings, the two volumes before us contain several of the more important papers at length. Among these are some valuable descriptions of the primæval antiquities of the county, especially one on the extensive British encampment, or town, at Worle Hill, explored by the Rev. F. Warre. There are also several good architectural papers, one of the most important of which is that by Mr. Freeman on the Per-

pendicular Style, as exhibited in the Churches of Somerset; of which a continuation was read at the recent meeting at Bath, as reported in our Nov. number, at p. 508. The Rev. F. Warre is the author of a useful paper on the distinction between Anglo-Saxon and Norman Architecture, but he disclaims in his introductory remarks any large amount of original observation upon the subject. He is, altogether, one of the most efficient contributors, as he furnishes other papers — on Glastonbury abbey, Uphill old church, and an ancient earthwork at Norton. The Rev. D. M. Clerk contributes a paper on Wells cathedral, which was read there at the meeting of 1850,—the year before Professor Willis undertook the same subject for the Archæological Institute. Mr. B. Ferrey, the architect, gives a slight account of the carved altar-pieces, and sculptured statuettes, discovered in St. Cuthbert's church at Wells, with a lithographic plate of the reredos of the Lady Chapel; but we had hoped to have seen those interesting discoveries more fully illustrated. An announcement made by Mr. C. E. Giles at Wells in 1850 also excites our curiosity. "He there stated that he had met with, a few days ago, in the church at Netherbury, Dorset, a remarkable series of figures in fresco. They seemed to be of the reign of Henry IV. and represented the various Vices and Virtues. Over several illustrations of charity were written the words, *For Jesus sake*. Unfortunately they could not be preserved, but he had made tracings of them." This announcement seems to denote works of an unusual character; and if of the period conjectured, they are surely worthy of further notice. We hope that in the Society's next volume we shall find additional illustrations of the sculptures at St. Cuthbert's, Wells, and some of those at Wellington, and also of the paintings at Netherbury — unless indeed the last are out of the Society's province from being in Dorsetshire. Before we conclude we will read, for the benefit of the Society, a riddle which we find proposed in the volume for 1851, at page 31:—

"The Rev. F. B. Portman exhibited a rubbing of an inscription on one of the bells in the church of Staple Fitzpaine. He had forwarded it to the British Museum, but no one there had been able to decipher the *second* word in the line, a fac-simile of which is here given. [In the fac-simile the letters look most like—

upun.]

"The inscription runs thus,—

✠ Est * * collatum ihc istud
nomen amatum."

Now, the Rev. Mr. Portman and all the other members of the Somersetshire Society, will at once read this puzzling word if they turn the fac-simile the right way upwards, for as printed in their book it is reversed. It will then be seen that it reads *mihi*, in which manner it was usual to write *mihi*, and the whole verse will be—

Est mihi collatum Jesus istud nomen amatum.

We should not omit to remark that the papers on the Geology and Natural History of the county are as numerous in these volumes as those on its Archæology and Architecture. Mr. W. Baker, of Bridgewater, is the largest contributor on these subjects. There is also a valuable essay on the Turbaries between Glastonbury and the sea, by Mr. Stradling, and one on the very remarkable limestone cavern at Holwell, by Mr. Andrew Crosse. From the Turbaries Mr. Stradling has collected a large number of curious primæval relics, which the peat has preserved in a state of great perfection. Among them is "a bow of yew, formed evidently before the Britons knew the use of brass." He also discovered the site of a Roman pottery, and many moulds for casting Roman coins. The Address of the Dean of Westminster, Dr. Buckland, at the annual meeting in 1849, was one of his last public efforts before his lamentable illness, and is given at length in pp. 9—20 of the first volume.

A Compilation of various interesting Historical Facts, both ancient and modern, principally relating to the County of Somerset and the South-Western part of Britain. Also a descriptive Account of the parish of Lympsham, Somerset; with notices of the Manners and Customs of the Hedui, Belgæ, and other of the ancient Inhabitants of the above places. Illustrative of the Past and the Present. From authentic sources: with some original Pieces. By Benjamin Cox, Lympsham, Somerset. 12mo. pp. 104.—We have copied the whole of this large title to a small volume, because it saves us in a great measure from describing in other words the contents and character of the composition. The little book is wonderful at once for its load of abstruse learning, and for its amount of inaccurate scholarship. Its early pages are interspersed with Phœnician and Welsh, and various dialects of Saxon, all abounding in misprints; and when the Latin epitaphs in Lympsham church are introduced it is no better. Indeed, even in the plain English there is the same deficiency. Very ambitious sentiments fall short of their intention from a failure in the commonest rules of gram-

mar. For instance, in one page occur these two sentences: "Thus perish affections tribute, the frail link which connect the sympathies of the living, with the memory of the dead." "The rights of the church is under the superintendance of the minister and two churchwardens." Other statements are no less strange, as (p. 81), "Lim-pes-ham, otherwise Lim-pills-ham, or Lympsham, is a parish of *no very considerable extent*, its form being similar to the Isle of Wight, and its circumference *about eight miles*, while it ranges over 1966 and three-quarter acres of rich and fertile soil." This we presume is not a small parish for the west of England. A local name terminating in *well* is "probably derived from its ancient British designation *Bannawelli*, compound of *Bann* meaning deep, and *welys* sea, 'a deep sea,' although [it is added] the parish is now nearly eight miles from the sea-coast." We have not the slightest idea who Benjamin Cox may be; but we could not allow his production to pass with that disregard which it may probably be said to deserve, as it is just from such ungainly and abortive attempts at archaeological authorship that the study of antiquities has heretofore fallen into disrepute, and they are calculated rather to offend and disgust than to attract the sympathies of "the younger branches of society," for whose special use the introduction states that the book is intended. Such a performance will surely make the "antiquary" a laughing-stock among the visitors at Weston super Mare, the place where it is printed and published.

History in Ruins: a Series of Letters to a Lady, embodying a Popular Sketch of the History of Architecture. By George Godwin, F.R.S. Crown 8vo.—The series of papers of which this volume consists has been written with the view of affording to the unlearned in architecture a familiar exposition of its history from the earliest times, and of the various styles which have prevailed in all parts of the world. The letters have appeared from time to time in *The Builder*, of which excellent periodical Mr. Godwin is the editor, and they are now collected in order to form a popular Handbook of Architecture. The task is executed in a very pleasant and agreeable manner, and is well calculated, in our opinion, to accomplish its object, of attracting some readers to the study of architecture who have hitherto regarded the subject with indifference or aversion. Mr. Godwin's style is easy and familiar: he endeavours to enliven the technicalities of his subject by the flowers of fancy and poetry. These are well intended, but occasionally we think grow

somewhat too luxuriously, and would bear cropping. They are all, however, conceived in good spirit, and his critical remarks, whether on architectural or other matters, are generally pertinent and judicious. In proof of this we may quote the following passage, expressing sentiments which it is true are now generally acknowledged, but which it is well to present distinctly to the tyro in architecture: "You must not imagine, as many did at one time, that the architects of the Middle Ages worked without rules or guiding principles. The more fully our ancient edifices are studied, the more clearly does it become apparent that nothing was introduced unnecessarily or deceptively, for mere appearance's sake; that the excellence of effect, which is apparent, resulted from the use of sound principles, laid down not with a view of producing that effect, but with reference to stability, convenience, and fitness; good taste and great skill being afterwards employed in adorning that which was necessary, and making the Useful a producer of the Beautiful. Plans were not made to accord with a fanciful elevation, entailing thereby loss of convenience and unnecessary outlay; but were arranged first, to suit the requirements of the time, and upon these naturally the elevation followed. All decoration grew out of the construction, and reason governed instead of caprice. This is now better understood than it was a few years ago, and will doubtless produce its fruit in due season."

Memoir of John Frederic Oberlin, Pastor at Ban de la Roche. Tenth edition. (Bagster.) 12mo. pp. x, 372.—THE TALENT OF DOING GOOD is said to have been the motto of Prince Henry of Portugal, the celebrated navigator. There is a work entitled "Essays to do Good," by Cotton Mather, to which Franklin thus avows his obligations, in a letter to the author's son:—"If I have been a useful citizen, as you seem to think, the public owes the advantage to that book." The whole career of Oberlin was an exemplification of the motto, and a series of such essays. We do not remember that any list of works, proposed by authority for divinity students, contains a selection of historical biography; but such a list would be incomplete if the Life of Oberlin were omitted. It is, as Mr. Bickersteth observes in his Christian Student, "An interesting memoir of one who was a devoted minister," adding, "with some exceptional views;" and these the present biographer by no means dissembles, but draws his hero's portrait, as Cromwell desired Lely to draw his, with all the wrinkles.

Peculiarities, which often attach themselves to persons of exalted benevolence, offer a sort of compensation to ordinary minds for the excellences which eclipse them. But, indeed, they do more, by reducing the personage from romance to history, and from the colossal to the human; so that the virtues which else would seem to defy emulation attract with hope instead of repelling in despair. In France, independent of his purely pastoral labours, Oberlin is regarded as one of the benefactors to mankind, for the transformation which he effected in a portion of the Vosges, from a wilderness to a flourishing district. The interesting details were laid before the "Société Royale et Centrale d'Agriculture" of France, in a report presented in 1818 by M. François de Neufchâteau, who had formerly traversed the ground as a functionary of government. We quote a single sentence, the importance of which will be fully appreciated at a time when the miseries of Highland and Irish destitution are fresh in our readers' memories. "By his extraordinary efforts and unabated exertions he averted from his parishioners in the years 1812, 1816, and 1817, the horrors of approaching famine." (See p. 196). Had he lived in mythological times, he would have been transmitted to posterity as another Triptolemus by Greeks, or Hu Gadarn by Celts. His heart's desire, however, was not celebrity, but that he might be brought only to wish, say, or undertake, "what He who only is wise and good sees to be best." (p. 318.) But we must remember that our province is to recommend this work, and not to analyse it, for a tenth edition may surely spare us the trouble. We need, therefore, merely state that it is an enlarged one. All sources, French and German, have been consulted; some additional facts and observations have been introduced; and some letters hitherto unpublished have been inserted. A chapter, on the more prominent parts of Oberlin's mental and moral character, has also been added. It contains several portraits and plans, with a pretty vignette of his church and parsonage at Waldbach.

We wish it had contained a more extended notice of his erudite brother; but for that defect the original French memoir, by M. Lutteroth, is answerable, as it has been copied here. J. J. Oberlin is well known in the classical world as the editor of Cæsar and Tacitus. His praises, as such, will be found in the "Introduction" of Dr. Dibdin, and in Klugling's Supplement to Harles.* His

* This writer's name is sometimes spelt with one final *s*, and sometimes with two.

other works have procured him a conspicuous place in Peignot's "Répertoire Bibliographique," with this concise but copious eulogy:—"La profonde érudition de l'auteur répond de son exactitude et de l'étendue de ses recherches." (p. 20.) As his "Essai sur le Patois Lorrain," is briefly alluded to at p. 24 of the memoir, we may add, that Peignot has given an analysis of this work, which he considers worthy of comparison with that of M. Champollion Figeac "Sur les patois ou idiomes vulgaires de la France." (p. 440.) The personal history of J. J. Oberlin is also interesting, from the sufferings he endured in the Reign of Terror. A memoir of him will be found in the "Biographie Universelle," which might advantageously be copied or condensed, in the appendix to the next edition of the volume which forms the subject of this notice.

Pauperism and Poor Laws. By Robert Pashley, one of Her Majesty's Council, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. *Author of Travels in Crete.*—Honour be to those who still ply their thankless labour in exploring the causes of failure in our long attempts to deal wisely with pauperism! In our narrow limits, it is impossible for us to follow Mr. Pashley as we could wish through his painstaking inquiries; but we will endeavour to state a few of his data and his conclusions.

It is, indeed, a sad and harassing thing to find the sum total of our pauperism still so high; to know that at the close of 1851 the amount expended in that year in poor-law relief was no less than five millions. Still worse it is, perhaps, because militating against any fond ideas of country simplicity of manners and economy of habits, to find how much lower on the downward scale are the agricultural districts than our towns, so that the proportion of relief required in ten of our agricultural counties is at the rate of about 9*s.* ¼*d.* per head per annum, while, in the metropolitan districts, the yearly sum of 6*s.* 3 ½*d.* would nearly represent the amount per head—the amount of population in the ten aforesaid counties being 2,514,637, while in the metropolitan districts it is taken at 2,362,236.

From numerous statements like these, of melancholy and disheartening significance, Mr. Pashley turns to the question of what are the principal occasions of mismanagement of our actual pauperism, and he makes a vigorous attack on one of the worst among them—the law of settlement. We have never seen the absurdities of legislation more amply exposed. It is true that at different times endeavours have been made to modify this law and to check removals. Practically, no

doubt, much business is transacted between Unions and Parishes in exchanging payments to the non-resident paupers: still the fundamental evil remains—the common life of the labourer is grievously embittered by the difficulty of obtaining a cottage near his work; he is lowered in the scale long before he requires parochial aid, by being pushed about and made the subject of oppressive measures, lest he should in some future time become chargeable. The instances adduced by Mr. Pashley are no exaggerations or exceptional cases. While the settlement of the future *supposed* pauper is an object *æter* before the minds of guardians and ratepayers, it is vain to hope for neighbourly union—for a kindly interchange of feeling between the poor and the rich. Sullen or violent resistance on one side, and grinding oppression on the other, will be the prevailing spectacle we shall have to witness. All that benevolence desires to do by means of education, or by loans or allotments, or any species of kindly aid, is nearly useless now. The daily feeling that an interested eye is watching his movements, settling his place of abode, and keeping him out of the comforts of a decent dwelling house, is gall and wormwood to the poor labourer. This is a case on which we cannot speak too strongly. Surely the united voice of inspectors, guardians, and economists, will prevail at last to procure the abolition of so degrading a law.

Mr. Pashley by no means makes light, however, of the difficulty of bringing it about. The whole mode of raising the poor rate must be altered simultaneously with such a change. His own proposal is developed in a few pages at the end of the volume; but, concise as the statement is, it is too long for us, and we must refer to the volume itself.

There is less in Mr. Pashley's book about outdoor allowances to the able-bodied than we should have expected; he cannot be ignorant that this is now the subject of great contest between Unions and the Poor-law Board. Every one must agree with him to a large extent in what he says of workhouses. In so far as the treatment, or even admission, of lunatics and idiots is concerned, it is scarce possible to overrate the miseries and mismanagement they infallibly entail upon the common Union House. We are rather more doubtful about the School question. Some experience and much inquiry have led us to apprehend that if the district houses, for children only, were much more numerous than they are, the workhouse would lose the benefit of a resident schoolmaster; and the consideration of the large sprinkling of children which must

always be retained there, as far as we can see, is a serious one. There is good done by securing in a common Union House the presence of a schoolmaster who will keep before the eyes of the guardians of the parishes the spectacle of better teaching than can often be found in national schools. Sir J. K. Shuttleworth's unceasing attention to this point, during the time of his Poor Law Inspectorship, was, we have reason to know, followed by these good effects. By his recommendation, schoolmasters were brought from Scotland, and apparatus and books were freely purchased for many of the Union Houses. But an error was committed in requiring a residence at the workhouse for these men. We cannot see why they should be compelled to a mode of life and to influences and associates which must to many have been disgusting and painful. It is not fair to expect from every schoolmaster, otherwise good, that he should be entirely possessed by the missionary spirit; and nothing less could make the workhouse life endurable to a man of education. As was to be expected, these masters quickly became discontented and resigned their office: and, in many places, the school was discontinued or shuffled off to the master's daughter or some official who happened to be on the spot. District schools at wide intervals, for orphans and unprovided children, who can there be properly trained in industrial habits, are certainly, however, desirable; but let the workhouse school, if possible, go on and be improved upon. There is not much force in Mr. Pashley's objection about the difficulty of classification. It is a similar inconvenience with that which meets us in many of our national village schools, which are mostly for all ages and both sexes.

Seeing no present remedy for this, we think the grand point is that our trained teachers should be a little less stiff and unbending.* They must, it is true, strive

* We are glad to find that one of our best training schools—The Home and Colonial Model Infant School at King's Cross—so recognises the actual want of the agricultural districts as to have lately instituted in addition to its other schools what is rather amusingly called "An Agricultural School,"—the object being to admit just that mixture of ages, sex, and, as far as can be done, social position, which is generally seen in the schoolroom of a village. There is a governess, and there are three pupil teachers. No other monitors are employed. One of the pupil teachers is employed with the infants in a class room during great part of the time. The others give the lessons. Teachers now

for order in their schools; but the idea should be encouraged of an end that is higher than the means—of accommodation to unavoidable circumstances for the sake of doing good. Any master or mistress competent to instruct pupil teachers, who is allowed the use of a class room in addition to the schoolroom, may, by separation of the mere infants from the other scholars, keep either a workhouse school or a common village school with great credit; and we believe that, with respect to the former, it would be a serious evil if it were discontinued or ineffectively taught.

Papers for the Schoolmaster. Vol. I.

—Though but one volume of this excellent publication is yet made up, we have carefully examined the successive monthly numbers, and are happy to bear our testimony to the admirable spirit and execution of the whole. We know no work adapted like this to the uses of pupil teachers more especially. It is not saying too much to assert, that every pupil teacher in the land would do well regularly to expend the trifling sum required for ensuring constant access to so suggestive and so benevolent a book.

We have read, and recur to it, again and again, with exceeding great respect—not for its cleverness merely, though very clever it certainly is, but for the uniform predominance given to religious and moral agency. Not without apprehension have we watched the workings of Government Inspection. It cannot be denied that there is a danger from the continued stimulus,—the artificial position, in short, in which these young teachers find themselves. And then it is unquestionable that our inspectors have a task of the greatest difficulty before them. We think too seriously of the character of the *true Educator* (a man appearing hardly more than once or twice in an age) not to have many misgivings as to the mode in which some worthy, well-informed, but rather common-place, minds may perform their task. Of necessity they must be guided in a great measure by what is set down for them in the Minutes of Council. A system has to be pursued from year to year, and the successful performances of the pupil teachers, and the masters and mistresses also, when they come up for examination, must be measured by the standard there laid down. Of course character is inquired into and reported on, but proficiency in head knowledge,—such a proficiency as tells in an ex-

amination,—is the chief that an inspector can know about them. We have certainly seen some very bad teachers, ruling over, or rather mis-ruling, most undisciplined schools, who had yet passed extremely well themselves. There is also another danger in inspected schools: from one visit to another, what will enable the pupil teachers to carry their point, and get their stipends, is apt to be too constantly before them; and we think it requires great watchfulness to prevent the school, the forwardness of which is one of the tests of progress, being tampered with in any respect. There are always temptations enough to teachers to make too much of clever, forward children—the difficulty is to bring forward the slow ones. It is scarcely possible that an inspector can see the whole in a quiet natural state, and there is reason to fear that the poor-spirited ones will be depressed, while the confident and easy will be roused to special but partial exertion. All this is said not in the least with a view to disparaging the great boon of government inspection, but merely to point out the necessity it entails on the conscientious teacher and the patrons, of maintaining inviolate their own ideas of what is of primary importance in education, while yet they endeavour to make the best use of the intellectual stimulus afforded. We thank Government for all it does now and may do for national education, but we place our strongest hopes in the power which Government cannot create, but only assist. How true it is that every where there are minds to work if they did but know their vocation! “Every one who honestly looks for it will find something peculiarly his own—something which no one else is either placed in circumstances, or endowed with qualities, to do equally well. Therein lies his proper work, noble and beautiful because it is his own; * * * but we miss the duty that belongs to us for want of simplicity of mind, from ignorance of ourselves, and a restless ambition to be what we are not.”

It is in the vigilant superintendence of what is done and doing in education that the duty of many persons seems to lie. Some want the talent of teaching, and some are bad servants to a system, who yet intuitively see what is needed, and point the way to that which underlies all systems. If such are wise, they will be scrupulously careful of pronouncing discouraging words, even when they see much mistake. The bare fact that kindly intercourse is taking place between the rich and poor, should be hailed as a good, for every thing that savours of brotherhood is to be prized for its own sake, and to be fostered as the germ of what will

under training will here see what kind of management will be required in schools of this most usual kind.

hereafter expand and cover the land, we trust, with its precious fruits.

Recurring again to the "Papers for the Schoolmaster," let us instance such remarks as those headed "My Children," p. 101, which seem to us to be leavened with exactly the leaven we want. Here the end is held up as it ought to be; the "Examination," the "Studies," the "Training College," the "Certificate," have had their day, but these are the things left behind; and now, for what have the teacher's garnered stores been collected, for what has his mind been opened and disciplined, but for "The Children?" The Christian teacher has not merely to give lessons, he has to mould characters. Prosperity be with him!

Libri Veteris Testamenti Apocryphi Græce. 8vo. pp. 155.—This edition of the Greek Apocrypha belonged originally to Valpy's Septuagint, and, not being intermixed with the Books of the Old Testament (as had been done by Grabe and Breiting) its convenience has enabled Mr. Bagster to re-issue it in a separate form. Such a volume has long been wanting in this country, though in Germany there was the edition of Hencke (1711) with an introduction, and another printed at Halle in 1749, from the text of Breiting's LXX. besides the several publications of Fabricius. It does not, of course, contain the Second Book of Esdras, which is not extant in Greek; but it is more valuable than the English editions, as it includes the Third Book of the Maccabees, which, in point of history, is the *first*, as it relates to the persecution of the Jews by Ptolemy Philopator.* Of the Apocrypha, Mr. Cecil justly remarks in his Remains, as an illustration of man's being fond of extremes, that "The Papist puts the Apocrypha into his Canon—the Protestant will scarcely regard it as an ancient record." A fair summary of its uses is given by Dr. Pye Smith in his "Scripture Testimony," (vol. i. p. 351): "As a collection of the most ancient Jewish records next to the inspired books, as documents of history, as lessons of prudence and often of piety, and as elucidating the phraseology of the New Testament, the Greek Apocrypha well deserves the frequent perusal of scholars, and especially theological students." Lightfoot, indeed, in his "Rules for a Student," (Works, vol. ii. p. 9, 8vo.) prefers the Talmud, but he is naturally partial to the field of his peculiar labours. For particulars respecting

editors of separate books, we must refer the reader to Harless, "Brevior Notitia Literaturæ Græcæ," Leipzig, 1812, p. 647-652; to Dr. Adam Clarke's "Succession of Sacred Literature," vol. i.; and to the "Bibliothèque Sacrée" of M. Nodier, Paris, 1826. Copious analyses of the several books, and lists of commentators down to that time, will be found in "the Enchiridion Biblicum" of J. H. Heidegger, Zurich, 1703.† Since then a revival has taken place of the use of the Apocrypha, "quoniam superiori sæculo dogmatum historia eximio tractari inciperet studio," as M. Bertheau observes, in a Thesis on the Second Book of the Maccabees, delivered at Göttingen in 1829 (p. 5). It is on the Maccabees that the value of the Apocrypha chiefly rests, as, notwithstanding their blemishes, they furnish materials for Syro-Judæan history which no profane authors exist to supply. Dr. Gillies, who has made considerable use of them in his "History of the World," contrasts their "sublime brevity" in 1 Macc. c. i. 62, 63, with the "Greek eloquence of Josephus" (i. 464, note 19). Again, at p. 468, note 28, he says, "In the Apocrypha the wars of the Jews are described with primitive simplicity. Josephus uses the terms of Greek tactics, but is not more informing." But the Doctor's bold assumption that the narrative in 2 Macc. c. i. relates to the death of Antiochus *Sidetes* has not been adopted by subsequent writers. The expression *συγγενής* in 2 Macc. xi. 1, which is translated "the king's cousin," has been happily explained by Letronne to be a mere title, "just as in Portugal and France every peer is called *mon cousin*." (See Niebuhr's Lectures on Ancient History, vol. iii. p. 456.) The historical value of the "Maccabees" formed the subject of a controversy in the last century, in which the two Wernsdorffs were engaged with Froelich and Michaelis. The title of one of the volumes produced by it is quite a curiosity, "propter singularem humanitatem," as Boyle, the antagonist of Bentley, would have said: "Auctoritas utriusque libri Maccabæorum canonico-historica asserta, et Froelichiani annales defensi adversus commentationem Gottlieb Wernsdorffii, cujus inanità et officia passim deteguntur, a quodam societatis Jesus sacerdote." Viennæ Austriæ, 1749. A writer who adopted this style was right to appear anonymously. To this writer M. Bertheau probably alludes, and as civilly as he deserved. "Studuit quidem monachus iste, qui Wernsdorffii refutandi suscepit provin-

* The *five* Books of the Maccabees have been edited in English by Dr. Cotton, whose services to literature are numerous.

† The copy of this work now before us belonged to the Duke of Sussex.

ciam, antiquam rationem (chronology) defendere, sed, quod video, ne tantillum quidem protulit, quod Wernsd. demonstrationem rejiceret." (p. 45). We have not entered into the reasons which have caused the Apocryphal Books to be rejected from the Canon, as they are familiar even to junior students in Bibliology. If, however, a particular reference on that subject is desirable, the reader will find it treated in the works of Lightfoot and Dr. Pye Smith already quoted.

The New Biblical Atlas and Scripture Gazetteer. Imp. 8vo. pp. 96.—We certainly live in an age of literary auxiliaries. Burmann, a century ago, enumerated aids for the student, in no less than eight lines, beginning "Lexica cum glossis" (*Poemata*, 1746, p. 39), but what would be said to those with which we are now surrounded? Formerly, when such helps were fewer, eminent scholars were formed, because they had to toil after the prize, on the principle inculcated in the fable of "The Farmer and his Sons," the moral of which is, that "Industry is itself a treasure." Now helps are become so numerous as to make ignorance the exception, and we will hope the best for the result, as the intellectual tendency of the age has extinguished the Sullens, the Westerns, the Brutes, and the Trullibers, of whom our grandfathers could tell us. The Introduction to the "New Biblical Atlas" informs us, that it is designed as an improvement on a former work, published by the Religious Tract Society in 1840, now that a considerable advance has been made in Biblical Geography. The principal guide for this work is the *Bibel Atlas* of Heinrich Keipert, of Berlin, who executed the maps, and wrote the accompanying memoir, for Dr. Robinson's "Biblical Researches in Palestine." * Other authorities have also been consulted, and the "Physical Map" (No. ix.) is constructed expressly, by Petermann, for this work. Descriptive notices of the Jewish Tabernacle and Temple are added to those of the maps. The literary portion of the work is compiled from Burckhardt, Wilson, Barth, Kitto, &c. It contains twelve maps, with the aforesaid descriptions, and an Index or "Gazetteer" (as he term now in vogue is), referring both to passages in Scripture and to the maps. It is altogether a comprehensive, useful, and elegant volume.

Adams's Parliamentary Handbook.—The first Part consists of a concise List of

* For a review of this work, see *Gent. Mag.* Oct. 1841, p. 402.

Peers, in alphabetical order, with their connexions, seats, and town residences. The Second Part contains the Constituency, Population, and number of Electors of each Place, with the Polls at the last Elections; and the names of the Members, their families, connexions, seats, and town residences, all very conveniently arranged. For many of the longer notices the Editor is indebted to the members themselves; and this forms the most interesting portion of the work, particularly at the commencement of this Parliament, which contains so many new members.

Poems. By B. R. Parkes.—We are encouraged to say a few words of this volume, less from what it accomplishes than for what it promises. Whether the author pursues the path on which she here enters, or carries the same earnest spirit into fiction, or into some work of more continuous thought, we believe she will do something well hereafter. But in order to this, she must not allow herself to be misled by admiration for modern models. Mrs. Browning in this way is an unsafe guide. We do not mean to say that any one poem in this collection is distinctly imitative, except in so far as a general turn of thought and a fondness for irregularity of metre may be reckoned so. But the peculiarity in Mrs. Browning, which renders her able to deal with every sort of measure, is her exquisite ear. In this it is plain that very few can vie with her. We have another and more important reason for liking carefully constructed verse,—that we believe the *thought* generally comes out more clearly in the process. The most harmonious verse is invariably the most intelligible; while faulty lines most frequently accompany a less understandable thought. We are told that Miss Parkes is a young authoress. We therefore hope she will go on and prosper, uniting simplicity of expression with generous and expansive thought and feeling.

The Life and Correspondence of John Foster. By J. E. Ryland, M.A. Vol. I. Post 8vo. (*Bohn's Standard Library*).—A copious review of this work appeared in our Magazine for August, 1846. Our reviewer then observed that as a writer Mr. Foster "must be allowed to stand in the first rank of those who, in the present age, have been distinguished for originality of conception and elegance of language." We need now only add that Mr. Ryland (whose name is associated with the acquaintance of Hall as well as Foster) has undertaken this work under the most advantageous circumstances for a biographer. Its republication in a more popular form

is not only a proof of its value, but confers a boon on many readers, within whose reach it is permanently brought. Such a biography ought not to pass off in the rapid circulation of book societies; for an occasional recurrence to it will tend to fertilise the mind of attentive and reflecting readers.

The Poetical Remains of William Sidney Walker, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Edited, with a Memoir of the Author, by the Rev. G. Moultrie, A.M.—This volume, though small in size and little attractive to common readers, cannot be passed over by us without the notice, due to the genius and learning of the unhappy subject of it. Those who knew the deceased will be gratified and pleased with so judicious and kind a record of their lost friend; and those who did not, will be struck by a singular and remarkable portrait, the attraction of which will not be soon or easily removed from their mind.

William Sidney Walker was born at Pembroke, in South Wales, 4 Dec. 1795, and named after his godfather Sir W. Sidney Smith. He was descended by his grandmother from the old Milners of the North, and therefore from the historian of the Church. He was born almost blind, but was so far restored to sight by Mr. Ware, that a dim speck in each eye alone remained. His father died in 1811. Sidney was placed first at Doncaster School, then at Forest Hill, and lastly at Eton. To defray the expenses of the education of her son his mother received a few young ladies to educate. Sidney distinguished himself at Eton by exemplary conduct and high classical attainments, obtained many prizes, and two scholarships, before he went to Cambridge, where he soon became eminent, being a Trinity Scholar, then gaining the Porson Prize, then a Craven Scholar, and, lastly, a Fellow of Trinity College. His application and memory were extraordinary; he could repeat every line of *Homæ* by rote; and, induced by a jocular remark of Sir James Macintosh, he turned a page of the Court Guide into Greek verse. This is the light side of the picture; but the shadows lie very darkly over the other. The many peculiarities of his person, manners, and dress, excited the ridicule of the boys at Eton, and there was nothing conciliatory in his conduct towards them. This ended in a regular and permanent system of unrelenting persecution, and the conclusion to which his attached and friendly editor arrives is, that "from his peculiarities he was entirely unfit to associate with schoolboys in general. Hence he amused himself (for some sunshine

was left amid the storms) by writing satires, epigrams, and other light effusions, and, lastly, by an epic poem called *Gustavus Vasa*, the four first books of which were published by subscription in 1813, when he was seventeen years old.

While at Trinity College he attached himself to Mr. Simeon's section of the Church of England; but this was only for a time, and was succeeded by a kind of scepticism, which accompanied him through the remainder of his life. The account which his biographer gives of his state of mind, his views, hopes, and his desires, after he had honourably obtained his fellowship, and of their incompatibility with the desirable situation afforded by that (to him) safe refuge and harbour from all the disquiet of life, is full of painful interest; indeed, he seemed under the influence of an evil fate, and from the time this most desirable fellowship was obtained, he had no distinct object or occupation in life, he chose no profession, he engaged in no regular course of study, and he was only engaged in petty and trivial employments. "He will live all his life (said one who knew him well) a bookseller's drudge, and at last be run over and killed by a hackney coach, while passing from one shop to another." After a few years, to the astonishment of his friends, he was found to be hopelessly and deeply in debt; and what makes the matter more extraordinary, this is supposed to be incurred, to a considerable extent, for female swindlers, who obtained an extraordinary influence over him.

In 1814 he stood unsuccessfully for the Greek Professorship. In 1829, from some scruples concerning the doctrine of eternal punishment, which his friends could not remove, he resigned his fellowship, as it could not, according to the rules of the college, be held for any longer time by a layman. With this resignation, as is remarked, "he unhesitatingly resigned hope of future independence, and almost all provision even for present subsistence." In 1830 his pecuniary embarrassments were fearfully great and pressing; he owed £300 to Cambridge tradesmen, without any means of paying them; and he informs his friend Mr. Praed that he has experienced a slight disorder of the faculties. By this generous and kind friend he was instantly relieved, his debts were paid, 52*l.* a year was secured to him for life, to which Trinity College added 20*l.* more. On this income he subsisted till his death. During the last sixteen years of his life he occupied garrets, or some such miserable rooms, in some court in the neighbourhood of St. James's, with occasional visits to his friends.

We must, however, draw to a close this

singularly painful history, yet not without once more quoting a passage from the *Life*, without which we should leave an imperfect impression on the reader of the *whole* of Sidney Walker's character. "He now began to be sensitively conscious of the singularity of his appearance, and, imagining that all eyes were fixed upon him whenever he went abroad, he would confine himself to his solitary room for weeks together. His sense of hearing became so morbidly acute that even in the country, and much more in London, he was fain to stop his ears with cotton, and, finding that insufficient, even with kneaded *crumbs of bread*. On a particular occasion he called upon a medical friend at ten in the morning with a complaint that his head had been crushed flat with the wheel of a waggon. *Yet amidst these hallucinations his intellect still retained all its original vigour and acuteness, and he was pursuing studies and producing works from which he anticipated, and his friends may be allowed to anticipate on his behalf, the eventual reputation of a Herman or a Porson in English literature.*" In 1846 he was found suffering under an attack of the stone, which became incurable, and he died at his lodgings in St. James's Place, in the autumn of that year, his last days being solaced by the kindness and sympathy of Mr. Derwent Coleridge, his friend of five-and-twenty years, whose interesting record of those few last days of life close the narrative. All we now have room for is a specimen or two from the poetry of the volume, which fully supports the character given by the Editor of the talents of his friend, whatever may be its effect upon the general mind of the public.*

STANZAS.

This poem was written simultaneously with another by the late Mr. William M. Praed, the two poets sitting side by side and rhyming in friendly rivalry. Mr. Praed's poem is subjoined by the Editor.

A chain is on my spirit's wings
When through the crowded town I fare,
Spell-like the present round me clings,
A blinding film, a stifling air.

But when amid the relics lone
Of other days, I wander free,
My spirit feels its fetters frown,
And soars in joy and liberty.

Fresh airs blow on me from the past,
Stretch'd out above me like a sky,

* We must add that voluminous notes on *Shakspeare* by Sidney Walker, are in the hands of Mr. W. N. Lettsom, and a large mass of miscellaneous criticism is waiting for an editor.

Its starry dome, mysterious, vast,
Satiates my soul's capacious eye.

I hear the deep, the sea-like roar
Of human ages billowing on,
No living voice, no breeze, no oar,
One awful sound is heard alone.

I feel the secret, wondrous tie
Of fellowship with ages fled;
Warm as with man, but pure and high,
As with the sacred, changeless dead.

Whate'er they felt, whate'er they wrought
Appear, sublim'd from earthly stains;
What transient was is lost to thought,
What cannot die alone remains.

What are our woes? the pain, the fear
That gloom the world, of time and
change?

No low-born thought can enter here,
No hope that has a bounded range.

Thou good unseen! thou endless end!
Last goal of hope, last bourn of love!
To thee these sleepless yearnings tend,
These views beyond, these flights above.

Past time, past space, the spirit flings
Its giant arms in search of thee;
It will not rest in bounded things,
Its freedom is infinity.

HOW CAN I SING?

How can I sing? all power, all good,
The high designs and hopes of yore,
Knowledge, and faith, and love—the food
That fed the fire of song—are o'er.

And I, in darkness and alone,
Sit cowering o'er the embers drear,
Remembering how of old it shone,
A light to guide—a warmth to cheer.

Oh! when shall care and strife be o'er,
And torn affection cease to smart?
And peace and love return once more
To cheer a sad and restless heart?

The lamp of hope is quench'd in night,
And dull is friendship's soul-bright eye,
And quenched the hearth of home delight,
And mute the voice of phantasy.

I seek for comfort all in vain,
I fly to shadows for relief,
And call old fancies back again,
And breathe on pleasure's wither'd leaf.

In vain for days gone by I mourn,
And feebly murmur o'er and o'er
My fretful lay—Return, return;
Alas! the dead return no more.

It may not be,—my lot of thrall
Was dealt me by a mightier hand;
The grief that came not at my call
Will not depart at my command.

Then ask me not, sweet friend, to wake
The harp so dear to thee of yore;
Wait till the clouds of sorrow break,
And I can hope and love once more.

When pain has done its part assign'd,
 And set the chaste'n'd spirit free,
 My heart once more a voice shall find,
 And its first notes be pour'd for thee.

We thought of giving a specimen from the few Latin poems, which are classical and elegant; though in the Alcaic Ode which closes the volume—"Qualem in profundis gurgitibus Maris"—a severe critic might find some laws of metre not strictly complied with. Yet perhaps our readers generally will be more pleased with the beginning of the thirteenth Iliad, translated in Walter Scott's ballad and romance style of execution.

I.

From Ida's peak high Jove beheld
 The tumults of the battle field,
 The fortune of the fight;
 He marked where by the ocean flood
 Stout Hector with his Trojans stood,
 And mingled in the strife of blood
 Achaia's stalwart might.
 He saw, and turned his sun-bright eyes
 Where Thrace's snow-capped mountains
 rise

Above her pastures fair;
 Where Mysians, fear'd in battle fray,
 With far-famed Hippemolgians stray,—
 A race remote from care.
 Unstain'd by fraud, unstain'd by blood,
 The milk of mares their simple food,—
 Thither his sight the god inclines,
 Nor turns to view the shifting lines
 Commix'd in fight afar;
 He deem'd not, he, that heavenly right
 Would swell the bands of either fight
 When he forbade the war.

II.

Not so the monarch of the deep;
 On Samothrace's topmost steep
 The great Earth-shaker stood,
 Whose cloudy summit view'd afar
 The crowded tents, the mingling war,
 The navy dancing on the tide,
 The leaguer'd town, the hills of Ide,
 And all the scene of blood.
 There stood he, and with grief survey'd
 The Greeks by adverse Jove outweigh'd.
 He bann'd the Thunderer's partial will,
 And hastened down the craggy hill.

III.

Down the steep mountain slope he sped,
 The mountain rock'd beneath his tread,
 And trembling wood and echoing cave
 Sign of immortal presence gave.
 Three strides athwart the plain he took,
 Three times the plain beneath him shook;
 The fourth reach'd Agoe's watery strand,
 Where, far beneath the green sea foam,
 Was built the monarch's palace home,
 Distinct with golden spire and dome,
 And doomed for aye to stand.

IV.

He enters; to the car he reins
 His brass-hoofed steeds, whose golden
 manes

A stream of glory cast;
 His golden lash he forward bends,
 Arrayed in gold the car ascends,
 And, swifter than the blast,
 Across the expanse of ocean wide,
 Untouch'd by waves, it pass'd.
 The waters of the glassy tide
 Joyful before its course divide,
 Nor round the axle press;
 Around its wheels the dolphins play,
 Attend the chariot on its way,
 And their great lord confess.

Such are some of the few relics, now collected by the hand of friendship, of a most accomplished mind, which, under milder fate, might have given to the world the richest fruits of its knowledge, learning, and genius. Yet even this little volume is sufficient to give measure of better and greater things, that might have been, and, alas! which *are not*. To the Editor, who has so faithfully gathered up the scattered relics of his departed friend, and presented us with a memoir showing at once the judgment of a scholar and the feelings of a friend, our thanks are justly due.

The Monthly Volume, No. 56. Good Health. 18mo. pp. 192.—The contents of this volume exceed its pretensions. The entire title will best indicate them. "Good Health: the possibility, duty, and means, of obtaining and keeping it." Pythagoras, or whoever was the author of the "Golden Verses" which go by his name, inculcates the same lesson: *Corporis interea nunquam contemne salutem.* (Grotius' translation, l. 32.) And Heeren admits it as a fact, that he prescribed "a certain manner of life, which was distinguished by a most cleanly but not luxurious clothing, a regular diet," &c. (Political History of Greece, p. 245.) We have no doubt that this attention to health was one of the causes of the eminence to which his followers attained. And if we now meet sometimes with exceptions, they ought to be regarded as such, and not as models, which is one of the worst delusions in bodily ethics. The author of this little volume, who evidently understands the subject well, says, "These pages are intended to furnish individuals with practical suggestions." (p. 58.) The *medicina mentis* has not been omitted, but treated as an important part of the subject. When so much information on a topic which is necessary to all is comprised in so small a space, neglect becomes doubly blameable. This volume is neither intended to

supersede the physician, nor to make persons alarmists, but to promote such a care of one's health as it is in the power of every body to observe. It would be an appropriate present for persons emigrating, or entering on any course of life in which the preservation of health becomes peculiarly necessary.

Walks after Wild Flowers; or, the Botany of the Bohereens. By Richard Dowden (Richard). 12mo.—The parenthesis after the author's name implies, as we presume, the signature under which portions of this volume have already appeared in *The Cork Magazine* and in *The Advocate*, a Dublin journal. The Bohereens are the green lanes in the neighbourhood of "the beautiful city of Cork,"—"roadlets" as the word may be translated, which give shelter to plants, and kindly invite the botanical visitor who seeks their intimacy. The little handbook they have suggested is filled with much pleasant gossip about the beauties and virtues of wild plants, forming a tissue of strange (and often apocryphal) etymologies, quaint moralisms, poetical quotations, and all sorts of heterogeneous allusions, amusing withal, but compounded, perhaps, with too much recondite learning for "promiscuous" readers. We give by way of specimen what the author terms his "spicy" derivation of Mustard:—"Mustum ardens is 'burning hot vinegar.' There was always in the world's surgical practice some method of counter-irritation; St. John Long's proceedings were not an original idolatry, but an aggravated revival of ancient practices, for we find that there was an old cure made with boiling vinegar, or wine—for both were called *must*—and adding to these the powder of *sinapis* made the *mustum ardens*. It was applied as a cataplasm when boiling hot, and it was often a cure, no doubt; but at times its only effect was to 'scald poor wretches.' This eschariotic was, in a milder form, diverted from the outside to the inside of the body, and was taken by flapdragon-drinkers, and other fire-eaters, as a dram; of course the vinegar decreased and the wine and ardent spirits increased, in this *mustum ardens*. At length, however, it settled down into our table mustard, and was eaten, as Tusser tells us, with everything:

"Brawn, pudding, and souse,
And good mustard with all."

To this day some housekeepers make their mustard with vinegar; and the common dressing for cold and watery salads—the *salso-acid* of old cookery—is mustard, salt, and vinegar."

Crusius' Homeric Lexicon. 12mo.—This is a republication of an American translation of the original German work. As an account of the Homeric vocabulary, it does not add much to what English scholars and schoolboys were already possessed of in the *Dictionary of Passow*, as edited and enlarged by Messrs. Liddell and Scott. In some respects it is, however, more complete, especially in the explanations of mythological and geographical names. Students of the present day have a great advantage in having at hand such assistances to the comprehension of ancient authors in the shape of dictionaries of antiquities, critical manuals, and lexicons, as enable an ordinary scholar of moderate power of imagination to reanimate for himself the heroic time in a way of which even men of genius of a previous generation had no idea. We have here, in a form scarcely larger than that of the pocket dictionaries so essential to the students of modern languages, a lexicon which purports to give a complete critical account of every word used in the *Iliad*, *Odyssey*, and *Homeric Hymns*. As far as a cursory observation will enable us to determine, the lexicographer seems to have fulfilled his purpose of combining in a small compass, by the aid of a neat print and a concise style, everything necessary for understanding the language of his author.

Thorpe—a quiet English town, and English life therein. By William Mountford.—No ordinary book,—but one of considerable power of thought couched in very expressive language. The characters are not *uniformly* well drawn, and the narrative, slight as it is, wants the charm of perfect simplicity in the telling, but it is on the whole Mr. Mountford's best written and most suggestive book—and this is saying much.

Sickness—its Trials and Blessings. Rivington, 3rd edition.—Among what are called "practical" books how few are there so pathetically practical as this! It is true that not merely the healthy but even they who have had experience of much bodily weakness and infirmity, will not infallibly appreciate or understand it, for it requires the discipline of a long loneliness, the quietude of a spirit which has passed through many forms of suffering, to take in its varied counsels, and feel its sympathetic power, and adopt its humbling yet comforting views. It is, in short, the touching confession of a scholar who has only learned slowly—as all must learn whose knowledge is worth the having—lessons of love and gratitude due

to an Almighty Teacher. We have heard from trembling lips high testimonies to its value, and feel that no where can a recommendation of such a work be out of place.

The Pilgrims of New England. By Mrs. J. B. Webb, author of *Naomi*, &c.—A tale compiled from good authorities, and pleasingly told, though not very vigorous or exciting.

The Earth and its Inhabitants. By Margaret E. Darton.—This is a valuable volume, containing a very clear, correct account of the leading facts connected with the surface of the earth and its inhabitants; but avoiding the subject of its interior structure, its remains of primeval

times, and many of those phenomena which add so greatly to the picturesqueness of physical geography. The title is somewhat too large. The human inhabitants of the earth are all it treats of; yet, as far as it goes, it is comprehensive, well written, and interesting, worthy of the daughter of Maria Hack, whose books will always be dear to the young and the old.

The Earth, Plants, and Man. Translated from the Danish of Schouw and the German of Kobell. By Arthur Henfrey, F.R.S. F.L.S.—One of Mr. Bohn's useful volumes, which may well accompany Mrs. Darton's *Earth and its Inhabitants*, supplying in the completest manner that physical information which her work does not convey.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 25. In consequence of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington being solemnized on the 18th November, the day fixed for the commencement of the session of this Society, the first meeting did not take place until the 25th, when Lord Viscount Mahon, the President, occupied the chair.

William Henry Cooke, esq. barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, was elected a Fellow.

The evening was devoted to the discussion of a proposal to reverse the decision of the 27th May last, whereby the annual subscription to the Society was reduced to two guineas and the entrance fee to five, and to return to the former payment of four guineas annually with an admission fee of eight. The motion to this effect was proposed by Mr. Deputy Lott, and seconded by Mr. Gould; whereupon an amendment was moved by Mr. Drake, and seconded by Mr. Tite, declaring that, in the opinion of this meeting, the reversal of alterations which had been recently agreed to, before their effect had been practically tested, was inexpedient, and would tend to lessen that influence which the Society, as the only chartered "body of Antiquaries in the kingdom, has the power of exerting, and which it ought to exercise, in the prosecution of the study of Antiquities." The discussion which followed, and the result of the ballot (whereby the amendment was carried by a majority of 51 to 39) have already been noticed in our December number, p. 607.

Dec. 2. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. V.P.

J. H. Parker, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a brass coffer, supposed to be of the 15th century, which had been found by the Rev. F. Bagot, on the mantel-piece of a farm-house in Somersetshire. It is engraved with inscriptions, but they are apparently merely a portion of the ornament, and without meaning.

Mr. Cole exhibited a steel box of the cinque-cento period, said to have belonged to Francis I. A portrait of Napoleon in enamel has been inserted in the lid.

Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. exhibited a fine manuscript, in vellum, of the sixth century, containing the Minor Councils of France.

Mr. Ouvry exhibited a miniature, attributed to Cooper, and said to represent the Duke of Richmond, natural son of Charles II.

J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P. made a communication relative to the family of Lucy, of Charlecote, near Stratford-upon-Avon. It referred to three points.—1. That Sir Thomas Lucy had deer in his park at Charlecote (denied by Malone) which Shakspeare might have been concerned in stealing. This fact was proved by an original letter from the steward of the estate. 2. That the Shakspeares of Rowington, near Stratford-upon-Avon, were very unruly, and had had violent disputes with the vicar and parishioners, for which they were prosecuted on two occasions. 3. That shortly before 1600 William Shakspeare sold a small part of his patrimonial property in Henley street,—a fact not hitherto known, and of importance in re-

lation to the bill now in parliament for vesting that estate in the Crown. According to the document proving it, the original frontage towards Henley street must have been considerably greater than it appears to have been at the time of the poet's bequest.

Edward Hawkins, esq. F.S.A. then brought forward the motion of which he had given notice, that a committee of the Society should be appointed to revise its statutes and bye-laws. It had previously been intimated by the Council that no resistance would be offered on their part to this proposition, on the understanding that the proposed revision should not effect the recent alterations in the terms of admission and annual subscription, and that the interval of a fortnight should take place before the members of the committee were appointed. The list proposed by Mr. Hawkins was then delivered in as follows: Edward Hawkins, esq., Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, James Heywood, esq. M.P. Octavius Morgan, esq. M.P. Frederic Ouvry, esq. Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., V.P., and William Tite, esq. [These gentlemen were appointed, nearly unanimously, at the meeting of the 16th Dec.]

Dec. 9. Lord Viscount Mahon, Pres.

Sir John Boileau, Bart. of Ketteringham Hall, Norfolk; Henry Reeve, esq. of H.M. Privy Council Office; Robert Richardson, esq. of the Middle Temple and Swansea, and David Jardine, esq. barrister-at-law, author of "Criminal Trials," and other works, were elected Fellows of the Society.

The Rev. E. Bradley exhibited, by the hands of Mr. Thoms, a drawing of the monument to Sir Harry Coningsby, in the burial ground of Arley King's, Worcestershire, consisting of a quadrangular pile of hewn square stones, on which are inscribed, LITHOLOGEMA IN QVARE RE-
PONENTUR SIR HARRY.

The Rev. J. Pemberton Bartlett exhibited two denarii found with many others in the New Forest; they were of Julian the Apostate and Valens, and both of common types.

The Earl of Verulam exhibited a large quadrangular glass vase containing human bones, recently found in Essex, and which has been presented by his lordship to the British Museum.

Joseph Beldam, esq. of the Inner Temple, communicated an account of the crypt at Royston, called the Lady Roesia's Cave, which he has lately examined with great attention. This place was discovered about a century ago by some workmen engaged in fixing a post in the market-place. Dr. Stukeley at once proceeded to furnish a comment upon the cave and its contents—a mouldering skeleton, which he declared to be that of a woman, and a

series of paintings on the walls. This account was ridiculed by the Rev. Mr. Parkin, and the controversy produced much angry feeling,—everything, in fact, but the truth. Mr. Beldam expressed his conviction that the opinion that this cave was in reality a Roman columbarium (as suggested by Mr. Akerman: see our July number, p. 79) was well grounded, although it was probably really used as a cell or oratory in the middle ages. That a recluse was living in Royston in the early part of the sixteenth century is proved by the churchwardens' books of the parish of Bassingbourn.

Dec. 16. Lord Viscount Mahon, V.P.

Sixteen new Fellows were added to the list of the Society, viz.: The Rt. Hon. Lord Henniker; Mark Anthony Lower, of Lewes, schoolmaster, author of *The Curiosities of Heraldry, Essays on English Surnames, &c.*; Lieut.-Colonel Charles Stepney Cowell, of Hertford-street, May Fair; Charles Mackay, esq. LL.D. author of *Songs of the People, the History of Modern Popular Delusions, &c.*; Richard Frankum, esq. of Burlington-gardens, surgeon; John Thurnham, M.D. of Devizes; Francis Henry Dickenson, esq. of King's Weston Park, Som. late M.P. for co. Somerset; William Hookham Carpenter, esq. Keeper of the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, author of "Sir Anthony Van Dyck and his Contemporaries;" William Kell, esq. Town Clerk of Gateshead; William Hylton Longstaffe, esq. of Gateshead, author of a *History of Darlington*; Joseph Clarke, of Stratford Place, Oxford-street, architect; the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, M.A. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, author of "The Roman Wall;" James Crossley, esq. of Manchester, President of the Chetham Society; John Fenwick, esq. solicitor, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; John Evans, of Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead, paper-manufacturer; and William Smith, esq. of Upper Southwick-street, Treasurer of the Arundel Society.

The Bishop of Oxford, V.P. exhibited two globular vessels of coloured glass, ornamented with wavy patterns, not long since dug up near Cuddesdon. They will be figured in Mr. Akerman's *Remains of Saxon Pagandom*.

Mr. Lemon announced that the invitation recently read from the chair with respect to the Society's collection of Proclamations had been very handsomely responded to by William Salt, esq. F.S.A., who has presented a valuable series, which commences exactly where that already in the Society's possession leaves off. Forty earlier Proclamations have also been acquired by an exchange of duplicates negotiated with H.M. State Paper Office.

The reading was then commenced of a paper by J. H. Parker, esq. F.S.A., in continuation of his remarks on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of France, already published in the *Archæologia*. It commences with some very remarkable details respecting the Byzantine edifices of Angoulême, and is accompanied by beautiful drawings. The remainder will be read after the Christmas recess.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Dec. 3. The Hon. Richard Neville, V.P.

The attention of the Society having been specially directed, during the meeting at Newcastle, to the inconveniences arising from the existing laws of Treasure-trove, a resolution had been passed at the previous monthly meeting, proposed by Mr. Neville, and seconded by Viscount Strangford, in pursuance of which the President of the Institute, Lord Talbot de Malahide, had requested an interview with the Earl of Derby. Mr. Neville now informed the meeting, that in company with their noble President, and a deputation, including Lord Strangford, Mr. Octavius Morgan, Mr. Wynne, Professor Donaldson, and other members of the Institute, he had attended the interview with the Prime Minister, who had given most courteous attention to the arguments advanced by Lord Talbot in favour of a special inquiry into the laws of Treasure-trove, and the frequent prejudice occasioned thereby. He might further state that Lord Derby had assured the deputation that, although Her Majesty's Ministers would not be disposed to originate any measure on this subject, he did not apprehend that, if any Member of the House of Commons should move for such inquiry, the proposition would be met with adverse feeling on the part of the Government.

Mr. Neville then read a memoir on researches carried out during the previous month under his direction in Essex. In the immediate neighbourhood of the remarkable Bartlow tumuli, which had produced such interesting antiquities of Roman times, during the excavations carried out by the late Mr. Gage Rokewode, Mr. Neville had brought to light extensive remains of a villa, and many other traces of the Roman occupants of that district. He laid before the meeting plans of the buildings discovered, with various ornaments and objects of Roman workmanship, obtained a few days since. The locality appeared so promising that the works were still continued, and a further report was promised for the next meeting.

M. Gerard Moultrie gave an account of primeval monuments existing in the Isle

of Arran; he produced a fac-simile of an inscription in Runes, which he had found in a cavern in that island, with various figures and designs traced upon the rock. He was desirous to invite attention to the existence of numerous stone circles, stones of memorial, and other vestiges in that Island, hitherto undescribed.

The chief warden of the Portland Prison, Mr. Neale, sent a notice of recent discoveries in the Isle of Portland, which appeared to afford undeniable evidence of its having been occupied in Roman times; and he related several interesting facts in relation to the interments of that period lately examined under his direction.

The Rev. E. Trollope produced drawings of singular sepulchral memorials, of a very early date, found built in materials in the walls of Ranceby Church, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. C. R. Manning reported a recent discovery of certain architectural remains, believed to be of the Anglo-Saxon age, in Norfolk, Roman materials being also employed in the construction.

Mr. Westwood produced a series of admirable fac-similes from Anglo-Saxon MSS. at Lambeth, Lichfield Cathedral, and in the British Museum, and gave an interesting disquisition on the peculiar character of these works of the scribes in the eighth and ninth centuries.

The Rev. F. Warre described the latest results of his explorations at the great hill fortress called Worlebury, on the coast of Somerset, where a large number of primitive habitations have been brought to light (see the review of the Somersetshire Society's Transactions in our present Magazine); recent excavations have produced a large deposit of Roman coins, with other ancient remains.

Amongst antiquities exhibited were rings and ornaments, and drawings of fresco paintings, from the Roman villa opened by Mr. Neville; and other objects of the same age collected in Wiltshire by Rev. E. Wilton. Mr. Duncan brought a large collection of fragments of pottery, coins, decorative pavement tiles, and other ancient relics of various periods, lately found on the site of Kilburn Priory, near London.

Mr. Octavius Morgan contributed a very early example of the table-clock, date about 1525, with other specimens of middle-age workmanship. Several antiquities from Wales were shown by Mr. Wynne; and some ring-fibulæ of pewter, resembling the signs worn by pilgrims to noted shrines, from the remarkable deposit at Hoylake, on the Cheshire coast, by Mr. Robinson. A musket and a caliver, of the time of Sir Philip Sidney, were brought by Mr. Hewitt, who made some interesting re-

marks on the earliest forms of fire-arms. These curious examples had been preserved at Penshurst Castle.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Nov. 24. T. J. Pettigrew, esq. V.P. Mr. Baigent exhibited a pilgrim's token of lead, found at Winchester, representing the Coronation of the Blessed Virgin, and supposed to be of the time of Edward III. Mr. Warren exhibited the drawing of an enamelled fibula, which he refers to the Saxon period; Mr. Burkitt a rubbing of a brass of Ethelred King of Wessex, in the chancel of Wimbourne Minster, Dorset. Mr. Lynch exhibited a book of offices of the fourteenth century, having the initial letters illuminated, and the arms of the Earl of Arundel, the Earl of Lancaster, Elizabeth and William de Bohun, the Earl of Salisbury, the Duke of Gloucester, and others, painted within them. Mr. Lott exhibited four tradesmen's weights, recently dug up near Gerard's Hall, of the time of Charles I. bearing a crown surmounting the letter C. Mr. Brewer read a paper on the antiquity of the custom of marking and stamping weights and measures, particularly those of the city of London, and submitted a collection of statutes and other documents on the subject. Mr. Lott illustrated these by several specimens from the city, and Mr. Von Irving made some observations on the weights and measures of Scotland. Mr. Pettigrew exhibited a number of tiles belonging to R. Milward, esq. of Thurgarton Priory; the Rev. Mr. Hugo four spoons and a coin of the time of Elizabeth, found on the site of an ancient house at a place called the Ranglet, near Cooper Fold, in the township of Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire; Mr. Rolfe an ivory drinking-horn, obtained at Mr. Curling's sale at Deal, apparently of the time of Edward IV.; Mr. Gunston exhibited some rubbings from military brasses, to illustrate specimens of chain-mail and basinets.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Dec. 1. At the monthly meeting, William Kell, esq. town clerk of Gateshead, in the chair, Mark Antony Lower, esq. was unanimously elected an honorary member.

The Newcastle volume of the Archæological Institute, now in progress, formed the subject of a brief conversation, and the members present expressed their determination to promote its success in every possible way. With this view, it was resolved that the Society's woodcuts and copperplates should be placed at the command of the Institute. Mr. T. J. Taylor has acquired, since the reading of his paper on

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the Archæology of the Coal Trade, much additional and valuable information—and, in particular, the accounts of the Crown lessees, to a considerable extent, under the Stuarts. These accounts show that a tax of 8s. 4d. was borne by every Newcastle chaldron of coals exported beyond the seas, exclusive of the "Richmond Shilling." The papers have come into the hands of Mr. Taylor through the kindness of Lord Dacre.

Mr. H. G. Potter read a paper on his recent excavations at Burdoswald, which have brought to light a fourth gateway, far surpassing the others in style of architecture and finish. The first trace of it was discovered during the last winter, by Mr. Boustead, the farmer on the spot, who came upon one of the piers while digging the foundation of a bull-shed. Mr. Potter, with his brother, subsequently assumed the work of excavation; and the result of their labours may now be seen by visitors. A noble double gateway has been laid bare. One of the gates has been walled-up, not by the Romans themselves, as is proved by the difference of level between the floor of the Roman gate and that on which the barrier now stands. Many circumstances, which presented themselves during the researches at Burdoswald, have led Mr. Potter to believe that this camp was occupied as a town long after the departure of the Romans. The floors, for example, of some of the houses are about four feet above the flagged Roman footpath inside the walls; and the ruins of (apparently) Roman structures form the foundations of later edifices—which, in their turn, have been destroyed, or suffered to go to ruin, and earth and herbage cover their remains. Gildas and Bede tell us in what manner the Picts and Scots conquered the Britons after the last Roman legion had left the island, and how they ravaged the country, drove the inhabitants before them, and made their habitations like the abodes of wild beasts; and tradition adds, that near Burdoswald (*Amboglanna*), at a place called "The Gap," the Picts broke through the Wall. The station, it is probable, was reduced to ruins, and so remained until the country became more settled; when, tempted by its commanding position, and the fact of its being traversed by the Maiden Way, some Saxon chief of the name of Oswald may have repaired its walls and gates, and built a town within—the Burgh of Oswald—easily corruptible into Burdoswald, Birdoswald, or (as it is now often called) Bridussel. Here, also, there is reason to suppose, the Danes more recently dwelt. The wreck of Harrows (or Harold's) Castle still survives. Its stones were removed

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some years ago to build the Hill Head House, now occupied by Mr. Ramshay.

In Mr. Potter's quarto tract on Amboglanna, printed in 1851, is a restoration of the "Decuman Gate," in which he has thrown arches over the gateway; and the truth of the vision which, with learned and sagacious eye, he then imagined has been vindicated by his late discoveries. To one of the piers of the gateway, 8½ feet high, the projecting impost is still attached, and the first stone of the arch rests thereon. The voussoir is two feet long, and 15 inches thick at the broad, and 11½ at the narrow end. At the outside of the southern tower of the gate, on the ground, was found a broken slab. It appears to have fallen from its place, and to have been fractured by a stone which had afterwards fallen upon it—and which, indeed, was found lying upon it still. This slab bears an inscription which may be thus given (two or three of the letters being conjectural):—

S V B M O D I O I V
L I O L E G A V G P R
P R C O H I A E L D C
C V I P R A E S T M
C L M E N A N D E R
T R I B

Mr. Potter extends the inscription as follows:—"Sublimo Dio Julio Legato Augusti Proprietori Cohors Prima Ælia Dacorum cui præest Marcus Claudius Menander Tribunus." Julius Severus, the noble Roman, whom he supposes to be here named, was proprætor of Britain in the time of Hadrian, and was recalled, as "the most courageous of his generals," to go against the Jews. This was in 132 or 134 A.D.; and it may safely be concluded that about that time was the gate erected by Julius Severus, and the slab inserted in the wall by the first Ælian cohort of the Dacians, over whom Menander was tribune. Mr. Potter, however, does not ascribe the formation of the camp to Hadrian. The gate now laid bare is of a later and superior style of architecture to the camp generally—more highly finished, the work of a more refined age. The camp is of the time, Mr. Potter inclines to think, of Agricola. The *suburbium* lay without the present gate, and its ruins may still be traced with ease, although covered with vegetation. Mr. Potter expects to find the foundation of a similar gate on the opposite side of the camp; and if so, the number of the gates would be six. Four have been already described; one remains to be excavated; the sixth or Prætorian gate was destroyed some time ago, to form

a barn. Of the four gates that have been exposed, only one gateway has not been walled-up. Stones, it is conjectured, were substituted for soldiers. Mr. Potter's interesting paper concludes with a few remarks on the rude representations of a palm branch and sword, emblems of Peace and War, which are engraven on the inscribed stone.

YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 21. The annual meeting of this society took place in the society's room at York, the Ven. Archdeacon Churton in the chair.

Mr. W. H. Dykes, one of the secretaries, read the report of the committee, which congratulated the members on the increased interest now generally taken in the objects of the society; and suggested the propriety of altering the tenth rule, which confines its meetings to the city of York, whereas it seemed desirable that the annual meeting should be held in York, and that two other public meetings should take place in other towns of the county. Two interesting meetings of this character have been held during the past year, one at Leeds, and the other at Thornton Abbey, Lincolnshire, the latter being in connection with the Architectural Society of that county. The committee suggested that meetings during the ensuing year should be held at Richmond and Selby, which towns possessed several attractions and claims upon their attention. They had only one grant to record during the year, viz. 10*l.* towards the rebuilding of the chancel-arch of Ackworth church. Other grants they had been reluctantly compelled to refuse in consequence of the narrowness of their means. Seven papers on various subjects have been read during the past year. Certain mural paintings having been discovered in Pickering church, Mr. Bevan, the society's artist, has been sent to Pickering, and the results of his labours were exhibited in that room. It was expected that the original paintings would be obliterated, but the question remained for the decision of the Archbishop.

The Rev. R. E. Batty read an interesting paper on Pontefract Castle; after which R. M. Milnes, esq. M.P. for that town, exhibited some original letters connected with its history, viz. several from Sir Thomas Fairfax, Oliver Cromwell, and others, and an order relative to the execution of King Charles I.

Mr. W. H. Dykes then read a paper on the paintings discovered in Pickering church, which are illustrative of the life of our Saviour and the lives of the saints.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

On the 1st of December the result of the appeal to the French people respecting the re-establishment of the Empire, was declared by the Corps Legislatif, which announced that the sum of votes was,—

Ayes . . .	7,864,189
Noes . . .	253,145
Null . . .	63,326

By a decree dated on the 2d Dec. "Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French" assumes the name of Napoleon III. thereby recognising the abdication made by the first Napoleon in favour of his son. He has intimated, however, to foreign powers that in assuming this title he has no intention to assert an hereditary claim to the crown; but that, on the contrary, he rests his authority upon the choice of the people, and recognises all that has taken place since 1814.

By a second decree of the same date three generals of division attain the dignity of Marshals of France, viz. Le Roy de Saint Arnaud, Minister of War; Magnan, Commander-in-chief of the army of Paris; and De Castellane, Commander-in-chief of the army of Lyons. The Emperor's civil list is proposed to be fixed at 25 millions of francs, to which will be added the Crown jewels and moveables, with the imperial palaces and the forests, the museums and factories of Sevres, Gobelins, and Beauvais. The revenues from the forests bring three millions. But the

Crown is charged with the sum of 7,225,000*f.*, the estimated expense of keeping the palaces in repair. To the imperial princes a further sum of 1,500,000*f.* is destined. It is understood that the new Empire will be generally acknowledged by the other Continental powers. Meanwhile, for the first time in the history of the two nations, a visit has been paid to Berlin by the Emperor of Austria, and it is suggested that this visit is meant as a salutary hint to the French that the German great powers remain cordially united for the maintenance of the treaties of 1815, and that any attempt to disturb the arrangements on which the peace of Europe has so long rested would meet with an equally prompt and formidable repulse.

An important move has been made in prosecution of the Burmese war. Prome was captured on the 9th of October by the force under the command of Commodore Lambert and General Godwin. Very little resistance was made by the Burmese, the British loss only amounting to one man killed and eight wounded. Five thousand Burmese were posted about six miles from Prome, but General Godwin did not wish to attack them until he was reinforced. The Admiral (C. J. Austen, C.B.) had died of cholera, but the troops were particularly healthy. The Burmese General and the ex-Governor of Rangoon have surrendered themselves at the British camp.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Since the publication of our last Magazine the Supplement to the London Gazette of Friday the 3d Dec. (No. 21,388) enables us to abstract, from the official record published by the Herald's Office under the authority of the Earl Marshal, the following correct account of the Ceremonial observed in the Duke of Wellington's Funeral:—

On the morning of the 18th of November, the troops assembled in St. James's Park, under the command of Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., to whom the following Staff was attached: Colonel the Earl of Cardigan, and Colonel Lord De Ros, who performed the duties of the Adjutant and Quartermaster-general's departments, under his Royal Highness; and Lieut.-Col. Lord William Paulet, unattached; Lieut.-Col. Lord George Paget, 4th light drag.; Lieut.-Col. Tyrwhitt, Scots fusilier guards; and Capt. H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, gren. guards, acting as Aides-de-Camp. The force consisted of

17 pieces of Artillery,
8 squadrons of Cavalry, and
6 battalions of Infantry,

which moved off at 8 o'clock precisely, proceeding up Constitution Hill, in the following order:—

	Infantry, six Battalions.
	Band of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.
Major-Gen. Fane	{ 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.
	{ Band of 1st Batt. Royal Marines, Chatham Div.
	{ 1st Battalion Royal Marines.
	{ Band of 33rd Regiment.
	Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment.
	Bands of the Scots Fusilier and Coldstream Guards.
Major-Gen. Shaw	{ Battalion Fusilier Guards.
	{ Battalion Coldstream Guards.
	{ Battalion Grenadier Guards.
	{ Band of the Royal Artillery.
	Artillery—Nine Guns of Field Batteries.
	Band of 17th Lancers.
	Cavalry—Five Squadrons, viz.—
Major-Gen. Jackson	{ 17th Lancers.
	{ Band of 13th Light Dragoons.
	{ 13th Light Dragoons.
	{ Band of 8th Hussars.
	{ 8th Hussars.
	{ Band of Scots Greys.
	Scots Greys.
	6th Dragoon Guards.
	8 Guns of the Horse Artillery.
	The 17 pieces, commanded by Col. E. C. Whinyates, C.B.
	Band of the 1st Life Guards.
Major-Gen. the Hon. H. Cavendish	{ Royal Regiment of Horse Guards (Blues).
	{ 2nd Life Guards.
	{ 1st Life Guards.

After the troops had moved off, the Procession was formed, in the following order:—

Messenger of the College of Arms, on foot, in a mourning cloak, with the escutcheon of the College of Arms on his shoulder, carrying a staff.

Nine Conductors, in mourning cloaks, with staves.

Chelsea Pensioners, in number 83, on foot, who fell into the procession at Charing Cross.

Twelve enrolled Pensioners, on foot.

One Soldier from every Regiment in Her Majesty's Service.

Three Soldiers of Artillery, and three Soldiers of Infantry, of the East India Company's Army, representing the Artillery and Infantry of the three Presidencies.

Thirteen Trumpets, and Kettle Drums.

Serjeant Trumpeter.

Pursuivants of Arms, Henry Murray Lane, gent. Bluemantle, and Edward Stephen Dendy, gent. Rouge Dragon, in a mourning coach, in their tabards over mourning cloaks.

THE STANDARD OR PENNON, borne by Lieut.-Col. John Garvock, supported by Capt. Mortimer Adye, R.A. and Lieut. Thomas Sargent Little, on horseback.

Servants of the Deceased, in a mourning coach, Mr. Collins, Mr. Kendall.

Lieutenant of the Tower, Major-Gen. Sir George Bowles, K.C.B. in a carriage.

Deputations from Public Bodies, in carriages:—

Merchant Taylors' Company: Charles Rickards, esq. Master, John Norman, esq. Warden, John Ewart, esq. Warden, and Bonamy Dobree, esq. Member of the Court.

East India Company: Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart. M.P. Chairman, Russell Ellice, esq. Deputy Chairman, William Wigram, esq. Senior Director, and James Cosmo Melvill, esq. Secretary.

Corporation of the Trinity House: Capt. John Shepherd, Deputy Master, Capt. George Probyn, Warden, Capt. Gabriel J. Redman, Elder Brother, and Capt. William Pigott, Elder Brother.

Barons and Officers of the Cinque Ports : Thomas Hickee, esq. Mayor of Hastings, James Wood, esq. Mayor of Sandwich, Chas. Lamb, esq. Mayor of Dover, and Henry Bachiler Walker, esq. Mayor of New Romney.

Deputy-Lieutenant of Dover Castle, Henry Smart, esq.

Captains of Deal Castle, Walmer Castle, and Sandown Castle : Earl of Clanwilliam, G.C.H., John J. Watts, esq., and Rear-Adm. Sir John Hill.

Board of Ordnance, and Ordnance Department : Lieut.-Col. F. P. Dunne, M.P., Clerk of the Board, Capt. Sir T. Hastings, R.N., C.B., Store-Keeper General, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. F. Burgoyne, G.C.B., Inspector-Gen. of Fortifications, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. D. Ross, K.C.B., Deputy Adjutant-Gen. of Artillery.

Delegation from the University of Oxford, in two carriages, viz. : Rev. Dr. Cotton, Provost of Worcester college, Vice-Chancellor; Rev. Dr. Wynter, President of St. John's college; Rev. Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham college; Rev. Dr. Plumtre, Master of University college; Rev. Dr. Tait, Dean of Carlisle, Balliol college; Rev. Wm. C. Lake, Fellow of Balliol college, Senior Proctor; and Rev. H. Pritchard, Fellow of Corpus Christi college, Junior Proctor.

Pursuivant of Arms : George William Collen, gent., Portcullis, in a mourning coach, with his tabard over his mourning cloak.

Band of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards.

THE GUIDON, borne by Lieut.-Col. A. A. T. Cunynghame, supported by Capt. C. P. Ibbetson and Lieut. the Hon. A. M. Cathcart, on horseback.

Comptroller of the late Duke's Household, George Easton, esq. in a mourning coach.

Physicians to the deceased, Dr. Charles Williams, Dr. Robert Ferguson, and W. Hulke, esq. in a mourning coach.

Chaplains : Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D. Chaplain of the Tower, Rev. R. W. Browne, Chaplain of the Forces in the London District, and the Rev. G. Robert Gleig, Chaplain General of the Forces, in a mourning coach.

High Sheriff of the county of Southampton, Francis Jervoise Ellis-Jervoise, esq. in a carriage.

Military Secretary, Col. Richard Airey, on horseback.

Companions of the Order of the Bath, represented by four,* viz. : General Sir Loftus Otway, Vice-Adm. the Hon. Josceline Percy, Lieut.-Gen. William Sandwith, and Sir Joshua Rowe.

Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath, represented by four,* viz. : Lieut.-Gen. Earl Cathcart, Adm. Sir John West, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. S. Scott (nominated, but unavoidably absent), and Sir S. G. Bonham.

Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, represented by four,* viz. : Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney, Adm. of the Fleet the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, Bart., Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Pollock, and Viscount Palmerston.

Two Heralds, G. H. R. Harrison, esq. Windsor, and M. C. H. Gibbon, esq. Richmond, in a mourning coach.

Band of Her Majesty's 2nd Life Guards.

BANNER OF WELLESLEY, borne by Lieut.-Col. R. B. Wood, C.B., supported by Capt. H. C. C. Somerset and Major John Blakiston, on horseback.

The Lords Justices of Appeal, Lord Cranworth and Sir J. Knight-Bruce, in carriages.

Lord Chief Baron Sir F. Pollock, in a carriage.

Chief Justice Sir John Jervis, in a carriage.

Chief Justice Lord Campbell, in a carriage.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Rt. Hon. R. A. Christopher, in a carriage.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli, in a carriage.

Secretary-at-War, Rt. Hon. William Beresford, in a carriage.

Judge Advocate-General, Rt. Hon. G. Bankes, in a carriage.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Duke of Northumberland, in a carriage.

* Being one of each Class from the Army, one from the Navy, one from the East India Company's Service, and one from the Civil Service.

Secretaries of State for the Colonial and Home Departments, the Rt. Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart., and the Rt. Hon. S. H. Walpole, in one carriage.

Speaker of the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. C. S. Lefevre (representing the House of Commons), in his state carriage.

Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs, Earl of Malmesbury, in a carriage.

First Lord of the Treasury, Earl of Derby, in a carriage.

Earl Marshal of England, the Duke of Norfolk, K.G. in a carriage.

Lord President of the Council, Earl of Lonsdale, in a carriage.

Lord High Chancellor,

Lord Saint Leonard's (representing the House of Lords), in his state carriage.

Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, in a carriage.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. Arthur John Pack.

Assistant Quartermaster-General,

Assistant Adjutant-General,

Lieut.-Colonel John Enoch.

Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Sullivan.

Aide-de-Camp to the Deceased,
Capt. the Marquess of Worcester.

Aide-de-Camp to the Deceased,
Capt. the Earl of March.

Quartermaster-General,

Adjutant-General,

Major-Gen. James Freeth.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Brown, K.C.B.

A carriage of H.R.H. Prince Albert, drawn by six horses, containing Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B. Gent. Usher; Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Alex. Gordon, Equerry; and Lieut.-Colonel Francis Seymour, Groom of the Bedchamber to His Royal Highness.

A carriage, drawn by six horses, containing Col. the Hon. Charles Grey, Private Secretary; Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Treasurer; and Lord George Lennox, Lord of the Bedchamber to His Royal Highness.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, in a carriage drawn by six horses; attended by the Marquess of Exeter, K.G. Lord Chamberlain of H.M. Household, and by the Marquess of Abercorn, K.G. Groom of the Stole to His Royal Highness.

Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, Col. W. T. Knollys.

Heralds, A. W. Woods, esq. Lancaster, W. A. Blount, esq. Chester, and Norroy King-of-Arms, Robert Laurie, esq. in a mourning coach.

THE GREAT BANNER, borne by Col. J. C. Chatterton, supported by Lieut.-Col. Henry Daniell and Lieut.-Col. John Lawrenson, on horseback.

Major-Gen. de Ehrichsen and Col. Bause, Aide-de-Camp to H.S.H. the Duke of Brunswick, representing the Army of Brunswick, in a carriage.

The Baton of a Captain-General of the Spanish Army, borne by Major-Gen. the Duke of Osuna, supported by Col. Don Gabriel de Torres and Colonel Don de Augustin Calvét y Lara, in a mourning coach.

The Baton of a Field Marshal of the Russian Army, borne by Gen. Prince Gortchakoff, supported by Major-Gen. Count Benkendorff and Lieut.-Col. Tchernitzky, in a mourning coach.

The Baton of a Field Marshal of the Prussian Army, borne by Gen. the Count von Nostitz, supported by Gen. von Scharnhorst and Lieut.-General von Massow, in a mourning coach.

The Baton of Marshal General of the Portuguese Army, borne by Marshal the Duke of Terceira, supported by Lieut.-Gen. the Count de Villa Real and Major Don Manuel de Souza Coutinho, in a mourning coach.

The Baton of a Field Marshal of the Army of the Netherlands, borne by Lieut.-Gen. the Baron D'Omphal, supported by Capt. Gevers and Lieut. W. F. Tindal, in a mourning coach.

The Baton of a Field Marshal of the Hanoverian Army, borne by Gen. Sir Hugh Halket, C.B. supported by Colonels Poten and Marenholtz, in a mourning coach.

The Baton of a Field Marshal of the British Army, borne on a black velvet cushion, by Field Marshal the Marquess of Anglesey, K.G., G.C.B., supported by Colonel the Duke of Richmond, K.G., and Major-Gen. the Duke of Cleveland, K.G. in a mourning coach.

The Coronet of the deceased, on a black velvet cushion, borne by Clarenceux King of Arms, James Pulman, esq. in a mourning coach, : between two Gentlemen Ushers, George Shaw Lefevre, esq., and James Heard Pulman, esq.

On Horseback.

On Horseback.

The Pall-bearers, in two mourning coaches : Generals Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., Marquess of Londonderry, G.C.B., Sir Peregrine Maitland, G.C.B., Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., Lord Seaton, G.C.B., Sir Alex. Woodford, G.C.B., Viscount Gough, G.C.B., and Sir C. J. Napier, G.C.B.

Band of the Grenadier Guards.

THE BODY,

Placed upon a Funeral Car drawn by twelve horses, and decorated with trophies and heraldic achievements, the hat and sword of the deceased being placed on the coffin. On either side were five bannerols of the lineage of the deceased, which were borne by the following Officers in the Army, on horseback : Lieut.-Col. Wm. C. E. Napier, Lieut.-Col. H. R. Jones, Major J. H. Purves, Lieut.-Col. H. D. Jones, R.E., Lieut.-Col. Neil Campbell, Lieut.-Col. Randal Rumley, Major Walter Unett, Col. Thomas Marten, Lieut.-Col. G. F. Paschal, and Col. T. G. Higgins, R.A.

Garter Principal King-of-Arms, Sir Charles George Young, Knt. in his tabard over his mourning cloak, and carrying his Sceptre, in a mourning coach, attended by two Gentlemen Ushers, James Forbes Young, esq. and Charles Waring Young, esq.

The Chief Mourner, the Duke of Wellington, in a long mourning cloak, accompanied by his brother, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Charles Wellesley, and by the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, and also by his Train-bearer, the Hon. William Wellesley, in a mourning coach.

The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G. and the Marquess of Tweeddale, K.T., Supporters to the Chief Mourner, in mourning cloaks, embroidered respectively with the stars of the orders of the Garter and Thistle, and the Earl of Mornington, in a mourning coach.

Earl Cadogan, Earl of Gifford, Lord Arthur Hay, and the Hon. George Damer, Assistants to the Chief Mourner, in a mourning coach.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. J. Harvey, Samuel Bignold, esq. Assistants to the Chief Mourner, Viscount Wellesley and Lieut.-Col. Charles Bagot, in a mourning coach.

Lord Raglan, G.C.B., Hon. Richard Somerset, Earl of Westmoreland, C.C.B., and Lord Burghersh, in a mourning coach.

Hon. Julian Fane, Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, Rev. G. D. St. Quentin, and Viscount Chelsea, in a mourning coach.

Col. the Hon. G. A. F. Liddell, Lord Cowley, K.C.B., Lord Robert Grosvenor, and Culling Smith, esq. in a mourning coach.

Marquess of Worcester,* Rev. Dr. Henry Wellesley, Richard Wellesley, esq. and Lord Hatherton, in a mourning coach.

Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Saint Patrick, Earl of Longford, Major the Hon. W. L. Pakenham, and Capt. the Hon. T. A. Pakenham, in a mourning coach.

Capt. the Hon. F. J. Evans-Freke, Lord Burghley, Capt. Edward Pakenham, and the Rev. Arthur Pakenham, in a mourning coach.

Capt. T. Pakenham, Sir Edmund Hayes, Bart. Thomas Thistlethwayte, esq. and Thomas Stewart, esq. in a mourning coach.

John Hamilton, esq. Thomas Conolly, esq. Rev. William Foster, and the Earl of Ellenborough, G.C.B. in a mourning coach.

A. F. Greville, esq. Lord Colchester, Viscount Mahon, and the Hon. R. H. Clive, in a mourning coach.

Lord Downes, K.C.B., Major-Gen. C. G. J. Arbuthnot, Major-Gen. the Hon. George Anson, and John Parkinson, esq. in a mourning coach.

Henry Arbuthnot, esq. Philip Hardwick, esq. and William Booth, esq. in a mourning coach.

The late Duke's Horse, led by John Mears, Groom to the Deceased.

Private Carriages of the Deceased and of the Chief Mourner.

Band of the Royal Marines, Woolwich Division.

Officers and Men from every Regiment in the Service; consisting of one Captain, a Subaltern, a Sergeant, a Corporal, and five Men from every Regiment, headed by Major-Gen. George Augustus Wetherall, C.B. Deputy-Adjutant-General.

Band of Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders.

* On military duty in the procession.

- Carriage of Her Majesty the Queen, drawn by six horses.
 Two Carriages representing Her Majesty's Suite, each drawn by six horses.
 Carriage of H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, drawn by six horses.
 Carriage of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, drawn by six horses.
 Carriage of H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge, drawn by six horses.
 Troops closing the Procession.

WITHIN Temple Bar the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London in his State Carriage, and attended by the Recorder and a Deputation from the Aldermen (eighteen in number), by the Sheriffs, and by a Deputation from the Common Council (twelve in number), received the Procession. The three carriages containing the Deputation from the Common Council fell into the Procession immediately after the Delegation from the University of Oxford. The two carriages containing the Sheriffs, and the four containing the Recorder and Aldermen, fell into the Procession between the carriage of the High Sheriff of Hampshire and that containing the Companions of the Order of the Bath.

The carriage of the Lord Mayor, who bore the City Sword, was placed between the carriages of H. R. H. Prince Albert and that of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

On approaching St. Paul's the troops moved to the respective posts which had been assigned to them; and upon the Funeral Car reaching the flank of each Battalion, the Battalion presented, reversed, and rested upon its arms till the carriage of the Chief Mourner had passed its flank. Upon arrival at the Cathedral the Marshalmen and Conductors divided and ranged themselves on each side of the foot of the steps without the great west door; the Chelsea and Enrolled Pensioners, together with one Soldier from every regiment in Her Majesty's service, the Royal Marines, and six Soldiers of the East India Company's armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, (two Officers from every regiment having been previously provided with seats in the nave behind the place assigned to the soldiers,) proceeded into the nave and filed off right and left.

Upon their arrival at the western entrance of the Cathedral, the Field Officers carrying the Standard, Guidon, Banners, and Bannerols were relieved: the General Officers appointed to carry them in the Church, and who had been provided with seats in the centre area, were conducted down the nave to receive them by Mr. Courthope, Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms, in attendance at the Cathedral for that purpose.

The STANDARD by Major-Gen. Sir H. G. W. Smith, Bart. G.C.B.

The GUIDON by Colonel Richard Airey, in the unavoidable absence of Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. G.C.B., G.C.M.G., who had been nominated to that duty.

The Banner of WELLESLEY, by Lieut.-Gen. Lord Saltoun, K.T., K.C.B.

The GREAT BANNER, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Macdonell, K.C.B.

The BANNEROLS of the Lineage of the Deceased were borne by the following General Officers, who remained at the western entrance until the Body was deposited on the bier:—

COWLEY and CUSAC, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Wilson, K.C.B.

TREVOR and MOSTYN, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart. K.C.B.

COWLEY and LOFTUS, by Lieut.-Gen. Lord Charles S. Manners, K.C.B.

HILL and PARSONS, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. B. Clifton, K.C.B.

COWLEY and PEYTON, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B.

HILL and BOYLE, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. H. F. Berkeley, K.C.B.

WELLESLEY and HILL, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Scovell, K.C.B.

HILL and TREVOR, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Stovin, K.C.B.

WELLESLEY and PAKENHAM, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. P. Napier, K.C.B.

HILL and MORRES, by Major-Gen. Lord Sandys.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, carrying his Baton as Field Marshal, preceded by the Lord Mayor bearing the City Sword, passed to the centre area and took his seat on the right hand of the Chief Mourner; the Lord Mayor stood near H.R. Highness; the Suite of His Royal Highness took their places near His Royal Highness. H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge occupied a chair near H. R. H. Prince Albert; his Staff remaining near His Royal Highness.

The Body, when taken from the Car, was received at the great western entrance by the Bishop of London, the Dean, Canons, and Prebendaries of the Cathedral, together with the Minor Canons and Choir. Upon moving up the nave the Minor Canons, Vicars Choral, &c. commenced singing the sentences in the Office for Burial, "*I am the Resurrection and the Life.*"

The Body was borne into the Church, attended and supported as follows :—

The Spurs, borne by G. H. R. Harrison, Esq. Windsor Herald.

Helmet and Crest, borne by M. C. H. Gibbon, Esq. Richmond Herald.

Sword and Target, borne by A. W. Woods, Esq. Lancaster Herald.

Surcoat, borne by W. A. Blount, Esq. Chester Herald.

The Officers representing the Army of Brunswick, and the Foreign Batons of the Deceased, carried by the distinguished Foreigners, supported as before.

The Baton of the Deceased, as Field Marshal of the British Army, borne by Field Marshal the Marquess of Anglesey, K.G., G.C.B., and supported as before.

The Coronet and Cushion, borne by Clarenceux King-of-Arms.

The Body, between the eight Pall-bearers, and ten Supporters of the Bannerols.

THE BODY.

Garter Principal King-of-Arms.

THE CHIEF MOURNER,

His Grace the Duke of Wellington,

in a long mourning cloak,

his train borne by the

Hon. William Wellesley.

Supporter,

The Marquess of

Salisbury, K.G.

Supporter,
The Marquess of
Tweeddale, K.T.

Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley.

Lord Charles Wellesley.

Assistants to the Chief Mourner (already named).

Relations and Friends of the Deceased (already named).

The Body being placed on a Bier and the Pall removed, the Hat and Sword were taken from the Coffin, and the Coronet and Cushion placed thereon, as also the deceased's Baton as Field Marshal of the British Army. The Choir then chanted the 39th Psalm, "*Dixi Custodiam,*" and the 90th Psalm, "*Domine, Refugium,*" (the music of the two Psalms composed by the Earl of Mornington,) immediately after which an Anthem was sung (the music by Mr. John Goss, Organist of Saint Paul's). The Dean, Dr. Milman, then read the lesson; after which "*Nunc Dimittis*" (the music by Beethoven) was chanted, followed by a Dirge, accompanied by Trumpets (the music also by Mr. Goss). The Dirge being concluded, the Body was lowered into the Vault, amid the solemn strains of the Dead March; after which the Choir sang "*Man that is born of a woman,*" and other sentences (music by Croft and Purcell). After the committal, the whole Choir sang the sentence "*I heard a voice from Heaven,*" (music by Croft); the remainder of the Service followed; and at the conclusion of the Collect was sung the Anthem "*His Body is buried in peace*" (from Handel's Funeral Anthem), and the Burial Service being ended, Garter advanced from his place at the foot of the coffin, and proclaimed the Style of the deceased, as follows :—

" Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto His Divine Mercy, the late Most High, Mighty, and Most Noble Prince, ARTHUR, Duke and Marquess of Wellington, Marquess Douro, Earl of Wellington, Viscount Wellington and Baron Douro; Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Field Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces; Field Marshal of the Austrian Army, Field Marshal of the Hanoverian Army, Field Marshal of the Army of the Netherlands, Marshal-General of the Portuguese Army, Field-Marshal of the Prussian Army, Field Marshal of the Russian Army, and Captain-General of the Spanish Army; Prince of Waterloo, of the Kingdom of the Netherlands; Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo and Grandee of Spain of the First Class; Duke of Vittoria, Marquess of Torres Vedras, and Count of Vimiera in Portugal; Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece, and of the Military Orders of St. Ferdinand and of St. Hermenegilde of Spain; Knight Grand Cross of the Orders of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle of Prussia; Knight Grand Cross of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Teresa of Austria; Knight of the Imperial Orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newski, and St. George of Russia; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal

and Military Order of the Sword of Sweden; Knight of the Order of St. Esprit of France; Knight of the Order of the Elephant of Denmark; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; Knight of the Order of St. Januarius and of the Military Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit of the Two Sicilies; Knight Grand Cross of the Supreme Order of the Annunciation of Sardinia; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Military Order of Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria; Knight of the Royal Order of the Rue Crown of Saxony; Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Military Merit of Wurtemberg; Knight Grand Cross of the Military Order of William of the Netherlands; Knight of the Order of the Golden Lion of Hesse Cassell; and Knight Grand Cross of the Orders of Fidelity and of the Lion of Baden."

The Comptroller of the Household of the Deceased then advanced, and breaking his Staff, delivered the pieces to Garter, by whom they were deposited in the Grave.

The hymn, "Sleepers awake," (the music by Mendelssohn,) was then sung, and upon its conclusion, the Lord Bishop of London pronounced the Blessing; after which, upon a signal given, the guns at the Tower fired, and the Trumpets sounded a wail at the Western Entrance of the Cathedral, which concluded the Ceremony.

Mr. Goss presided at the Organ, and Mr. Turle, Organist of Westminster Abbey, led the Choir.

The Gazette contains a catalogue of the distinguished persons who were present at the solemnity, in addition to those who have been already described as taking a more active part. After naming H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge and H.R.H. the Princess Mary, the names of sixteen foreign ambassadors are recited, with whom were placed the Duke of Brabant and Count of Flanders, sons of the King of the Belgians, H.S.H. the Prince of Leiningen, K.G., H.S.H. the Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg, G.C.B., and Prince Hermann of Hohenlohe Langenburg. The Peers to whom tickets were issued were in number 136; the Members of the House of Commons, 132; the Peeresses (including 27 dowagers), 186; eldest sons of Peers, 11; Members of the Privy Council, 37; Vice-Chancellors, Justices of both Benches, and Barons of the Exchequer, 13; Law Officers of the Crown, 6; Knights Grand Cross of the Bath (besides those more prominently engaged), 3; Knights Commanders, 25; Companions, 109; Aide-de-camps to the Queen, 16; members of the Town Council of Edinburgh, 24; of the Municipal Council of Dublin, 15; of the delegation from the University of Oxford (not taking part in the procession), 26; members of the University of Cambridge, 17; deputation from the Cinque Ports, 12; Corporation of the Trinity House, 8; deputation from the East India Company, 9.

Not only was the day of the Duke's funeral observed by a general cessation from business, by church services, and other tokens of public observance in most of the towns of the united kingdom, but at the capital of Prussia a funeral service was performed in the garrison church, which was attended by detachments of all the troops in garrison in Berlin, the generals, officers, and princes of the royal family.

On the 3rd Dec. the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Disraeli) disclosed his Budget in the House of Commons, the

main features of which were as follow:—

The Malt-tax and the Hop-duty to be reduced each one-half; by which a loss of revenue would be caused of nearly 2,000,000*l.* a year. To make up this deficiency, the House-tax to be doubled; shops to be charged a shilling in the pound instead of sixpence; dwellings to pay eightpence in the pound instead of ninepence; and the limit of exemption to extend so as to include all houses, whether shops or dwellings, rated at 10*l.* a year. The Income-tax to be extended to all whose yearly gains by trade or labour amount to 100*l.* a year; and to all whose incomes are derived from property, in lands or houses, amounting to 50*l.* a year. Industrial incomes to be only charged, however, two per cent. while those derived from property remain as now, chargeable with three. The duty on Tea to be gradually reduced in the course of seven years from two shillings and fourpence halfpenny per pound to a shilling: in 1853 fourpence farthing to be taken off, and every successive year twopence until 1860. Pilotage to be referred to a committee or commission; and certain passing-tolls and light-dues, together with salvage-charges, to be transferred to the Consolidated Fund.

A decided opposition to the whole of the Chancellor's scheme was taken on Friday the 10th of Dec. when an amendment to the order of the day for a Committee of Ways and Means was moved by Mr. T. Duncombe and seconded by Mr. John Walter. The debate was continued during four evenings to Thursday the 15th, when the Committee divided, Ayes 286, Noes 305, being a majority against Ministers of Nineteen. The next day, after a Cabinet Council, the Earl of Derby repaired to Osborne to tender the resignation of Ministers to the Queen; which was graciously accepted, and the Earl of Aberdeen was summoned to her Majesty's councils.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Nov. 11. Royal Artillery, brevet Major T. A. Shone to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Nov. 19. Sir Robert Horsford, Knt., Chief Justice of Antigua and Montserrat, to be C.B. of the Civil Division; William a'Beckett, esq. Chief Justice of Victoria, knighted by patent.

Nov. 22. Sir Samuel George Bonham, K.C.B. Governor and Commander in Chief of Hong Kong, and Plenipotentiary and Chief Superint. of British Trade in China, created a Baronet.

Nov. 23. The Master of the Rolls, Vice-Chancellors Turner and Kindersley, the Dean of the Archbishops' Court, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Mr. Justice Crompton, Sir James Graham, Bart., the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, Sir John Dorney Harding, Kut., Advocate-General, Sir William Page Wood, Kut., Richard Bethell, esq., John Kolt, esq. Q.C., and Wm. M. James, esq. barrister-at-law, to be Commissioners for continuing the Chancery Inquiry, and for inquiring into the law and jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical and other Courts in relation to matters testamentary.—Royal Marines, brevet Majors Hugh Evans, S. R. Wesley, Assist.-Adjutant-Gen., and Thomas Fynmore, to be Lieut.-Colonels.—The Hon. R. Bingham, late Secretary of Legation at Naples, to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in the Republic of Venezuela; W. R. Holmes, esq., now Vice-Consul at Batoom, to be Consul at Diarbekir; Robert Campbell, esq., now Vice-Consul at Venice, to be Consul at Dunkirk; Daniel Brooke Robertson, esq., now Vice-Consul at Shanghai, to be Consul at Amoy; John George Cope L. Newnham, esq., to be Consul in Liberia.

Nov. 26. 41st Foot, Capt. James Eman to be Major.—Hospital Staff, Surgeon Thomas David Hume, M.D., from 82d Foot, to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class; Assist.-Surgeon Cosmo Gordon Logie, M.D., from 6th Dragoons, and Surgeon Henry Cooper Reade, from 3d Foot, to be Staff Surgeons of the Second Class.—Brevet, Capt. T. C. Hammill, Ceylon Rifle Regt. to be Major and Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Capt. Henry Philipps, of 6th Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

Nov. 30. William M. Edye, esq. to be Res. Magistrate of Fort Peddie, Cape of Good Hope.

Dorsetshire Yeomanry Cavalry, Capt. Henry Frampton to be Major.—South Hants Militia, Robert Miller Mundy, brevet Major h. p. R. Art., to be Major.—1st West York Militia, the Hon. Egremont William Lascelles to be Major.—Tower Hamlets Militia, Capt. W. L. Grant to be Major.

Dec. 1. Colonel Everard Wm. Bouverie, of the Royal Horse Guards, to be Equerry in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Dec. 2. Knighted by patent, Charles Robert Mitchell Jackson, esq. Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at Bombay.

Dec. 3. 17th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. Philip M'Pherson, C.B. to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. O. P. Bourke to be Major.—97th Foot, Major-Gen. H. A. Proctor, C.B. to be Colonel.—Staff, Lieut.-Col. John Stoyte, from 17th Foot, to be Insp. Field Officer of a Recruiting District.

Dec. 13. Royal Marines, brevet Majors J. T. Brown and E. A. Parker to be Lieut. Colonels.

Dec. 14. Francis Hartwell Henslowe, esq. to be Clerk of the Legislative Council of Van Diemen's Land; Capel Hanbury Williams, esq. and Sir Theophilus St. George, Bart. to be Assistant Magistrates for Natal, in South

Africa.—93d Foot, Major-Gen. Edward Parkinson, C.B. to be Colonel.

Dec. 15. Royal Artillery, brevet Major A. A. Shuttleworth to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Dec. 17. F. D. Orme, esq., now paid attaché at Frankfort, to be Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen; Capt. the Hon. F. A. Harris, R.N., now Consul for Denmark, to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-Gen. in Peru; James Baker, esq., now Consul at Vigo, to be Consul at Barcelona; and Were Giffard Nicolas, esq., now Consul at Mobile, to be Consul at Vigo.—85th Foot, Capt. J. W. Grey to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. O. Cavenagh, 32d Bengal N. Inf. to be Major in the East Indies.—W. C. Howatson, M.D. to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces.

Dec. 20. Wyndham Moreton Dyer, esq. to be Consul at Mobile; Bridges Taylor, esq. to be Consul for Denmark and the Oresound; George Harris, esq. to be Consul-General in the Lombardo-Venetian States and the Austrian territories on the Adriatic; George Canning Backhouse, esq. to be Judge in the Mixed Court established at the Havannah, under the Treaty of 1835, between Great Britain and Spain, for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

Dec. 21. Adam Murray Alexander, esq. to be Second Puisne Judge of British Guiana.

Dec. 22. Dr. Henry Holland, of Brook-st. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and a Physician in Ordinary to H.R.H. Prince Albert, to be one of Her Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary, *vice* Dr. W. F. Chambers, res.

Dec. 23. Belford Hinton Wilson, esq., some time Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to Venezuela, to be K.C.B. of the Civil Division; and William Fenwick Williams, esq. Capt. R. Art. and brevet Lieut. Colonel in the Army, some time employed on a special service in Turkey, to be C.B. of the Civil Division.—Capt. George Edw. Wade to be Civil Commissioner and Collector of Taxes for the Seychelles Islands.—Thomas Kelly, esq. M.D. to be an Assistant Magistrate for the district of Natal.

Dec. 24. 11th Light Dragoons, brevet Major John Douglas to be Major.—79th Foot, Major E. J. Elliot to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major John Douglas to be Major.—95th Foot, Major James Webber Smith to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Henry Hume to be Major.—1st West India Regt. Assist.-Surgeon Robert John Cole, M.D., from 20th Foot, to be Surgeon.—3d West India Regt. Major Inigo William Jones, from 11th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet, Capt. John Digby Murray, of 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; Capt. Tobias Purcell, of the 90th Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

J. Pitt Taylor, esq. barrister-at-law, to be Judge of the Lambeth County Court of Surrey, and of the County Court of Kent, to be holden at Greenwich, *vice* Chilton, Q.C. deceased.

Joseph Long, esq. to be President of the Money Order Department in the General Post Office, Dublin.

F. Winn Knight, esq. M.P. for Worcestershire (W.) to be Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board, *vice* Sir J. E. Tennent.

Wm. Edward Buller, esq. late of 14th Light Dragoons, to be Deputy-Governor of the Defence convict hulk at Woolwich.

Mr. James Martin, of Ross, to be Auditor

of Union Accounts in the Poor Law Board, Ireland.

Major-General the Hon. George Anson, M.P. to be Chairman of the London and North Western Railway Company, *vice* Glyn.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Nov. 25. Captains T. Fisher to Magicienne and J. H. H. Glasse to Vulture.

Nov. 27. Comm. Cumberland, to London.

Dec. 3. Capt. Sir T. Herbert, K.C.B. to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Fleetwood B. R. Fellow, C.B., K.C.M. to be Commander-in-Chief of the East India Station.—Capt. George Goldsmith to Sidon.—Commanders Thomas Miller to Penelope; O. Cumberland to Ocean.

Dec. 11. Comm. Hyde Parker to Cruiser.

Dec. 25. Vice-Adm. Sir T. Cochrane, K.C.B. to be Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.—Comm. G. T. P. Hornby to be Captain.—Lieut. W. Burdon to be Commander.—Capt. W. Chambers to Desperate steam-sloop; Capt. Francis Scott to Odin steam-frigate; Capt. C. G. E. Patey to Amphion steam-frigate; Capt. Hyde Parker to Firebrand steam-frigate; Comm. Hon. George H. Douglas to Cruiser steam-sloop; Comm. J. C. Bailey to Medea steam-sloop; Comm. George Parker to Barracouta steam-sloop; Comm. Richard Purvis to command Argus steam-sloop.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Abingdon.—Lord Norreys.

Bury St. Edmund's.—J. H. P. Oakes, esq.

Durham City.—Lord Adolphus F. C. W. Vane.

Liaburn.—Roger Johnson Smyth, esq.

Merthyr Tydfil.—Henry Austin Bruce, esq.

Oldham.—Wm. Johnson Fox, esq.

Peterborough.—Geo. Hammond Whalley, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Dodgson (R. of Croft), Canony-Residentiary in Ripon Cathedral.

Rev. D. Foley, Kilbragh Prebend, dio. Cashel.

Rev. C. Wolsley, St. Werburgh's R. and to the Chancellorship of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, Dublin.

Rev. E. Allen, Castle Church P.C. Staffordsh.

Rev. C. H. Archer, Throwley R. Devon.

Rev. W. D. Astley, East Langdon R. Kent.

Rev. T. Bacon, King's Worthy R. Hants.

Rev. J. Baillie, Nunburnholme R. Yorkshire, and the Canony of Wistow, in the Cathedral Church of York.

Rev. F. H. Barker, Sedgeberrow R. Worc.

Rev. W. Bateson, Woodhead P.C. Cheshire.

Rev. A. Baynham, Charlton V. Wilts.

Rev. R. E. Brooke, St. Luke P.C. Cheetham, Manchester.

Rev. H. N. T. Busfield, St. James P.C. Bradford, Yorkshire.

Rev. G. Craig, Aghanloo R. dio. Derry.

Rev. A. E. Crowder, Episcopal Chapel, Dunse, Scotland.

Rev. J. B. Dalison, Manton R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. H. J. A. F. de Salis, Fringford R. Oxf.

Rev. R. D. Duffield, Calcethorpe C. Linc.

Rev. H. P. Edwards, Llanspythid V. Brecknockshire.

Rev. T. R. Ellis, Gyffin P.C. Carnarvonshire.

Rev. J. Farlam, Tosside P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. J. T. R. Fussell, Chantry P.C. Somerset.

Rev. C. Galway, Lower Badoney R. dio. Derry.

Rev. P. P. Gilbert, High Halden R. Kent.

Rev. T. Gurney, All Saints' and St. Julian R. Norwich.

Rev. W. Hayes, Stockton-Heath P.C. Cheshire.

Rev. H. E. Heaton, Llangedwin P.C. Denb.

Rev. M. Hetherington, Mungrisdale P.C. Cumb.

Rev. W. Hughes, Killynard R. dio. Raphoe.

Rev. R. S. Hunt, Holy Trinity P.C. Mark-beach, Kent.

Rev. E. H. James, Letcomb-Regis V. w. East and West Challow C. Berks.

Rev. G. Jenkins, Manaton R. Devon.

Rev. W. Knight, Oughtibridge P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. — Lyall, St. Dionis Backchurch R. Lond.

Rev. T. B. Macnamara, St. George P.C. Waterloo, Lancashire.

Rev. W. Marshall, Ilton V. Somerset.

Rev. W. S. Maturin, Thurgarton R. Norfolk.

Rev. C. Maxwell, Lower Cumber R. dio. Derry.

Rev. J. Milner, Elton R. Durham.

Rev. W. D. Morrice, Longbridge-Deverill V.

Monckton-Deverill C. and Crockerton C. Wilts.

Rev. J. Orr, St. Andrew Episcopal Chapel, Rodney Street, Glasgow.

Rev. T. C. Owen, Llanbedrog R. w. Llanvangel-Bachellet C. and Llangian C. Carn.

Rev. R. Parker, Well R. w. Claxby V. Linc.

Rev. H. V. Pickering, Ashfield P.C. Suffolk.

Rev. H. S. Pigot, Horwich P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. H. A. Plow, Bradley R. Hants.

Rev. S. B. Plummer, Tintinhull P.C. Somerset.

Rev. R. A. Prichard, Ashley R. Wilts.

Rev. W. St. G. Sargent, Kimberley P.C. Notts.

Rev. P. H. Schoales, Arva P.C. dio. Kilmore.

Rev. C. Seymour, Lower Movic R. dio. Derry.

Rev. C. C. Sharp, Ince P.C. Cheshire.

Rev. A. C. Smith, Yatesbury R. Wilts.

Rev. T. P. Sproule, Scaldwell R. Northampt.

Rev. T. Stanton, Burbage V. Wilts.

Rev. A. H. Stogdon, Orington R. Hants.

Rev. R. H. Taylor, Halwell R. Devon.

Rev. E. Thompson, Middleton-Scriven R. Salop.

Rev. J. T. Walker, Ashdon R. Essex.

Rev. J. W. S. Watkin, Stixwold V. Lincolnsh.

Rev. E. B. Webster, Bassenthwaite P.C. Cumb.

Rev. S. K. Webster, Ingham V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. — Wilkinson, Attercliffe P.C. Yorkshire.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. G. L. Allen, Deesa, H.E.I.C.S.

Rev. S. T. Bartlett, D.C.L. to Lord Downes.

Rev. S. Beal, H.M.S. Queen.

Rev. T. W. Bennett, H.M.S. St. George.

Rev. J. V. Bull, Madras Division of the Army of Ava.

Rev. H. B. Burney, Bengal Division of the Army of Ava.

Rev. H. F. Edgell, H.M.S. Agamemnon.

Rev. F. Fisher, Mooradabad and Nainee Tal, H.E.I.C.S.

Rev. J. Gollock, St. Luke's, Cork.

Rev. C. D. Hamilton, Cawnpore, H.E.I.C.S.

Rev. E. Horton, City and County Lunatic Asylum, Worcester.

Rev. W. J. Jay, Futtehgurh, H.E.I.C.S.

Rev. H. Kirwan, Lucknow, H.E.I.C.S.

Rev. F. Lipscomb, Union, Hampstead, Middx.

Rev. G. Morison, Nusseerabad and Neemuch, H.E.I.C.S.

Rev. C. S. P. Parish, Moulmein, H.E.I.C.S.

Rev. W. H. Schwabe, Malcolm Peth, H.E.I.C.S.

Rev. E. C. Wiltshire, British C. Gottenburg.

Rev. J. Wise, the Island of Ceylon.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. J. L. Balfour, Head Master Kepier Grammar School, Houghton-le-Spring, Durham.

Rev. T. Chevallier, Sub-Warden of University College, Durham.

G. Clarke, M.A. Third Mastership, Repton School, Derbyshire.

Rev. F. J. Fairhead, Head Mastership, Guildford Grammar School, Surrey.

J. Roberts, M.A. Classical Lecturer, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

Rev. T. Williams, Vice-Principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 5. In Park place, St. James's, Lady Georgiana Codrington, a dau.—13. In the East Indies, Mrs. Arthur St. John Mildmay, a son.—14. In Upper Harley st. Lady Laura Palmer, a dau.—19. At Tawstock court, Devon, the wife of Edward Weld, esq. a dau.—At Oare house, near Marlborough, the wife of Major Pears, C.B. Madras Eng. a son.—20. In Chester terr. Regent's park, the Hon. Lady Pearson, a dau.—At Stanford rectory, Worc. the wife of the Rev. Edw. W. Ingram, a dau.—22. At Hale house, near Salisbury, Lady Adela Goff, a dau.—At Washington rectory, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. L. W. Denman, a dau.—At Asfordby, Leic. the wife of Capt. Cheslyn, a dau.—At Kirsill hall, Yorkshire, the wife of Francis Darwin, esq. a son.—27. At Woburn pl. the wife of W. P. Jolliffe, esq. barrister-at-law, a son.—At Axminster, the wife of John Haggerston, esq. of Reedsmonth, Northumb. a son and heir.—At Toulon, the wife of Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir Fred. Adam, G.C.B. a son.—29. At Longford castle, the Viscountess Folkestone, a son.

Lately. At Worthing, the wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, M.P. a son.

Dec. 1. At Hintlesham hall, Suffolk, the Hon. Mrs. Lloyd Anstruther, twin sons.—At Sledmere, the Hon. Mrs. Cholmondeley, a son.—At Lathbury house, the wife of Col. St. Quintin, a dau.—At Hawsted house, near Bury St. Edmund's, the wife of H. C. Metcalfe, esq. a dau.—2. At Spa, Belgium, Lady Elizabeth Osborn, a dau.—In Lowndes sq. Lady Fred. Kerr, a dau.—3. At Torquay, the wife of Sir Paul Hunter, Bart. a dau.—4. At Youlston park, the wife of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart. a dau.—At Eaton pl. the wife of Ralph Ludlow Lopes, esq. barrister-at-law, a son.—At Balbirnie, N.B. Lady Georgiana Balfour, a son.—At the Goldrood, near Ipswich, the wife of Capt. Lacon, R.N. a son.—8. At Summerhill, Kidderminster; the Hon. Mrs. Cloughton, a dau.—11. At Blackadder, Lady Houston Boswell, a son.—At Pentloe hall, Essex, the wife of Henry Coldham Matthew, esq. a son and heir.—At Barton Fields, near Derby, the wife of Henry Chaudos Pole, esq. a dau.—12. At Down Ampney, Lady Maria Ponsoby, a dau.—13. At Wykeham, the Viscountess Downe, a son.—14. At Bradie house, Furness, the Hon. Mrs. Grant, wife of Colonel Grant, C.B. Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, a son.—15. At Grafton st. the wife of Thomas Thistlethwayte, esq. of Southwick park, Hants, a dau.—In Gloucester sq. the wife of A. Mackinnon, esq. M.P. a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 20. At St. John's College, near Auckland, New Zealand, William Nihill, jun. Fellow of St. John's college, and eldest son of the Rev. Daniel Nihill, Rector of Fitz, Salop, to Anna, eldest dau. of — Hector, esq. late of Sydney.

July 22. At Wynborg, Cape of Good Hope, Thos. Rattray, esq. H.E.I.C.S. Bengal, youngest son of the late Charles Rattray, M.D. of Daventry, to Harriette, fourth dau. of Capt. Hare, late 21st Dragoons, and niece of W. W. Bird, esq. late Deputy-Governor of Bengal.

Sept. 20. At Nusseerabad, Lieut. James Renny Henderson, Bombay Art. to Emily-Nina, youngest dau. of Col. Dunsterville, 1st Bombay Grenadiers.

29. At Hull, Joseph Clarke, esq. of Waddington glebe, near Lincoln, to Catharine, only dau. of late Charles Arden, esq. of Douglas, Isle of Man, and granddaughter of late Dr. Arden, of Beverley.

Oct. 7. At Bath, Charles John Cheshyre, esq. eldest son of the Rev. J. P. Cheshyre, Rector of Little Easton, Essex, to Mary-Susan, second dau. of the late Langley Gace, esq. of Louth, Linc.—At Portsea, the Rev. A. N. Bredin, Rector of Taney, Dublin, eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Bredin, Royal Art. to Harriette, eldest dau. of Peter Pemell, esq. of St. Stephen's, Canterbury.—At St. John's, Paddington, Frederick C. Gausson, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Letitia-Maria, dau. of Capt. Alfred Chapman, of Upper Hyde Park street.—At Reading, Harvey-Winson, third son of Thomas Fellows, esq. of Money hill, Herts, to Harriet-Coupland, eldest dau. of Rear-Adm. James Arthur Murray, only son of the late Lord William Murray.—At Sandhurst, Berks, Harry C. D. O'Callaghan, esq. of 32d Regt. to Laura, youngest dau. of the Rev. H. Parsons, Incumbent of Sandhurst.—At Shrewsbury, the Rev. John Yardley, Vicar of the parish of St. Chad, to Catherine-Anna, dau. of W. R. Stokes, esq. of Shrewsbury.

9. At Cheltenham, the Rev. F. W. Harris, M.A. of Trin. coll. Camb. to Margaret-Elizabeth, widow of Lawrence Rawstorne, esq. of Penwortham priory, Lanc.

11. At Holbeton, Devon, Comm. Charles Spry Norman, R.N. to Fanny-Eliza-Jane, eldest dau. of Lieut. Charles W. Poynter, R.N.—At Crocombe, the Rev. J. Geldart, Curate of Shepton Mallet, to Miss Nalder, sister to F. J. Nalder, esq. solicitor.

12. At Great Chart, Kent, Louis C. H. Tonge, esq. Lieut. R.N. to Charlotte-Angusta, dau. of the Hon. George Pellew, D.D. Dean of Norwich, and Rector of Chart.—At Tottenham, the Rev. Henry Arthur Giraud, to Anna, second dau. of John Lawford, esq. of Downhills, Tottenham.—At Langley, Bucks, Chas. John Last, esq. of Windsor, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late William Nash, esq. of Langley.—At Pinhoe, the Rev. R. Hope Hooper, M.A. of Farringdon, Berks, to Anne, eldest dau. of William Petheram, esq. of Pinhoe.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. James Niven, M.A. Curate of High Harrogate, to Isabella-Douglas, dau. of the late John Samuel Barnes, esq. of St. Petersburg and Cheltenham.—At Exeter, the Rev. Robert-Gregson, eldest son of the Rev. R. Gorton, Rector of Badingham, Suffolk, to Emily-Georgina, only dau. of Robert Pinhey, esq. late of the Medical Board, Bombay.—At Bistre, Mold, the Rev. W. H. Molnoux, M.A. Senior Fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge, and Rector of Elmsett, Suffolk, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Edward Pemberton, esq. of Plas-issa, near Mold.—At Crocombe, Som. Rev. James Geldart, M.A. second son of Rev. Richard John Geldart, D.D. Rector of Little Billing, Northampton, to Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Francis Isaac Walder, esq.—At Mansfield, the Rev. G. W. Brameld, M.A. Vicar of East Markham, to Violette, only dau. of Samuel Hurt, esq. of Mansfield.

13. At St. George's Hanover sq. John Bawden Parkin, esq. R. Art. eldest son of the late Henry Parkin, esq. Inspector of Naval Hospitals and Fleets, to Elizabeth, only dau. of Isaac Brooke, esq. of Ipswich.—At Berrington, Shropshire, Martin FitzWilliam Malden, esq. son of J. Malden, esq. M.D. of Worcester, to Emily-Harriet, second dau. of John Quicke, esq. Newton St. Cyres, Devon.—At Bidston, Cheshire, and previously according to the rites of the Church of Rome, Pierre Mussabini, esq. Ottoman Consul at Liverpool, eldest son of Joseph Mussabini, esq. of London, and nephew of the Archbishop of Smyrna, to Agnes, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Bower, of Waverton, near Chester.—At Plymou, Lieut. John Cartwright, R.N. to Helena-Au-

gusta, dau. of Capt. Beveroudt, late of 58th Regiment.

14. At Paddington, Richard Owen *Armstrong*, esq. youngest son of the late Owen Armstrong, esq. of Dublin, to Hannah, eldest dau. of the late J. H. Davidson, esq. M.D. of Edinburgh.—At St. Pancras New Church, John *Guy*, esq. of The Cedars, Hampton Wick, to Sarah, only dau. of William Henry Vernon, esq. and granddau. of the late Thomas Edward Sherwood, esq. of Mecklenburgh sq.—At Michelmersh, the Rev. Chas. Beresford *Turner*, Curate of Marchwood, to Mary-Matilda, youngest dau. of the Rev. James Davies, of Braishfield house, Romsey.—At St. Mary's Lambeth, Alfred *Austin*, esq. of Her Majesty's Ordnance, Pall Mall, to Helen-Elizabeth Willsher, eldest dau. of George Harrison Rogers-Harrison, esq. F.S.A. Windsor Herald.—At Wokingham, Berks, Frederick M. *Selwyn*, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late James Hayward, esq.—At Lough Crew, co. Meath, Capt. Richard Blackwood *Price*, R.A. son of James Price, esq. of Saintfield house, co. Down, to Anne-Maria, younger dau. of the late Col. T. F. Wade, C.B. of Ravenscroft, Cheshire.—At Youlgreave, J. G. *Crompton*, esq. of Chesterfield, to Millicent-Ursula-Mary, dau. of the late Henry Smedley, esq.

17. At York, the Rev. H. M. *Scott*, Vicar of Ockbrook, Derb. to Mary, only surviving dau. of the Rev. S. Hey, late Vicar of the same place.

18. At Paris, Thomas *Norton*, esq. sometime Chief Justice of Newfoundland, to Augusta-Sophia, widow of James Hill Albany, of St. George's place, Hyde park corner.—At Charlton, near Dover, C. W. *Maude*, esq. late H.E.I.C.S. to Emily, dau. of the late Samuel Brooke, esq. of Finchley.—At Benenden, Kent, the Rev. William *Thornton*, M.A. to Susanna-Catherine, youngest dau. of the Rev. Daniel Boys, Vicar of Benenden.

19. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, O. W. *Hawtrej Hamilton*, esq. of James street, St. James's pk. to Dorothea-Laura, fourth dau. of the late Henry St. George Tucker, esq. of Portland pl.—At Clannaborough, Maj. Geo. *Malcolm*, Bombay Army, to Wilhelmina-Charlotte, youngest dau. of the Rev. H. A. Hughes.—At Long Ditton, the Rev. J. P. *Tomlinson*, second surviving son of the late Vice-Adm. Tomlinson, to Emily-Agnes, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Taylor, esq. and the Lady Lucy Taylor.—At Horstead, the Rev. Randall *Burroughes*, son of H. N. Burroughes, esq. M.P. to the Hon. Emily Harbord, dau. of the late Lord Suffield.—At St. Stephen's, near St. Alban's, Edward Hugessen Knatchbull *Hugessen*, esq. eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. to Anna-Maria-Elizabeth, younger dau. of the Rev. Marcus Southwell.—At St. George's Hanover square, Edward *Ritherdon*, esq. to Isabella-Mary, dau. of George Oates, esq. of Charleston, South Carolina.—At Downe, Kent, Thomas *Denne*, esq. to Mary-Anne, dau. of the late John Laidlaw, esq. of Dominica.

20. At Weston-under-Lizard, Staff. Robert *Clive*, esq. M.P. eldest son of the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P. to Lady Mary Bridgeman, youngest dau. of the Earl of Bradford.—At Baywater, Peregrine Taylor *Bingley*, esq. second son of the late T. B. Bingley, esq. Bengal Horse Art. to Caroline-Haughton, dau. of the late John Haughton James, esq. of Jamaica, and widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Clarke, Gren. Guards.—At Beeston, Notts, the Rev. Octavius *Claydon*, Curate of Bredwardine, Herefordsh. son of Charles Claydon, esq. of Cambridge, to Eleanor-Markham, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. B. Williams, Vicar of Llantrissant, Glam.

21. At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. William Gilson *Humphry*, Vicar of Northolt, Middlesex, to Caroline-Maria, only dau. of the late Geo. D'Oyly, D.D.—At Fyfield, Hants, Edward John *Alderman*, esq. of Kintbury, to Catharine, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Elliot, late Rector of Simonburn, Northumb.—At Troston, Francis-Charles-Freeman, second son of Jonas *Malden*, M.D. Worcester, to Harriet-Lucas, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Morse, Troston hall, Suffolk.—At Carisbrooke, I.W. Henry Dermot *Daly*, esq. Bombay Fusiliers, son of Lieut.-Col. Daly, of Daly's Grove, Ireland, to Susan-Elizabeth-ElLEN, only child of the late Edw. Kirkpatrick, esq. of Southampton.—At Peel, Lanc. James-Allen, eldest son of Richd. *Rowson*, esq. of Grappenhall, Chesh. to Sophia-Aston, youngest dau. of the Rev. George Whitlock, incumbent of Walkden.

22. In Bath, the Rev. C. C. *Wilson*, M.A. second son of the Rev. W. Carus Wilson, of Casterton hall, Westmoreland, to Mary-Jervis, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. P. Maud, of Swainswick, Som.—At Hampstead, William Ashton *Shepherd*, H.E.I.C.S. son of Rev. W. Shepherd, B.D. Rector of Margaret Roding, Essex, to Sarah, eldest dau. of Anthony Highmore, esq. of Hampstead.—At Castlereagh, Roscommon, the Rev. Arthur *Hyde*, jun. Vicar of Kilmactranny, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. John O. Oldfield, Rector of Castlereagh.

23. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, T. W. *Waldy*, esq. of Eggescliffe, co. Durham, to Fanny-Louisa, eldest dau. of Felix Bean, esq. of Prinstead, Sussex.

24. At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Frederick Ulrick, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir James *Graham*, Bart. of Netherby, to the Lady Hermione St. Maur, eldest dau. of Lord Seymour.—At St. Peter's Ilmlico, Edward *Dumergue*, esq. late Capt. Madras Army, son of the late Charles Dumergue, esq. of York pl. to Elizabeth-Anne, dau. of John Perry, esq. of Eaton square.—At Lanercroft abbey, the Rev. Thos. *Colbeck*, of Nether Denton rectory, to Sarah, youngest dau. of George Shadforth, esq. of Gillsland.—At Surbiton, the Rev. Michael Seymour *Edgell*, third son of the Rev. E. Edgell, of Frome, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late John Eastwood, esq.—At Bolton-le-Moors, the Rev. Richard *Sedgwick*, B.A. incumbent of St. Martin's-at-Oak, Norwich, to Mary-Jane, second dau. of John Woodhouse, esq.—At Walton West, Pemb. the Rev. Edward *Burnard Squire*, Vicar of Swansea, to Letitia-Surman, dau. of the late Thos. Bowen, esq. of Johnston hall, Pembrokeshire.—At Bassaleg, Monm. Robert-Gully, eldest son of Robert *Cullum*, esq. Comptroller of H.M. Customs, Dover, to Catherine-Margaret, seventh dau. of Lieut. William Phillips, R.N.—At Brighton, the Rev. Wm. Chetwynd *Stapilton*, Rector of Malden, and Chessington, Surrey, to Elizabeth-Biscoe, youngest dau. of the Rev. Robert Tritton, Rector of Morden.—At Kilkenny, the Rev. Thomas William *Garde*, Residentiary Preacher of the Cathedral of Cloyne, to Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Richd. Colles, River View.

25. At Chilham, William Augustus *Munn*, esq. of Throley house, Kent, to Marianne, eldest dau. of James Beckford Wildman, esq. of Chilham castle; and at the same time, the Rev. Walter *Hamilton*, Curate of Breunchley, Kent, and third son of Andrew Hamilton, esq. of Streatham common, Surrey, to Ellen, third dau. of Mr. Wildman.—At Bredfield, Suffolk, George *Spackman*, esq. of Bradford, Wilts, to Sophia, dau. of the Rev. G. Crabbe.—At Childwall, the Rev. William G. *Wilson*, M.A. Rector of Fornsett, Norfolk, to Maria, dau. of Samuel Holme, esq. of Holmestead, Liverpool.

28. At Marham, Capt. the Hon. P. Olyphant Murray, brother to Lord Elibank, to Harriett-Phillips, youngest dau. of James Collom, esq. of Hells Bridge villa, near Stratton, Cornwall. — At Tunbridge Wells, William Henry Bennett, esq. of 30th Regt. son of George Bennett, esq. Q.C. of Sodylt hall, Shropshire, to Fanny, youngest dau. of William Keating, esq. barrister-at-law. — At Clifton, the Rev. Andrew B. Pain, incumbent of Bury, co. Huntingdon, to Frances-Mary, second dau. of E. C. Court, esq. of Cotham, and granddau. of the late Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, F.S.A. — At Egham, Surrey, George, third son of the late Randolph Horne, esq. to Ellen, only dau. of Major Timbrell, C.B. late of Bengal Art. — At Brompton, James Hill Albouy, Capt. R. North British Fusiliers, to Eliza-Jessie, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Cowell, incumbent of Todmorden, Yorksh. — At St. Marylebone, C. C. Rolleston, esq. Lieut. 84th Regt. son of the Rev. John Rolleston, Vicar of Burton Joyce, Notts, to Anna-Elizabeth, relict of F. L. Dick, esq. and dau. of the late C. E. Layard, esq. Ceylon Civil Service. — At Everton, the Rev. C. A. Swainson, M.A. Fellow of Christ's coll. Cambridge, son of A. Swainson, esq. Liverpool, to Elizabeth, dau. of Charles Inman, esq. Everton. — At Framfield, Sussex, the Right Rev. Owen Emeric Vidal, Bishop of Sierra Leone, to Anne-Adelaide, fourth dau. of the Rev. H. Hoare, Vicar of Framfield. — At Aldenham, Herts, the Rev. John Hughes, Vicar of Penally, Pemb. to Frances-Jane, third surviving dau. of the late Samuel Fox, esq. — At St. Pancras, Dr. J. Russell Reynolds, of Leeds, to Margareta-Susannah, only dau. of the Rev. Robert Ainslie, of Mornington road, Regent's park. — At Childwall, Lanc. Lieut.-Col. Jones, commanding the Carbineers, to Harriett-Elizabeth, second dau. of Joseph N. Walker, esq. of Calderstones, near Liverpool.

30. At Jersey, William Lovelace Dumaresq, esq. R. Art. to Selina-Maria, eldest dau. of Capt. Childers, and widow of Major Oakes Moore, of the 44th Regt. — At Welton, John Ramskay, esq. of Naworth, Cumberland, to Cecilia-Clementina, second dau. of Richard Lacy, esq. formerly of Clayton hall, near Ripon, and niece to Thos. Thompison, esq. Town Clerk of Hull. — At St. Marylebone, Thomas Dunn, esq. of York gate, Regent's park, to Louisa, younger dau. of the Rev. J. L. Turner, Chaplain of Aske's hospital, and Lecturer at St. Giles's Cripplegate.

Nov. 2. At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. the Rev. Charles Brian Leigh, Rector of Goldhanger and Little Totham, Essex, to Olympia, eldest dau. of the late Richard Hanbury, esq.

3. At Hertford, George Schuyler Cardew, esq. M.D. Bengal Army, to Mary-Anne-Sophia, eldest dau. of Philip Longmore, esq. of Hertford castle. — At Weston, near Bath, Capt. A. M. Hawkins, R.N. to Mary-Hicks, second dau. of the late Col. Spicer, R.A. — At St. James's Piccadilly, James Harrington Trevelyan, esq. Major 60th Rifles, to Helena, youngest dau. of Raleigh Trevelyan, esq. of Nether Witton, Northumberland. — At Woolwich, Capt. G. Anderson, 15th Bengal N. Inf. to Annette-Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Robert Uniacke, esq. and Lady Mildred Uniacke, of Woodhouse, co. Waterford. — At Lea, Queen's Co. the Rev. Abraham Goff, Rector of Duncormack, Wexford, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late John Ridgeway, esq. of Ballydermott house, King's County.

4. At Malvern, N. E. B. Kinderley, esq. 5th Madras N. Inf. to Annie, eldest dau. of Geo. Robinson, esq. of Mansfield Woodhouse, and granddau. of D'Ewes Coke, esq. of Brookhill, Derby. — At the Whim house, Peebleshire, James Augustus Erskine, esq. Assistant Commissary-Gen. second surviving son of the

late Hon. Henry David Erskine, of Mar, to Elizabeth-Bogue, dau. of George Brodie, esq. Advocate, Historiographer Royal for Scotland. — At St. John's Paddington, Alfred Daniel Chapman, esq. eldest son of Capt. Alfred Chapman, of Upper Hyde Park street, to Madeline-Emily, only dau. of Robert Hanbury, esq. of Poles, Herts. — At Milverton, Warw. the Rev. Robert Martyn Ashe, eldest and only surviving son of the Rev. Robert Ashe, of Langley house, Wilts, to Letitia, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Daly, formerly of 53d Regt. — At St. James's Piccadilly, John Sambrook Crawley, esq. eldest son of Sam. Crawley, esq. of Stockwood, Beds, to Sarah-Bridget, second dau. of the late F. O. Wells, esq. of the Bengal Civil Serv. — At Boughton-Monchelsea, Mr. John Russell Freeman, third son of William Freeman, esq. Millbank st. to Lucretia, younger dau. of John Selby, esq. — At Churchill, Edinburgh, William Wood, esq. Accountant, to Margaret-Parker, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D. LLD. — At Kirbymoorside, John Tinsley, esq. of Warrington, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Richard Chapman, esq. M.D. of Kirbymoorside.

6. At St. Peter's upon Cornhill, Robert William Newman, esq. barrister-at-law, to Paulina-Sophia, only dau. of the late Rev. Robert Watts, Rector of St. Benet's, Gracechurch. — At Dublin, the Rev. Thomas Atkinson, Rector of Doon, Limerick, to Elizabeth, dau. of the Ven. Henry Irwin, Archd. of Emly.

9. At Finedon, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Henry Ellison, Rector of Melsonby, Yorkshire, to Julia-Esther, third surviving dau. of the late Rev. S. W. Paul, Vicar of Finedon. — At St. Mark's, St. John's Wood, Nicholas, third son of the late Dr. Nugent, of Antigua, to Jane-Ellen, fifth surviving dau. of the late Rev. Henry Taylor, Rector of Stoke, near Grantham. — At Aston-on-Trent, Derby, Lionel Skipwith, esq. sixth son of the late Sir Gray Skipwith, Bart. to Nanette, fourth dau. of the late Thos. Walker, esq. of Ravenfield park, Yorkshire. — At Felton, Northumberland, Henry Ames, esq. to Elizabeth, only dau. of Major Hodgson Cadogan, of Brenkburne priory. — At Chertton Bishop, John R. R. Godfrey, esq. eldest son of Major Godfrey, H.E.I.C.S. of Exeter, to Jane-Mary-Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Hill, C.B. of the 23d Fusiliers. — At Southampton, Alfred Norman, esq. of London, to Fanny, third dau. of the late Comm. William Boxer, R.N. of Dover, Kent. — At Bilton, near Rugby, the Rev. Hugh Edward Heaton, M.A. Incumbent of Llangedwin, to Catherine-Maria, eldest dau. of the late J. Craven, esq. — 10. At St. George's Hanover sq. the Hon. Robert Neville Lawley, Capt. 2nd Life Guards, second son of the late Lord Wenlock, to Georgiana-Emily, youngest dau. of the late General Lord R. Edward H. Somerset, G.C.B. — At St. George's Hanover sq. James Nelson, esq. of Charles street, St. James's sq. to Julia-Satara, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Briggs, F.R.S. of Lindfield, Sussex. — Alexander, son of Alexander Dennistoun, esq. of Golf hill, near Glasgow, to Georgiana-Helena, youngest dau. of the late Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart.

10. At Liverpool, Capt. Charles Trigrance Franklin, R. Art. youngest son of the late Sir William Franklin, K.C.H. to Lucy, only dau. of Francis Haywood, esq. of Liverpool.

11. At St. Mary's Marylebone, Joseph Sidney Tharp, esq. of Chippenharn park, Camb. to Laura, sister to the Right Hon. Sir John Trollope, Bart. — At Christ Church, St. Pancras, the Rev. Thomas P. Sproule, Rector of Scaldwell, Northampton, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Nath. Cotton, Rector of Thornby. — At Folkestone, William Henry Farley, esq. to Sarah, youngest dau. of Stephen Plummer, esq. of Canterbury.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Nov. 9. At Naples, after a short illness, aged 61, the Right Hon. John Talbot, sixteenth Earl of Shrewsbury (1442), Earl of Wexford and Waterford, and hereditary High Steward of that kingdom, F.S.A.

This representative of a long ennobled race was the only son of the first marriage of John Joseph Talbot, esq. brother to the fifteenth Earl, with Catharine, daughter of Thomas Clifton, esq. of Lytham hall, Lancashire. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his uncle April 6, 1827.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal thus speaks of his death:—"This sad news will, we are sure, be received with unaffected sorrow by the Catholics of the entire empire. The deceased earl had many excellent qualities, among the brightest of which was the generous and munificent benevolence which he manifested on every occasion where the cause of religion or of humanity could be served. The poor and the Church have lost in him one of their best of earthly friends; and to the Catholic Church in England his loss may indeed be said to be irreparable. His few political faults are now effaced from memory, while the recollection of the many kind and amiable traits of his character will long and fondly be cherished. His literary ability and attainments, so often exerted in the cause of Catholicity, also merit for him a high rank among the laymen who have deserved well of religion."

He was the author of a pamphlet on "The Pacification of Ireland."

His lordship married June 27, 1814, Maria, eldest daughter of the late William Talbot, esq. of Castle Talbot, co. Wexford, and niece to the first Earl of Mountnorris; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue one son, who died an infant in 1817, and two daughters: 1. Lady Mary Alethea Beatrix, who married in 1839 Filippo-Andrea Prince Doria-Pamfilandi, and was raised to the rank of Princess by the King of Bavaria; she has a son and a daughter; and 2. Lady Gwendaline - Catharine, married in 1835 to Marcantonio Aldobrandini, Prince Borghese, and died at Rome on the 27th Oct. 1840, leaving three sons, who all died in a few weeks after her.

The Earl's last surviving brother died in 1841, and his nephew and heir-presumptive in 1846, at the age of sixteen.

The next heir male is a young man, who will come of age in 1854, Bertram-Arthur (now Earl of Shrewsbury), only son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Charles Thomas

Talbot, great-grandson of Gilbert, fourth son of the tenth Earl. His mother (who is remarried to Captain Washington Hibbert, of Bilton Grange, Warwickshire,) is a daughter of the late Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, Bart. We are not aware that there is now any male heir to the Earldom nearer than the Earl Talbot, who is descended from a younger son of the second Earl of Shrewsbury.

The late Earl had been sojourning on the continent during the last two years, and was recently at Palermo. At the beginning of November he was suddenly seized with an affection of the brain, caused by exposure to the intense heat of the place, and his removal to Rome was advised by his medical attendants. After resting for a day, his lordship and suite set out for that city, and reached Naples, where he was taken suddenly ill of fever, and soon after expired.

On Monday the 29th of November, the funeral rites for the late Earl were commenced in the new Cathedral of St. George, Southwark, whither his remains were conveyed the previous evening from the continent. The building was festooned with black cloth, and in the centre was a splendid catafalque, on which rested the coffin, surmounted by a canopy, over which rose a massive cross surrounded by heavy wax candles. Near the catafalque, round which were grouped the clergy in their robes, sat the Earl of Arundel, his countess, and their children; the members of the late Earl's family, several others of the Roman Catholic nobility, and the deceased's domestics. At 11 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Doyle commenced high mass, assisted by a deacon, archdeacon, and master of the ceremonies. A full and powerful choir performed Mozart's Requiem. After the mass and the blessing of the coffin, Bishop Grant delivered a funeral oration, highly laudatory of the deceased and his attachment to the Roman Catholic creed.

On the 30th Nov. the body was removed to Alton Towers, and placed in the Talbot Gallery, where an altar had been erected, and here were completed the requiem masses of thirty days, which had been commenced by his Lordship's chaplains, the Rev. Dr. Winter and the Rev. W. Gubbins, when the intelligence of the Earl's death was received. When the arrangements for the funeral had been completed in the chapel of St. Peter, the body was then placed on a bier beneath a magnificent catafalque (a view of this solemnity was published in the Illustrated Lon-

don News of the 25th Dec.) On the morning of the 14th Dec. two altars were erected in the chapel: masses were commenced at six, and were carried on without interruption till eleven o'clock, when the grand high mass commenced. The Bishop of Birmingham was the celebrant, with the Vicar-General as deacon, and the Vice-President of Oscott as sub-deacon. There were also present the Bishops of Northampton, Shrewsbury, and Clifton, and many other distinguished clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church. The Cistercian, Benedictine, Dominican, and Passionist orders were represented by members of each, dressed in their peculiar habits, and there were at least 150 secular priest present. Dr. Weedal preached an eloquent sermon in eulogy of the deceased. After the rites were concluded the body was conveyed to the little chapel of St. John, overhanging the River Churnet, and there deposited in a vault beneath the sanctuary.

The Earl of Shrewsbury's will has been proved, and the personal property sworn under 100,000*l.* His lordship has directed that out of this amount there shall be paid 500*l.* to the Rev. Thomas Doyle, 500*l.* to the Rev. Daniel Rock, 150*l.* to the Rev. Dr. Winter, and there are some other legacies to his sister and to servants. He then directs his estates at Alton, Farley, and elsewhere to be converted into money, the whole of the proceeds, together with the residue of his personal property, to be given to Mr. Ambrose Lisle Philipps, of Gracedieu Manor, Leicestershire, and Mr. C. Scott Murray, of Danesfield, Buckinghamshire, both of whom, it will be remembered, seceded from the Church of England some time since, and joined the communion of the Church of Rome. By the Mortmain Act no sum exceeding 500*l.* can be left for religious purposes, and it is, therefore, generally believed that although this large amount of property has been left unconditionally to Mr. Philipps and Mr. Murray, there is a tacit understanding that it is hereafter to be applied to the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that in a will made some time ago, the whole of his lordship's property was left to Dr. Walsh, and, in the event of his decease, to Cardinal Wiseman; but this was revoked by a codicil in favour of Messrs. Philipps and Murray, who are to divide the property equally between them.

THE COUNTESS OF LOVELACE.

Nor. 27. In Great Cumberland Place, in her 37th year, the Right Hon. Augusta Ada Countess of Lovelace.

The Countess of Lovelace was the "sole GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXIX.

daughter of the house and heart" of the poet Byron. Her mother Anna-Isabella, only daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke Noel, Bart. and coheir to the barony of Wentworth, is still living. The married life of Lord Byron—or rather the period during which Lord and Lady Byron lived together—was a year and some few days. They were married on the 2d Jan. 1815; on the 10th of December in the same year their only child was born; and in January 1816 the husband and wife separated for ever. Lady Byron removed into Leicestershire, and when Ada was last seen by her father she was only a month old. The name of Ada was picked out from the early ancestry of her father. "If you turn over the pages of the Huntingdon Peerage Case you will learn how common was the name of Ada under the Plantagenets. I found it in my own pedigree in the reigns of John and Henry."—Letter of Byron from Ravenna, 8th Oct. 1820.

The third book of Childe Harold, written in 1816, is dedicated as it were to a father's love: it begins and concludes with lines addressed to his daughter. Of the prophecy those lines contain nearly all was fulfilled. Ada Byron never looked consciously into the face of her father. Whatever wholesome and ennobling joys his wayward "nature" might have found in watching the growth of his young daughter's mind, it was *not* reserved for the poet ever to know.

There are frequent allusions to his daughter in Byron's correspondence. At one time he asks for her miniature, at another acknowledges a lock of her hair, "which is soft and pretty, and nearly as dark as mine was at twelve." This was at twelve. At her father's death in 1824 Ada was little more than eight years old. She had small resemblance to her father. No one, we are told, would have recognised the Byron features—the finely chiselled chin or the expressive lips or eyes of the poet—in the daughter. Yet at times the Byron blood was visible in her look; and those who saw her on her marriage with the Earl of Lovelace (then Lord King) in 1835, fancied they saw more traces of the poet's countenance in the bride than they remembered there at any other time. But dissimilarity of looks was not the only dissimilarity between Byron and his daughter. Lady Lovelace cared little about poetry. Like her father's Donna Inez in Don Juan,

Her favourite science was the mathematical.

Mr. Babbage is said to have conducted her studies at one time; and Lady Lovelace is known to have translated from Italian into English a very elaborate De-

fence of the celebrated Calculating Machine of her mathematical friend.

"With an understanding thoroughly masculine in solidity, grasp, and firmness, Lady Lovelace had all the delicacies of the most refined female character. Her manners, her tastes, her accomplishments, in many of which, music especially, she was a proficient, were feminine in the nicest sense of the word, and the superficial observer would never have divined the strength and the knowledge that lay hidden under the womanly graces. Proportionate to her distaste for the frivolous and commonplace was her enjoyment of true intellectual society, and eagerly she sought the acquaintance of all who were distinguished in science, art, and literature." (*Examiner*.)

Her body has been laid by the side of her father's coffin in the vault of Hucknall Torcard church near Newstead Abbey. The funeral was attended by the Earl, by Lord Byron, Dr. Lushington, Sir George Crawford, Mr. R. Noel, the Hon. Locke King, and Colonel Wildman.

Lady Lovelace has left issue two sons and one daughter. It is remarkable that she has died at the same age as her father, and it is said she had some presentiment that such would be the case. She suffered from a lingering illness of more than twelve months' duration.

A juvenile portrait of Ada is included in Murray's Illustrations of Byron; and her appearance in later years has been happily caught by Mr. Henry Phillips.

DOWAGER LADY HOGHTON.

Dec. 2. At Astley Hall, near Chorley, in Lancashire, Susanna, relict of Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, Bart.

She was the only daughter of Richard Brooke, of Astley, esq. and was born on the 4th of May, 1762, and had consequently attained the patriarchal age of 90 years. She succeeded to the Astley and Charnock estates on the death of her only brother, Peter Brooke, esq. whose great-grandfather, Richard Brooke, second son of Sir Peter Brooke of Mere, co. Chester, Knt. married Margaret, sole heiress of Robert Charnock, of Charnock and Astley, in the county of Lancaster. She married, October 16, 1787, Thomas Townley Parker, of Cuerden Hall and of Royle, both in the county of Lancaster; and by this gentleman, who died in November, 1793, whilst he was high sheriff of the county, she had issue one son, Robert Townley Parker, esq. M.P. for the borough of Preston, and two daughters—Susan, who married 1 July, 1811, Francis Richard Price, of Bryn-y-pys, co. Flint, esq. and died in 1813; and Anne, who married 4 May, 1811, John

Baakervyle Glegg, of Withington and Gayton Hall, in the co. of Chester, sheriff of the county in 1814. Her ladyship married, secondly, in August 1797, Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Bart. M.P. of Hoghton Tower and Walton Hall, and became his widow in 1835. By her second marriage she had two children—the present Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, Bart. and a daughter, Fanny-Elizabeth, unmarried.

During the lifetime of Sir Henry, Astley Hall was the occasional residence of the Baronet and his lady, but since his death his relict has resided altogether upon her patrimonial estate. Not only by her immediate relatives and friends, by her numerous tenants and dependants, but in the town of Chorley generally, her death will be long lamented, and the poor of that place will feel that they have lost their ever liberal and unwearied benefactor. Her charities were many and widely diffused, and one of her last acts was a gift of one thousand pounds, in addition to former liberal donations, to the Manchester Diocesan Church Building Society. Of her it may be truly said that "the hoary head is a crown of glory, being found in the way of righteousness." By her ladyship's decease Astley Hall and the extensive estates appurtenant become, under her marriage settlement, the property of her son Mr. Parker, M.P.; whilst a large personal estate devolves upon her son Sir H. B. Hoghton.

SIR JOHN L. LORAINÉ, BART.

July 11. At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 67, Sir John Lambton Loraine, the tenth Bart. of Kirkbarle, Northumberland (1664.)

This is the fifth Baronet of his family who has died within the last four years. On former occasions we have given notices of his predecessors, and particularly of his brother and immediate predecessor, in our Magazine for April, 1851.

Sir John was the third son of Sir William, the fourth Baronet, by Hannah, eldest surviving daughter of Sir Lancelot Algood, of Nunwick, co. Northumberland, Knt. He was formerly Postmaster of Newcastle; and he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother, Sir William, on the 15th March, 1851.

He married Caroline, daughter of the Rev. Frederick Ekins, Rector of Morpeth; and by that lady, who is deceased, he had issue three sons and three daughters: 1. Janetta-Hannah; 2. Isabella-Jane; 3. Sir Lambton Loraine, who has succeeded to the title, and is now in his 14th year, and a midshipman in the Royal Navy; 4. Clara-Frederika; 5. William Charles; 6. Frederick-Blackeney; and 7. Arthur, who died in 1847, in his third year.

SIR WM. EARLE WELBY, BART.

Nov. 3. At Denton Hall, Lincolnshire, aged 83, Sir William Earle Welby, the second Baronet, of that place (1801), a Deputy Lieutenant of the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham.

He was born at Eperstone, in Nottinghamshire, on the 14th Nov. 1769; and was the eldest son of Sir William Earle, the first Baronet, M.P. for Grantham, by his first wife, Penelope, third daughter of Sir John Glynn, Bart.

At the general election of 1812, his father retired from the representation of Grantham, and Mr. Welby was elected in his place, without opposition. He succeeded to the baronetcy on his father's death, Nov. 6, 1815. In 1818 there was a contest for Grantham, but Sir William was placed at the head of the poll, which terminated as follows:—

Sir Wm. Earle Welby, Bart.	545
Hon. Edward Cust . . .	516
Hugh Manners, esq. . . .	301
James Hughes, esq. . . .	14

Sir William Welby declined the election of 1820; but in 1830 his son (the present Baronet) defeated the Hon. F. J. Tollemache, and has ever since retained the seat.

Sir William Welby served the office of High Sheriff of the county of Lincoln in 1823. He was generally esteemed as a good landlord, an indulgent master, a kind friend, and a generous benefactor. His funeral at Denton, on the 11th Nov. was attended by the male branches of his family, by Sir M. J. Cholmeley, Bart. and Mr. H. Cholmeley, the Hon. and Rev. R. Cust, the Rev. W. Potchett, Vicar of Grantham, the Mayor and Town Council of that town, and 140 tenants, &c. The service was performed by the Rev. G. Potchett, Rector of Denton, who preached a funeral sermon on the following Sunday.

He married, on the 30th of August, 1792, Wilhelmina, daughter and heir of William Spry, esq. Governor of Barbados; and by that lady, who died on the 4th Feb. 1847, he had issue one son and seven daughters: 1. Wilhelmina, married in 1825 to the Rev. Frederick Browning, Prebendary of Salisbury; 2. Penelope, married in 1825 to Clinton Fynes James Clinton, esq. barrister-at-law, and died his widow in 1834; 3. Catharine, married to the Rev. Thomas Welby Northmore, Vicar of Winterton, co. Lincoln, who died in 1829; 4. Jane, who died unmarried in 1832; 5. Caroline, who died Nov. 20, 1847; 6. Elizabeth, married in 1829 to Northmore Thomas James Ireland, esq.; 7. Sir Glynn Earle Welby, who has succeeded to the title; and 8. Augusta.

The present Baronet was born in 1806, and married in 1828 Frances, second daughter of the late Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart. by whom he has issue.

SIR JOSIAH JOHN GUEST, BART. M.P.

Nov. 26. At Dowlais House, Glamorganshire, aged 67, Sir Josiah John Guest, Bart. M.P. for Merthyr Tydvil, and a Deputy Lieutenant of the county.

Sir John Guest was born at Dowlais on the 2d Feb. 1785. Like the Arkwrights and the Peels, by his own skill and industry, he raised to the greatest prosperity a most important branch of British trade, and accumulated a colossal fortune. His grandfather, Mr. John Guest, the son of a small freeholder at Broseley, in Shropshire, accompanied in the middle of last century to South Wales a well-known cannon-founder named Wilkinson, and the first furnace was raised, under their joint superintendence, at Dowlais. The works were sold at his death to a firm, of which his son, Mr. Thomas Guest, the father of the late baronet, was the manager. In 1806 they only produced yearly about 5,000 tons of iron, and were, on the death of the proprietors, in considerable pecuniary embarrassment. Mr. Thomas Guest died in 1807. The entire management then devolved upon Sir J. J. Guest, who, by his extraordinary capacity for business, his mechanical ingenuity (to which many of the most important improvements in the working of iron are to be attributed), and by a judgment in mercantile transactions rarely equalled, not only cleared the firm from debt, but raised the produce of the mines in a few years to no less than 68,000 tons. In 1849 the entire property in the Dowlais works became vested in him.

Mr. Guest was first returned to Parliament at the general election of 1826 for the borough of Honiton, after a contest which terminated as follows: J. J. Guest, esq. 331; H. B. Lott, esq. 218; R. Sneyd, esq. 195. He was rechosen in 1830 with Mr. Lott; but in 1831 he lost his seat in consequence of the liberality of his opinions, and the agitation respecting the Reform Bill; the poll being, for Sir George Warrender 319, H. B. Lott, esq. 283, J. J. Guest, esq. 259. The most tremendous excitement ever known in Merthyr is said to have taken place at the time of the sympathetic reception given to the defeated candidate.

To the first reformed Parliament he went as the member for the newly created boroughs of Merthyr, Aberdare, and Vaynor; and from that time he has kept his

seat, though the representation has been twice contested, first by Mr. Meyrick in 1835, and again by Mr. Bruce Pryce in 1837. Before the Merthyr borough election of 1837 Mr. Guest, on the retirement of Mr. Dillwyn, contested the representation of the county, in alliance with Mr. Talbot, and in opposition to Lord Adare, the present respected Earl of Duuraven. The attempt was unsuccessful, the numbers polled being—for Lord Adare, 2,009; Talbot, 1,794; Guest, 1,590. A few days after Mr. Guest was re-elected for Merthyr.

He was created a Baronet by patent dated 1838.

Of late years Sir John Guest has been chiefly residing at Canford Manor, in Dorsetshire, which estate he purchased some years ago, and which has recently been adorned with many very fine Ninevite sculptures—Mr. Layard being nearly related to Lady Charlotte Guest.

On the occasion of renewing the Dowlais lease, Sir John Guest stated that for his own part he would willingly have relinquished the management of so large a concern in his declining years; but his regard for the large population which he had drawn around him did not permit him to divest himself of his responsibilities. The successful termination of that negotiation was productive of the liveliest satisfaction; and when Sir John and Lady Charlotte Guest next visited this district, in July 1848, the people of Merthyr joined those of Dowlais in giving them a welcome reception.

At the last election, being unable from ill health to visit his constituents, he received from them a most touching address, no less honourable to the good feelings of the Welsh than to his own character, requesting him to accept the trust again without a personal canvass.

Sir John Guest was a man of great mental capacities, a good mathematician, and a thorough man of business, not without a taste for the refinements of literature. The creation of Dowlais, and its material prosperity, was not his only merit; for he differed from his compeers in being a man of generous instincts and of enlarged sympathies. His care for his workmen did not end with the payment of their daily earnings. He took a comprehensive view of his social duties; he recognised in precept as well as in practice the principle that property has its duties as well as its rights; and he extended his care beyond the present generation into the next—beyond the race of men that now is to their descendants destined to replace them in the lapse of time. It is a great thing to be the supporter of twelve thousand men; but it is a greater, nobler, and holier thing

to be their guide, philosopher, and friend. He ever showed the warm interest he felt in the cause of education. The Dowlais Schools are very highly spoken of for their efficiency, and the building of new and spacious schoolrooms has been for some time, and is now, in contemplation. As a politician he began his career as an ultra-Liberal, but concluded his career as a Whig and a general supporter of Lord John Russell. While health permitted, he was not inattentive to his political duties. He was not much given to oratory, but served frequently upon important committees, and generally voted upon the great questions of the day.

He married first, in 1817, Maria-Elizabeth, daughter of William Ranken, esq. She died without issue in Jan. 1818; and Mr. Guest remained a widower until 1833, when he married Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Bertie, only sister to the present Earl of Lindsey. Her ladyship, who is well known as a patroness of Welsh literature, and editor of the *Mabinogion*, is the mother of ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom the eldest, Ivor Bertie (so named from the chivalric Ivor Bach), succeeds to the title, being now in the 18th year of his age.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR H. F. BOUVERIE, K.C.B.

Nov. 14. At Woolbeding House, near Midhurst, Sussex, aged 69, Lieut.-General Sir Henry Frederick Bouverie, K.C.B. and G.C.M.G. Colonel of the 97th Foot.

He was born on the 11th July, 1783, and was younger brother to the present Edward Bouverie, esq. of Delapré Abbey, near Northampton, being the third son of the Hon. Edward Bouverie (brother to the first Earl of Radnor), by Henrietta, only daughter of Sir Edw. Fawkener, K.B.

He was appointed Ensign in the 2d Foot guards, Oct. 23, 1799, Lieutenant and Captain, Nov. 19, 1800, Captain and Lieut.-Colonel, June 28, 1810. He served in Egypt during the campaign of 1801, for which he received a medal. In 1807 he was Aide-de-camp to Earl Rosslyn at the siege of Copenhagen, and in 1809 on the staff of North Britain. He subsequently served in the Peninsular war. At the passage of the Douro and at Talavera he acted as an Aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, and likewise as Military Secretary.

In 1836 he was appointed Governor of Malta, by patent dated October 1; and he retained that appointment until the summer of 1843.

He was advanced to the rank of Colonel in 1814, to that of Major-General 1825, to Lieut.-General in 1838; appointed to the command of the 1st West Indian regiment

in 1842, and transferred to the 97th Foot in Nov. 1843. He received a cross and one clasp for his services as Assistant Adjutant-general at Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nive, and Orthes. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath at the enlargement of the order in Jan. 1815, and a Grand Cross of the order of St. Michael and St. George in 1836.

He married, July 8, 1826, Julia-Fanny, daughter of the late Lewis Montolieu, esq. and widow of Capt. William Wilbraham, R.N.; and by that lady, who died in 1836, he had issue one son, Henry Montolieu, Lieut. in the Coldstream Guards, and one daughter, Henrietta.

Sir Henry had been in his usual health until within much less than an hour of his death. Every preparation was made for his departure to London on the following morning, to attend and take a prominent part in the Duke of Wellington's funeral, and this, doubtless, acting on latent disease, was the cause of his sudden death. He had long resided at Woolbeding House, and his kindness of disposition had endeared him to the town of Midhurst and its neighbourhood.

LIEUT.-GENERAL WEMYSS.

Nov. 30. At Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, aged 62, Lieut.-General William Wemyss, Colonel of the 93d Highlanders, Equerry and Aide-de-camp to Her Majesty, and Clerk Marshal to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

He was born on the 5th Sept. 1790, and was the second son of Lieut.-General William Wemyss, (a grandson of the 5th Earl of Wemyss and March,) by Frances, eldest daughter of Sir William Erskine, Bart. His elder brother, Rear-Admiral James Erskine Wemyss, of Wemyss Castle and Torrie House, Fifeshire, is the Lord Lieutenant of that county.

He was appointed Lieutenant in the 93d Foot, Sept. 12, 1805, Captain in the 6th Garrison battalion, August 18, 1808; He served as Aide-de-camp to his uncle, Sir William Erskine, in the Walcheren expedition in 1809, and subsequently in the campaigns of 1810, 1811, and 1812 in the Peninsula, where he was present in several minor actions, and in the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, for which he received the silver war medal. He was promoted to a majority in the 93d Foot, May 27, 1803; became a Lieut.-Colonel, March 16, 1815; Colonel, July 22, 1830; Major-General, Nov. 23, 1841; and Lieut.-General at the last brevet. He was appointed to the command of the 93rd Highlanders, April 10, 1850.

Soon after the marriage of her Majesty General Wemyss was appointed Clerk-

Marshal to Prince Albert, and in that capacity he had the entire control and management of his Royal Highness's equestrian and agricultural establishments, with a permanent residence at Cumberland Lodge, in Windsor Great Park. He thus became acquainted with all the leading agriculturists of the locality, with whom it was his great delight to associate. As a member, and occasional president, of the Royal East Berks and Windsor Royal associations, he was universally popular; while, as the master of Prince Albert's pack of harriers, his fine flow of spirits in the field, and sterling hunting qualifications, won for him the affectionate respect of the gentry and farmers. By his death the Crown has lost a valuable servant, and the poor a true and sympathising friend.

He married, April 14, 1820, Lady Isabella Hay, Bedchamber Woman to Queen Adelaide, second daughter of William 16th Earl of Erroll, and aunt to the present Earl; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue four sons and two daughters: 1. Frances, who died young; 2. William-George-James, also deceased; 3. James-Henry, Lieutenant 32d Foot, and Aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-chief in Canada; 4. John, deceased; 5. Charles-Thomas, Captain 17th Foot, Aide-de-camp to Sir Robert Gardiner, Governor of Gibraltar; and 6. Isabella-Harriet-Jane.

The funeral of General Wemyss took place on the 4th Dec. at Wimbledon, where his body was interred in a family vault. It was attended by his two sons, his brother Mr. A. Wemyss, the Earl of Rosslyn, and Daniel Gurney, esq. his executors, Sir John Cathcart, Lieut.-Col. Seymour, Capt. H. Seymour, &c. &c. The service was performed by the Rev. G. Wellesley, chaplain to her Majesty.

SIR EDWARD STANLEY.

Oct. 27. In Great Brunswick-street, Dublin, aged 78, Sir Edward Stanley, Knt. Inspector of City Prisons.

He was the eldest son of Edward Stanley, esq. of York-street, Dublin; and, having been elected Sheriff of that city in the year 1809, he was knighted on the occasion of the Jubilee, when King George the Third attained the 50th year of his reign. He took an active part in the proceedings of the old corporation, by which he was selected for the lucrative office of Inspector of City Prisons.

He was also, for many years, a leading member of the Royal Dublin Society, and was, it is said, the originator of those periodical exhibitions of arts and manufactures which have led to such important results both in Ireland and other countries.

Sir Edward acted as the friend of Mr. D'Esterre, in his fatal duel with the late Mr. O'Connell.

He married in 1796 the only daughter of the late William Norris, esq. of Coldblow, co. Dublin.

COLONEL BRUEN, M.P.

Nov. 5. At Old Park, co. Carlow, after a few days' illness, in his 62d year, Henry Bruen, esq. M.P. for the co. Carlow, and Colonel commandant of its Militia.

Colonel Bruen was educated with Sir Robert Peel, Lord Byron, and some of the greatest statesmen and scholars of the age, at Harrow; and he subsequently was a member of the university of Oxford, where he was distinguished for his classical acquirements, his taste for literature, and love of antiquarian research, for which he was in after life pre-eminently remarkable. He did not, however, proceed to a degree.

He entered public life at an early period, having been returned to parliament as the representative of his native county in the year 1812, which position he occupied, with the exception of a brief interval, until the hour of his death. At five general elections he was returned without a contest, until, on the eve of Reform, at the election of 1830, the county, through the influence of Mr. O'Connell's party, returned two Whigs (Walter Blakeney, esq. and Sir John Milley Doyle), in the place of Colonel Bruen and his father-in-law Mr. Kavanagh. There was no poll on this occasion; but in 1832, the first election after the enactment of Reform, the former members were proposed, and defeated by the Liberal candidates, Mr. Blakeney and Mr. Wallace, who both polled 657 votes, Colonel Bruen 483, and Mr. Kavanagh 470. In Jan. 1835 Colonel Bruen and Mr. Kavanagh were returned, polling respectively 588 and 587 votes, Mr. Maurice O'Connell 554, and Mr. Cahill 553; but this election was declared void on a petition; when in June Mr. Vigers and Mr. Raphael were returned by 627 and 626 votes, Mr. Kavanagh and Colonel Bruen recording 572 and 571. This was the election rendered memorable by the large expense incurred for Mr. Raphael by Mr. O'Connell, which was subsequently the subject of public exposure and animadversion. On petition, a committee of the House struck off 105 votes, and thereby re-seated Mr. Kavanagh and Colonel Bruen.

At the general election in 1837 the Liberal candidates, Mr. Vigers and Mr. Ashton Yates, were successful, polling 730 votes, Colonel Bruen and Mr. Bunbury having only 643. Mr. Kavanagh had died in February preceding; but on the death of

Mr. Vigers, in December, 1840, Colonel Bruen recovered his seat, defeating the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby with 722 votes to 555.

At the election of 1841 the result of the poll was as follows:—

Colonel Bruen	705
Thomas Bunbury, esq.	704
John Ashton Yates, esq.	697
Daniel O'Connell, jun. esq.	696

In 1847 Colonel Bruen and Mr. W. B. M. Bunbury were elected without opposition; but in 1852 there was again a severe struggle, which terminated thus—

John Ball, esq.	895
Colonel Bruen	893
W. B. M. Bunbury, esq.	880
John Keogh, esq.	877

As a public man Colonel Bruen possessed indomitable energy and fearless bearing, coupled with a highly cultivated mind, which commanded the respect of his opponents, and won the esteem and sincere attachment of his friends. He was a consistent Conservative, and voted for agricultural protection in 1846.

Colonel Bruen married Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Kavanagh, esq. of Borris, (long his colleague as county member,) by his first wife Lady Elizabeth Butler, sister to the Marquess of Ormonde, Mrs. Bruen died in Sept. 1830. He is succeeded in his extensive estates by his son, Henry Bruen, esq.

CAPT. T. L. LEWIS, R. ENG.

Nov. 17. At Ibsley, Hampshire, Thomas Locke Lewis, esq. Captain Royal Engineers, a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Radnor.

Capt. Lewis was only surviving son of Percival Lewis, esq. of Downton, Radnorshire, and Ibsley, Hants., and had filled the office of High Sheriff of the former county. He entered the army in 1808, but, though abroad for some years, we are not aware that he had ever seen active service. During a residence in Southern Africa he had an opportunity of observing the native tribes of that district, and very recently a paper from his pen appeared in the United Service Journal, giving an account of these tribes, as well as some of the places which the present war in that country has brought more particularly into notice. He also was enabled, while residing there, to collect some valuable meteorological facts, and which are recorded by Col. Read in his work on the Law of Storms. He took an active interest in the public charities of Exeter, as well as in all matters having for their object the alleviation of distress. There is scarcely a charity in that city which has not had

the liberal assistance of his purse as well as his active personal attendance in all matters where that attendance could be useful; and, indeed, for years past much of his income and most of his time have been devoted to the purposes of beneficence and charity. In his manner and bearing towards those with whom he came in contact he was ever kind and conciliatory, endeavouring, on all occasions, to smooth differences in opinion, and view charitably those acts of which he could not approve.

CAPTAIN T. W. BULLER.

Oct. 30. At Street Raleigh, Whimpe, Devonshire, aged 60, Thomas Wentworth Buller, esq. Commander R.N. one of Her Majesty's Tithe and Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.

He was the second son of James Buller, esq. of Downes and Shillingham, Devonshire, M.P. for Exeter, by his cousin Anne, daughter of the Right Rev. William Buller, Lord Bishop of Exeter.

He entered the navy in 1806, on board *La Resolve*, lying at Plymouth, and shortly after became midshipman of the *Malta 84*, Capt. Edw. Buller, employed off Cadiz. In June 1807 he removed to the *Euryalus 36*, which was employed in escorting the troops commanded by Sir John Moore from Gibraltar to England, in conveying the Duc d'Angoulême and other members of the French royal family from Gottenburg, and in attending on the expedition to Walcheren. In Nov. 1809 she captured *L'Etoile* privateer of 16 guns. Mr. Buller afterwards served in the Mediterranean from Jan. 1810 to Oct. 1812, in the *Tiger 74*, Capt. Benj. Hallowell, and in the *Malta*, then bearing the flag of that officer. He was next transferred to the *Antelope 50*, the flag-ship at Portsmouth of Sir J. T. Duckworth; and on the 8th Dec. 1812 was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant. In Feb. 1813, he was appointed to the *Indus 74*, employed in the North Sea; in April 1814 to the *Diomedé* troop-ship, in which he sailed to America, where in Jan. 1815 he joined the *Euryalus 36*. On the 17th Jan. following he was appointed to the *Impregnable 104*, as Flag-Lieutenant to his uncle Sir J. T. Duckworth at Plymouth. On the 19th April, 1817, he was advanced to the rank of Commander, since which time he has been on half-pay.

On the formation of the Tithe Commission he was appointed one of the joint commissioners, and he retained the same capacity under the recent amalgamation of the Tithe, Enclosure, and Copyhold Commissions.

Captain Buller married, Oct. 24, 1827,

Anne, only daughter of Edward Divett, esq. of Bystock, co. Devon, by whom he has left issue.

MR. SERJEANT HALCOMB.

Nov. 3. At New Radnor, in his 63d year, John Halcomb, esq. serjeant-at-law.

This gentleman was the son of a successful coach-proprietor. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, June 13, 1823; and practised as a special pleader and in the Common Law Courts. He also went the Western circuit, and attended the Wiltshire sessions.

On the western circuit during the early part of his career he was considered one of the most rising juniors, the late Sir William Follett, with whom he retained a strict friendship through life, being one of his principal competitors. Indeed, that distinguished advocate, and also Mr. Justice Patteson and Mr. Justice Coleridge, were all associated together with Mr. Serjeant Halcomb as pupils during the period of their studentship, and confident expectations were at that time entertained of the future eminence of each. To Mr. Halcomb's ambition to enter Parliament too early his failure at the bar has been mainly ascribed.

He was repeatedly a candidate to represent the port of Dover in parliament; but obtained the object of his ambition only for the short period between March 1833 and the dissolution of 1835. It was in 1826 that he first appeared on the hustings as a strong opponent of the Roman Catholic claims; he polled 628 votes, the successful candidates Mr. Wilbraham and Mr. Poulett Thomson respectively polling 1175 and 746, and Mr. Butterworth (one of the former members) 198. In Feb. 1828, when Mr. Wilbraham was created Lord Skelmersdale, Mr. Halcomb made his second attempt, but was defeated by William Henry Trant, esq. who had 738 votes to Mr. Halcomb's 633. In 1831 he waived the contest; but in 1832, after the enactment of Reform, he again came forward, with the following unsuccessful result—

Charles Poulett Thomson, esq.	713
Sir John Rae Reid, Bart.	644
John Halcomb, esq.	523
Capt. R. H. Stanhope	498

At last, in March 1833, when Mr. Poulett Thomson was elected for Manchester, Mr. Halcomb was successful at Dover, defeating Capt. R. H. Stanhope by 734 votes to 665.

He did not, however, venture another contest in 1835; but at that election he was an unsuccessful candidate for Warwick, where he polled 416 votes, being a mi-

nority of fifty-two below Mr. King, who was returned.

In 1841 Mr. Halcomb again assailed the portmen of Dover, but the former members were returned, by the following poll—

Sir John Rae Reid, Bart.	1000
Edward R. Rice, esq.	960
John Halcomb, esq.	536
Alex. Galloway, esq.	281

Mr. Serjeant Halcomb's name will be found frequently in the debates which occurred during the period that he sat in Parliament, as he took part in several of the leading discussions, and was a warm supporter of the Conservative party. As chairman of the committee he drew up a valuable report on the Fisheries Bills. In 1839 he received the honour of the coif, but since that period his name has not occupied any prominent position in the law reports.

Mr. Halcomb was the author of the following professional works—

Analysis of the Report of the Case of *Rowe v. Young*, on a Bill of Exchange, decided in the House of Lords (July 1820); with Remarks thereon. 1821. 8vo.

Report of the Trials and subsequent Proceedings in the Causes of *Rowe v. Grenfell*, *Rowe v. Brenton* and another, and *Doe (dem. Carthew) v. Brenton*, relative to the Claims made by the Lessees of the Duke of Cornwall to the Copper Mines within the Duchy Lands; and involving also the question of Title to the lands and estates of the Tenants. 1826. 8vo.

Practical Treatise on passing Private Bills through both Houses of Parliament; containing full Directions for Members who have charge of Private Bills, and for Solicitors, &c. Second edition, with a Supplement. 1838.

In private life Mr. Halcomb was remarkable for kindness of disposition and urbanity of manners; and his conversational powers rendered him a most agreeable companion, possessed, as he was, of a store of information, and a highly cultivated taste. He died after a painful illness of some years' duration. He has left a widow and four sons. His only daughter died on the 10th Dec. 1847.

MISS BERRY.

Nov. 21. At her residence in Curzon-street, aged 90, Miss Berry—memorable as the lady to whom Horace Walpole addressed so much of his epistolary and personal attentions.

Mary Berry was the elder of the two daughters of Robert Berry, esq. of South Audley Street, a Yorkshire gentleman of

fortune, if we are not misinformed, and certainly the disappointed heir-at-law of an uncle who unexpectedly left his wealth away from him. The names of the girls were Mary and Agnes. Mary was well read, and mistress of Latin; and Agnes drew and painted in water colours with great success.

We have seen at the British Museum one of the occasional productions of the Strawberry Hill Press, of which we here introduce an entire copy.

The Press at Strawberry-Hill to Miss Mary and Miss Agnes Berry.

To MARY'S Lips has ancient Rome
Her purest Language taught;
And from the modern City home
AGNES its pencil brought.

Rome's ancient Horace sweetly chant-
Such Maids with lyric Fire;
Albion's old Horace sings nor paints----
He only can admire:

Still wou'd his Press their Fame record,
So amiable the Pair is!
But ah! how vain to think his Word
Can add a Straw to BEARBS.

Walpole became acquainted with Miss Berry and her sister before the year 1789. He first met them, it is believed, at Lord Strafford's, at Wentworth Castle, in Yorkshire. During the correspondence the ladies visited Italy, and finally returned to Twickenham to be within call of the Prince of Letter Writers.* Walpole was fond of his "two wives," as he called them, would write and number his letters to them, and tell them stories of his early life, and of what he had seen and heard, with ten times the vivacity and minuteness that he employed in telling similar stories to Pinkerton or Dalrymple. The ladies listened; and it was Walpole's joy—

Still with his favourite Berrys to remain.

Delighted with what they heard, they began with notes of what he told them, and soon induced him, by the sweet power of two female pleaders at his ear and in his favourite "Tribune," to put in writing those charming "Reminiscences" of the Courts of George the First and his son, which will continue to be read with interest as long as English history is read.

When Walpole died he left to the Misses Berry, in conjunction with their father, the greater part of his papers, and the charge of collecting and publishing his works. The so-called edition of his Works, which appeared in five volumes quarto,

* Both Mason and Lord Harcourt observed this growing attachment of Walpole to the Miss Berrys with jealousy and displeasure, as appears by some letters still in MS. from them in the possession of a friend.

was edited by the father, who lived with his daughters, at Twickenham and at South Audley Street, for some years after Walpole's death. He died, a very old man, at Genoa, in the spring of 1817; but the daughters lived in London, and for upwards of half a century saw, either in South Audley Street, or in Curzon Street, or at Richmond* (within sight of Strawberry), two generations of literary men. They loved the society of authors and of people of fashion, and thought at times (not untruly) that they were the means of bringing about them more authors of note mixing in good society than Mrs. Montagu, or the Countess of Cork, or Lydia White herself, had succeeded in drawing together.

It would have been strange if Miss Berry, with all her love and admiration for Horace Walpole, had escaped the fate of being an authoress. Her scattered writings were collected by herself in 1844, into two octavo volumes, entitled, "England and France; a Comparative View of the Social Condition of both Countries, from the Restoration of Charles the Second to the present Time: to which are now first added, Remarks on Lord Orford's Letters—the Life of the Marquise du Defand—the Life of Rachael Lady Russell; and, Fashionable Friends, a Comedy." In these Miscellanies (for by that name should they have been called) are to be found many keen and correct remarks on society, and on men and manners, with here and there a dash of old reading, and every now and then a valuable observation or two on the fashion and minute details of the age in which Walpole lived.

Miss Berry's last literary undertaking was a vindication of Walpole from the sarcastic and not always correct character of him drawn by Mr. Macaulay in an article in the Edinburgh Review. In 1840 she edited, for the first time, the sixty Letters which Walpole had addressed to herself and her sister. In his late years Walpole makes no better appearance than he does in his letters to Mary and Agnes. He seems to have forgotten the gout and Chatterton, Dr. Kippis and the Society of Antiquaries, and to have written like an old man no longer soured by the world, but altogether in love with what was good.

Miss Berry survived her younger sister about eighteen months. She is said to have felt her loss severely. For a time she was observed

To muse and take her solitary tea;

* The Miss Berrys lived in Mr. Lambe's house at Richmond. In the summer of 1751 in the house on the Hill of Lord Lansdowne, which he lent to them.

but she rallied, and continued to cultivate the living society of our times, as well as to dwell on the reminiscences of that vanished society which she was as it were the last to enjoy.

THE REV. EDWARD MANGIN.

Oct. 17. At his residence in Johnstone street, Bath, aged 80, the Rev. Edward Mangin, Prebendary of Rath, in the diocese of Killaloe.

Mr. Mangin was descended from a Huguenot family, which took refuge in Ireland from the persecutions in the time of Louis XIV., and rose to opulent and important stations in their adopted country. He had much of the manners of both France and Ireland—foreign acuteness of conversation, with a remarkable share of the pleasantry and good humour of the Irish gentleman.

He was educated at Oxford, for the church, and obtained preferment in Ireland at an early age. Marrying early, but soon left a widower, with an only daughter,—worthy of him, and to whom he was affectionately attached through life,—after a long interval he married again, and has left two sons, like himself educated at Oxford, and now in the church.

He had resided for many years in Bath, associated with all the intelligent in that intelligent city; easy in fortune, and scarcely visited by the common casualties of life, he rather glided through years than felt them. To the last, though experiencing some pains of the frame, he exhibited no failure of his intellectual powers. His death was like his life—tranquil. He walked out the day before, sat with his family during the evening, retired to rest with no appearance of an increase of illness, and slept undisturbed during the night. In that sleep, between seven and eight next morning, he expired.

Mr. Mangin was the editor of the impression of Richardson the novelist's works published in nineteen volumes, in 1811, and of "Piozziana, or Recollections of Mrs. Piozzi," in 1833. Upon neither of these works did he bestow a very large amount of labour or research. We believe he was the author of some occasional original essays on manners, travels, and character.

At the recent meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society at Bath its temporary museum contained, among numerous other curiosities, the Silver Drinking Cup of Etienne Mangin, who was burnt at the stake in 1546. The following inscription is engraved upon it: "Oct. 7, 1546, Stephen Mangin for professing the Reformed Re-

ligion, resolutely suffered death in front of his house, at Meaux, ten leagues from Paris. At the stake he desired his wife to give him water in his usual drinking cup, which he emptied to the welfare of his friends and the success of his cause. This is that cup, handed down from father to son, to Edward Mangin, who had this inscription engraved on it, 1820."

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 REV. HENRY HASTED, F.R.S.

Nov. 26. At Bury St. Edmund's, in his 82d year, the Rev. Henry Hasted, M.A. Rector of Horringer and Braiseworth, Suffolk, and late Lecturer of St. Mary's church in Bury.

Mr. Hasted was born Sept. 17, 1771 at Bury St. Edmund's, where his father was an apothecary. He was educated at King Edward's Grammar School in that town under the Head Masterships of the Rev. Philip Laurents and the Rev. M. T. Becher. He went up to Cambridge, to Christ's college, and took his Bachelor's degree in 1793, being placed as Sixth Wrangler; and his degree as M.A. in 1796. He afterwards became a Fellow of Christ's college, and was believed to be on the eve of being elected Master, when he was appointed by the corporation of Bury to the preachship of St. Mary's, in the year 1802. In 1812 he was presented to the rectory of Braiseworth by Sir Edw. Kerrison, and in 1814 to that of Horringer, or Horningsheath, by the Marquess of Bristol. In 1842 he resigned the preachship of St. Mary's, in consequence of the continued debility caused by a paralytic attack; but he held the rectory of Horringer (in which, as well as in the preachship of St. Mary's, he was a worthy successor of Bishop Bedell) and that of Braiseworth, until his death. On his resignation, a service of plate was purchased by a subscription of 250*l.* and presented to him by the inhabitants of the town generally.

Few men have filled a larger place in the circle of their own neighbourhood than the Rev. Henry Hasted, or have more unremittingly devoted their whole time and talents through a long life to the service of others than he did. Gifted by his Creator with considerable intellectual faculties, which he had diligently cultivated at school and college, and endowed also with great activity of mind and a capacity for continued mental exertion, he lived to work for the good of others, and threw the whole weight of his energies into the furtherance of works of piety and benevolence. To his indefatigable zeal and great influence it is in a great measure due that the Suffolk County Hospital exists, and is

what it is; and numerous societies for the promotion of religious and educational objects had in him one of their most active promoters and most warm patrons. He was a governor of King Edward's Grammar School, a trustee of the Guildhall Feoffment, and of almost all the charitable and other trusts in the town.

In the pulpit he was always an attractive and impressive preacher; and at a time when the sermons in many churches were little more than moral essays, his discourses were always directed to the great doctrines of Christianity. There was a gentleness in his address, and an earnestness mixed with suavity of tone and expression, which, added to the real matter they contained, made his discourses winning and persuasive. It was characteristic of his energetic spirit and his love of his ministerial work, that he continued to preach at Horringer church as long as he had physical power to ascend the pulpit; and when increasing infirmity made this impossible, he published a volume of sermons, which he dedicated to his parishioners. He was at all times most diligent in visiting his flock from house to house; and long after the time when most men would have yielded to the cry of nature for rest and repose, he might be seen with labour and difficulty making his way through the parish, going to the schools, visiting the sick, or taking suitable religious tracts to the cottages, or ministering, which he did most largely, to the temporal wants of the poor.

Constant cheerfulness, unclouded good humour, and universal benevolence and kindness, both in word and deed, went hand in hand with this. It was always sunshine with him. And a striking sight it was to see how this cheerfulness of spirit, which seemed to spring from the most simple-minded and child-like submission to the will of God, carried him through the heaviest trials, and lightened the heaviest burdens. Thus, when a paralytic stroke deprived him of the use of his right hand, fifteen years ago, he set himself without a murmur to learn to write with his left hand, and, though the labour which this entailed upon him, both in writing sermons and in keeping up an extensive correspondence, was very great, his predominant feeling always seemed to be, not so much regret for what he had lost, as thankfulness for the use of what was still preserved to him. He possessed uncommon delicacy of feeling. He could never say or do anything to hurt the feelings of others in the smallest degree, nor did an ill-natured or uncharitable remark ever escape his lips. Those who asked his advice and assistance in diffi-

culties might depend upon his never betraying their confidence, or turning any matter which they might impart to him into a subject of idle conversation. He was liberal to the full extent of his means, and his courteous hospitality was quite a feature in the town of Bury. "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers" and "Use hospitality without grudging" were precepts of Holy Writ which he seemed to take a peculiar delight in obeying. Nor was it only at his table that he exercised hospitality. Till within the last few years, when he was disabled by infirmity, he was always ready to do the honours of the town to strangers. Closely as his time was filled, he would find the means of devoting an hour or two to shew his visitors the schools and churches and antiquities of the place, and to make their sojourn as agreeable as he could by his cheerful society and hospitable attentions. We have often heard him called by strangers the Gaius of Bury St. Edmund's. His conversation was as agreeable as his manners were engaging; he had information at command on most subjects, which he was always ready to impart in the most modest, unassuming, and entertaining manner, while at the same time he had that active curiosity of mind which made him keen in seeking for knowledge from those who had it to impart. In truth, his varied attainments in different branches of philosophy, especially in mathematics, botany, and natural history, as well as in classical and general literature, raised his character as a scholar to a level with that which he bore as a Christian and as a man.*

Besides the volume of Sermons already mentioned, Mr. Hasted published two volumes of Lent Sermons, a tract of Four Sermons on Confirmation printed for the benefit of the Hospital in 1833, and some interesting "Reminiscences of Dr. Wollaston" in the 4th part of the Bury Archæological Proceedings.

He married, in 1807, Miss Ord, the only daughter of Dr. Ord, of Fornham, who lived barely three years after their union, and by whom he had two children, who survive him, the Rev. Henry John Hasted, Rector of Sproughton, and Mrs. George Heigham.

It has been resolved to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Hasted by a public subscription for the endowment of a new ward in the Bury Hospital, and by erecting tablets in each church of the town to record that endowment.

* We have condensed this character of Mr. Hasted from an article attributed to the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey in the *Bury Post*.

There is a portrait of Mr. Hasted engraved by C. Turner after a painting by Strutt in a folio size; it is a fair likeness, but conveys the impression that he was a tall instead of a short man.

PROFESSOR EMPSON.

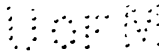
Dec. 10. At Haileybury, near Hertford, aged 62, William Empson, esq. Professor of Law in Haileybury College, and Editor of the *Edinburgh Review*.

Mr. Empson was educated at Winchester school and at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815.

He began to contribute to the *Edinburgh Review* in 1823, when Francis Jeffrey, afterwards his father-in-law, was yet editor. Jeffrey resigned the post where he had gained his high literary distinction in 1829, on being appointed Dean of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, an office which he considered incompatible with the leadership of a party journal. The 98th number was the last of Jeffrey's editing, the *Review* then passing into the hands of Mr. Macvey Napier, one of the law professors of the University of Edinburgh. Empson, the third editor, commenced his reign in 1830. In one of Lord Jeffrey's letters to him at this time there is a passage of much interest, both as recording the views of the great critic as to editorial duties and privileges, and testifying to the qualifications of Empson for the office. "I think you have (he says) a better knack, *even than me*, in touching lights and bringing out effects, as I have less patience to watch the capacities of improvement, and was more given to dash out and substitute, by wholesale, than to interweave graces or lace seams," &c.

Mr. Empson contributed to the *Review*, during the years 1823 to 1849, more than sixty articles, on subjects of law, the condition of the poorer classes, negro slavery, domestic politics, poetry, and general literature and biography. Of his later articles, that on Stanley's Life of Dr. Arnold, in the January number of 1845, gave him opportunity of paying a just tribute to the memory of his old schoolfellow and illustrious friend. He was a contemporary of Arnold at Winchester School, and through life his sympathy with the literary and political views of his friend was ardent. On educational and ecclesiastical questions Mr. Empson wrote various papers, which had much influence on public opinion.

At Haileybury Mr. Empson succeeded to the chair which had been occupied by Sir James Mackintosh. In that office his business was to educate men to conduct the civil administration of that great em-



pire, the variety of whose local institutions, as well as the complexity of interests arising from differences of law, of religion, and of dependence, render preparation for practical government the more difficult. It was Professor Empson's aim to inculcate broad fundamental doctrines of moral science and of the laws of nations, and to impress great historical and ethical principles, knowing that the application of these would be easily regulated by the knowledge of particular or local institutions. He was learned and accurate in the details of actual practice in the various departments of law in India; but his excellence as a Professor consisted still more in moral and philosophical training, without which mere legal knowledge has little that is attractive or noble. He possessed the art of acquiring and exercising an influence over the hearts of his pupils; showing a genial interest in the students of his class, which won their confidence and affection. At the recent examination, when the students were apprised of the precarious state of their friend and instructor, then suffering from the rupture of a blood-vessel, they spontaneously relinquished their accustomed festival, as being inconsistent with their anxiety and grateful regard for him. Notwithstanding his enfeebled state of health, he carefully went through the Examination papers, and assigned to each student his rank and position. No man ever fell more truly in the field of duty.

Mr. Empson married the only child of Lord Jeffrey. Of his personal character and mental accomplishments a most pleasing impression is conveyed from Jeffrey's correspondence. Many of the best letters in that delightful series are either written to Mr. Empson, or are dated from his house at Haileybury, whither Jeffrey loved to retire when in England on his parliamentary duties. Some of these letters have a mingled literary and historical interest, as that in which Jeffrey comments on a letter from Mr. Macaulay to Empson, stating his reasons for wishing to devote himself to a literary instead of a political life. The letter to Mr. Empson, on receiving through him a proof of the first sheets of Macaulay's History, will always be read with interest.

JOHN HAMILTON REYNOLDS, ESQ.
Nov. 15. At Node hill, Newport, I. W. aged 58, John Hamilton Reynolds, esq. Clerk of the County Court for the Isle of Wight.

Some poems published by Mr. Reynolds when he was a mere youth won for him

words of kindness and encouragement from men of established reputation. Byron, in a letter to Hodgson, spoke of him as "a youngster, and a clever one:" and he records in his journal of Feb. 20, 1814, that he "answered, or rather acknowledged, the receipt of young Reynolds's poem, 'Safie.' The lad is clever, but much of his thoughts are borrowed,—whence, the reviewers may find out. I hate discouraging a young one; and I think—though wild and more oriental than he would be had he seen the scenes where he has placed his tale—that he has much talent, and certainly fire enough." Mr. Leigh Hunt, who at that time sat with authority in the critical chair of the Examiner, devoted a paper to the younger poets—"Shelley, Keats, and Reynolds;" and it is no small honour now, though it was somewhat mischievous at the time, to have been thus associated by one so able to form a discriminating judgment.

"Safie" was soon followed by "The Naiad," and other poems, all published before the writer was twenty-one—or perhaps twenty—years of age.

In 1819, when Wordsworth, encouraged by the growing recognition of the public, and the enthusiastic admiration of his then small circle of admirers, announced his "Peter Bell," the very name seemed to foreshadow that the work was to be the touchstone of his theory, and a test of the sincerity and devotion of his worshippers. Reynolds, though an admirer of Wordsworth, had even a stronger relish for a joke; and as he never then, and rarely afterwards, stopped to weigh consequences, he anticipated the genuine publication by a Peter Bell of his own, which puzzled and perplexed many, and was condemned or laughed at, according to the humour of the reader. Right or wrong, it is fair to assume that the skit had merit; for Coleridge pronounced positively that it was written by Charles Lamb,—and on the ground that no other person could have written it. Mr. Reynolds had already become a frequent contributor to the London Magazine; and he also wrote in the Edinburgh Review, the Retrospective, and subsequently in the Westminster. In every number of the London the traces of his light and pleasant pen were visible; and at every social meeting of the contributors—which included Charles Lamb, and Allan Cunningham, and Carey the translator of Dante, and George Darley, and Hazlitt, and Thomas Hood, all gone!—his familiar voice was heard, followed by a laugh as by an echo.

Hood married Mr. Reynolds's eldest sister; and the Odes and Addresses, one

of the earliest works which made Hood known to the general public, was published in conjunction with Reynolds, who was also for years a contributor to Hood's Comic Annual. Life and its duties, however, now drew him aside from literature, and he resolved to devote himself to his profession as a solicitor. But he was never clearly quit of his old love, nor cordially on with the new: he still contributed occasionally to our periodical literature, and some of the earlier volumes of the *Athenæum* were enlivened by his pen. This divided duty, however, is rarely successful: the law spoiled his literature, and his love of literature and society interfered with the drudging duties of the lawyer. The contest ended only with his life.—*Athenæum.*

WILLIAM BALLANTINE, ESQ.

Dec. 14. In Cadogan Place, Chelsea, after several months' severe illness, in his 74th year, William Ballantine, esq. barrister-at-law, and a magistrate for Middlesex.

This gentleman was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, Feb. 5, 1813. He was for 27 years one of the magistrates of the Thames police-court, and had the chief control and management of the river police, a force which he left in a state of great efficiency, when it was placed under the Metropolitan Commissioners in Scotland Yard on the passing of the late Police Act. His urbanity, intelligence, and quick discernment, and his extensive legal knowledge, with which he combined the most perfect self-possession and general knowledge of the world, obtained him the respect and esteem of all classes of the people; and when he retired from the active duties of a police magistrate, four years ago, the loss of so able a magistrate and so kind a man was severely felt by the public. His memory will be long held in respectful remembrance by the inhabitants of the Tower Hamlets and the people connected with the river and the trade and navigation of the port of London.

After his retirement from the Thames police-court, Mr. Ballantine took a very active part in the financial and judicial affairs of Middlesex as a county magistrate. He has left a large family to mourn his loss, the eldest of whom is Mr. William Ballantine, an eminent barrister of the Home Circuit and the Central Criminal Court.

REV. FATHER PALMER.

Nov. 10. At the Abbey of Mount St. Bernard, Charwood Forest, aged 70, the

Rev. J. Bernard Palmer, the superior of that monastic institution.

He was born of Protestant parents in October, 1782, and left an orphan in early life. In his twenty-sixth year he embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and shortly afterwards became a *religieux* in the monastery of Lullworth, in Dorsetshire, then founded about ten years. Here, and at La Melleray in Britany, he passed more than twenty-two years, but eventually returned to his native country. In 1835 (three hundred years after the suppression of monasteries in England), Ambrose Lisle Phillips, esq. of Grace Dieu Manor, and Laura Mary, his wife (a descendant of the noble family of Clifford), purchased 250 acres of wild, desert land, upon the Charwood Forest hills, about one mile north-east of the small market town of Whitwick; 36 acres were at first brought into a state of cultivation, and here in a miserable cottage, five monks (one of whom was the subject of this short sketch, formed themselves into a branch of the Cistercian Order of La Trappe in France) In 1839, by a munificent gift from the Earl of Shrewsbury, the monks, who had increased to the number of forty, were enabled to build the present beautiful specimen of Early English architecture, known by the name of "the Abbey of Mount St. Bernard," in which, however, they were largely and liberally assisted by the wealthy and pious Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom. In 1844 it was consecrated as a monastery, and constituted an abbey. About four years ago, the Rev. Father Palmer was ordained by the sovereign pontiff as the authorised head of the institution.

His rigorous self-denial, his unceasing benevolence, his unostentatious charity, his gentleness of speech and manner, his Christian forgiveness of injuries, his meek and apostolic aspect, and, above all, his humble resignation to the will of God, while under severe affliction, will not soon be forgotten.

He had for more than a year suffered severely from dropsy, which, although incurable, admitted at intervals of short seasons of apparent convalescence, during that period. So imminent was the danger of several attacks, that he five times received the last offices of his religion within the year, the last of these being on the morning of his decease.

From the time of his death to the forenoon of Saturday, the 13th Nov. the body, clothed in full canonicals, was deposited in the church belonging to the abbey, the monks, without intermission, reciting in solemn cadences the appointed services for

the repose of the departed. At ten o'clock on Saturday, the funeral ceremonies commenced. After mass had been sung by the Father Prior, a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Furlong, from Numbers, 23rd chapter, 10th verse, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." Four of the brethren, in their long flowing white robes, being priests, bore the body of the deceased on their shoulders round the cloisters, without a coffin, the rest of the brotherhood chanting "in the exitu Israel," as the procession moved slowly towards a vault which had been prepared in the chapter-house. Here, amidst the tears, the prayers, and pious ejaculations of the surrounding throng, the body of the reverend abbot, with all the imposing ceremonials peculiar to the church of which he was so consistent and distinguished an ornament, was deposited in its last resting-place.

MR. H. J. S. BRADFIELD.

Oct. 11. At the St. Alban's hotel, Charles-street, St. James's-square, in his 48th year, Mr. Henry Joseph Steele Bradfield.

This gentleman was born on the 18th of May, 1805, in Derby-street, Westminster, where his father was a coal merchant. In his early years he was much attached to poetical composition, and whilst still under age he published in 1825 "Waterloo, or the British Minstrel, a Poem."

He was bred to the art of surgery, and on the 26th April, 1826, he left England in the schooner Unicorn, in the capacity of surgeon in the service of Lord Cochrane (now Earl of Dundonald), on his lordship's expedition to Greece, during which he was present in several engagements by land and sea. His name is mentioned with approval in Cochrane's "Wanderings in Greece."

After his return he pursued his career of poetical authorship, and published *The Athenaid, or Modern Grecians*, a Poem, 1830; *Tales of the Cyclades*, Poems, 1830; and a volume of Poems in 1832.

On the 1st Sept. 1832, he received from the King of the Belgians a commission as Sous-Lieutenant in the Bataillon Etranger of Belgium, and was appointed to the First Regiment of Lancers; and either before or after that date he had a commission in the Royal West Middlesex Militia.

On the 31st Dec. 1835, he received appointment to be one of the Stipendiary Magistrates in Tobago; from which island he was removed, at his own solicitation, on account of illness, to Trinidad, on the 13th May, 1836. He was re-appointed to the

Southern, or Cedros district, on the 13th April, 1839; but returned to England, we believe, in the following year, having been superseded in consequence of a collision with some other colonial officer.

In 1841 he again went to the West Indies in the capacity of Private Secretary to Colonel Macdonald, Lieut.-Governor of Dominica; and in 1842 he acted for some time as Colonial Secretary in Barbados. The charges which had occasioned his previous return were however renewed, and the Government withdrew his employment.

From that period this unhappy man has been living on very precarious resources. He continued for some years to solicit a reversal of his sentence at the Colonial Office; but the matter was not permitted to be re-opened. He endeavoured to earn a scanty subsistence from his moderate literary talents, and among some communications he made to this Magazine we may mention a curious article on the last of the Paleologi in Jan. 1843, and a memoir of Major-Gen. Thomas Dundas, and the Expedition to Guadaloupe in 1794, in August, Sept. and Oct. following. Latterly, we fear, he was reduced to all the arts of the professional mendicant, and in a remarkable letter to Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S. which was read before the Coroner's inquest on his body, he enumerated a large number of benevolent persons, in various classes of society, who had contributed to his support. He acknowledges that he was most nobly assisted by Mr. Washington Irving and other eminent literary characters in New York (this was in 1849), and that he had been entertained for four months last year in Brussels by King Leopold, attended by his Majesty's physician. He had been four times relieved by the Literary Fund,—“but the cruel Colonial Office has killed me.”

His mind had for many months evinced tokens of insanity, and he committed suicide by drinking a bottle of prussic acid in the coffee-room of the St. Alban's hotel.

MR. THOMAS FAIRLAND.

Oct. ... Aged 48, Mr. Thomas Fairland, engraver, lithographer, and portrait painter.

The bent of his talent for drawing revealed itself at an early age, and an interesting and characteristic example of his juvenile ardour is furnished by the following anecdote related by himself.

Having an accurate perception of form, he was deeply impressed with the feeling that every species of tree as well as every kind of animal had an individuality of

form which could be traced from the trunk throughout the larger limbs and ultimate branches and twigs. To possess himself of these characters he would, when a boy, proceed to Kensington Gardens in winter, and sketch the branchings of the naked trees: he would afterwards renew his visits as the seasons advanced, until nature and the artist had alike clothed the originals and the representations in all the luxuriance of leafy honours.

Mr. Fairland was one of the first pupils of the Royal Academy under Fuseli, and gained the highest medal for a drawing from the Hercules in the entrance-hall. He also studied under the direction of Sir M. A. Shee. He at first turned his attention to line-engraving, and became a pupil of the well-known Warren. He afterwards devoted himself to lithographic drawing; and in that department he has been instrumental in multiplying numerous works of the best English artists. "The Recruit; or, Who'll serve the King?" and "Left Leg Foremost," after Farrier, obtained great repute. "The Deserter" followed. "The Poacher's Confederate," after Hancock, was equally successful. "The Ratscatcher," after A. Cooper, was a great favourite. Many of the works of Sir Edwin Landseer, Hunt, and others were entrusted to him, and owed not a little of their popularity to the new form they assumed under his hands. But the inroads of the French lithographic press compelled him to abandon an occupation in which he took high delight, but which was no longer remunerative. He then gave himself up to portraiture, and in the course of this pursuit he has been instrumental in perpetuating the likenesses of many of the most eminent and illustrious persons in the kingdom. He enjoyed the constant patronage and personal regard of Her Majesty. His frequent engagements at the palace had indeed of late withdrawn him very much from public observation. The last work he produced was a most effective and pleasing portrait of Mrs. Chisholm, after the painting by Mr. Hayter in the last exhibition.

So much labour and talent as Mr. Fairland exerted certainly merited more worldly success than, we regret to learn, he ever attained. Although he laboured incessantly, he never was able to raise his family above the pressure of the passing hour. He was universally beloved for his amiable disposition and his gentle manners; and he was equally respected for a singularly sensitive and modest independence of character. He had suffered during the last year of his life from advancing

phtthisis, which, although it oftentimes exhausted his strength, never overcame his resolute application to his professional duties.—*Art Journal.*

JOHN VANDERLYN.

Sept. 23. At Kingston, on the Hudson River, in his 76th year. John Vanderlyn, an eminent American painter.

He was born at the same place in the first year of American independence, and received a liberal education at the academy in his native town. In the fall of 1792 he accompanied his brother on a visit to New York, where he made the acquaintance of Mr. Thomas Barrow, a large importer of engravings, in whose store he obtained employment, and remained there for two years. Here he first acquired a taste for the fine arts, and in leisure hours he took lessons in drawing. At the same time he became acquainted with Stuart the portrait-painter, and obtained permission to copy some of his portraits. On a second visit to New York, he fell in with Colonel Burr, who proffered him aid to enable him to prosecute his studies in Europe, after he had been for a short time with Mr. Stuart. He accordingly passed eight or nine months in Mr. Stuart's studio, and in 1796 embarked for France. He returned home in 1801, bringing some few copies from the first masters, and some studies which he had executed while at Paris. In 1802 he painted two views of the Falls of Niagara, which were afterwards engraved, and in the spring of the following year he paid a second visit to Europe. He did not return to America until 1815. During this interval he resided principally in London, Paris, and Rome, and he also spent considerable time in travelling. It was at Paris, about 1804, that he made his first essay at historical painting, a picture representing the death of Miss M'Crea, a commission from Joel Barlow. About 1807, during his residence at Rome, Vanderlyn painted his celebrated picture of Marius amid the Ruins of Carthage, which received the Napoleon gold medal the following year, at Paris. He also produced during this period some admirable copies, among which were Correggio's Antiope, his celebrated picture of Ariadne, in the possession of Mr. Durand, Titian's Danae, and the female figure from Raphael's Transfiguration, lately sold in the collection of the late Philip Hone, esq. On his return to the United States, he was principally occupied with portrait-painting; and Madison, Monroe, Calhoun, Jackson, and other eminent individuals, were among his sitters. Being desirous to introduce panoramic exhibitions into

the city of New York, he obtained from the corporation privilege to erect a building for that object in the north-east corner of the Park. Here he presented a succession of panoramas, Paris, Athens, Versailles, &c. mostly painted by himself, and some of his own pictures. In 1829, at the expiration of his lease, he was deprived of the building by the Common Council; and he afterwards visited the South and Havanna, exhibiting his panoramas and pictures. In the spring of 1832 he received a commission from Congress to paint a full-length portrait of Washington, for the hall of the House of Representatives. On its exhibition in the capitol, the House of Representatives unanimously voted the artist an additional recompense of 1,500 dollars. Such an instance of legislative generosity is worthy of record. In 1839 he left for Paris, whence he returned in 1847, bringing with him his picture of the Landing of Columbus, which he exhibited in New York, previous to its being placed in the capitol. Since that time he resided in New York and at Kingston, being mostly engaged on portraits. A full-length of General Taylor, from his pencil, was exhibited in the National Academy of Design last year. His picture of Marius has been engraved by the American Art Union, and his Ariadne by its possessor, Mr. Durand.—(From an American work of contemporary biography, entitled "*Men of the Time.*")

[It is not our intention to discontinue our customary Obituary notices of deceased Clergymen; but the pressure of other matters has compelled us to postpone them from our last and present numbers. In the Magazine for February this deficiency will be carefully supplied.]

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Oct. 6, 1849. At Webb's County-terrace, New Kent Road, of cholera, Edward Raleigh Moran, esq. for 19 years sub-Editor of the Globe newspaper. He was born at Limerick, July, 1800; and was the author of "Early Thoughts," a poem, printed at Limerick about 1818. "Countess of Salisbury," a translation from Dumas, 3 vols. 8vo. 1840. He married, 27 Mar. 1826, Mary Ann Cooke, of Dunleckny, who was left his widow, without children. His library has been dispersed by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, in Piccadilly, on the 19th and 20th Nov. 1849, and his collection of engravings on the 27th. Among his autograph MSS. was a drama, entitled "Constantine and Emily," and several books of occasional poetry.

April 15, 1852. At Boyd Town, Australia, Andrew Watson, esq. eldest surviving son of the late Capt. Watson, R.N.

June 10. At Christchurch, New Zealand, Eustace, third son of Conway L. Rose, esq.

July ... At the residence of her son-in-law

F. Bushe, esq. Woodlands, Montserrat, W.I., Mary-Ann, relict of Dr. West, Antigua.

July 1. At Sydney, New South Wales, aged 30, David Barttelot Barttelot, esq. second son of George Barttelot, esq. of Stopham, Sussex, formerly of Corpus Christi college, Oxford.

July 12. In Jermyn-street, aged 60, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Pison, K.H.

July 21. At Cheverells, near Sydney, New South Wales, aged 53, John William Gosling, esq.

July 28. At Melbourne, Port Philip, Augusta, wife of Augustus Loinsworth, esq. youngest dan. of the late Thomas Tilt, esq. of Brighton.

Aug. 8. Drowned accidentally, off the coast of Roderiguez, on his return to England, Maldon-Argles, eldest surviving son of the Rev. Salisbury Dunn, M.A. of Maldon.

Aug. 29. At Rothesay, Comm. James Cooper Bennett, R.N. He entered the navy in 1813, on board the Adamant 50, the flag-ship of Rear-Adm. Otway at Leith; was in the Endymion 48 during the ensuing American war, and in its victorious contest with the President 56. He afterwards served in the Iphigenia 36, Conway 26, and Sybille 42; was made Lieutenant 1821, and in Jan. 1824 was awarded a pension for the loss of an arm. He was subsequently in various ships, was promoted to Commander 1826, and twice held the post of Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard, from 1832 to 1835, and again in 1842. He married, July 28, 1831, Jane, third dau. of the late James Law, esq. of Elvington, county Haddington, N.B. and by that lady, who died in 1836, had three surviving children.

Sept. 3. At Serampore, Eleanor-Georgiana, wife of George Bright, esq. Bengal C.S.

Sept. 4. At Hawthorn Park, Rothesay, in his 82d year, Comm. Archibald Black, R.N. He entered the service on board the Canada 74, in 1794, and, after very arduous duty as midshipman in various ships, was made Lieutenant in 1807. In 1810 he commanded the boats of the Pelican 19, in capturing the enemy's vessels in Campeachy Bay. He was placed on half-pay in 1812, and accepted the rank of retired Commander in 1843. He married in 1813 Miss Jane Currie, and had issue a son and three daughters.

Sept. 10. Accidentally drowned at Rangoon, Mr. M'Murdo, midshipman of H.M.S. the Fox, eldest son of Robert M'Murdo, esq. of Whittern.

Sept. 15. On his passage to England, aged 30, Harris Peckover Thompson, Lieut. 15th Madras N. Inf. younger son of Mr. Charles T. of Dalston.

Sept. 23. On board the Lady Macnaughten, on his passage from the Cape of Good Hope, aged 30, Capt. Edward F. Crowder, 6th Regiment, second son of the late Col. Crowder, K.H. of Brotherton.

On board H.M.S. Fox, at Rangoon, of cholera, Frederick, fourth son of the Rev. Evan Morjan, Vicar of Llantrisant, Glam.

At St. Lucia, W. I., aged 23, Lieut. Henry Sandeman, Royal Eng.

Oct. 14. At Hagara, Punjaub, Caroline-Sarah, wife of Capt. Francis Elliott Voyle, 39th Regt. N.I. and Assistant Commissioner.

Oct. 15. At Southborough, aged 45, Lady Louisa-Grace Boyle, of Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park-gardens; sister to the Earl of Shannon.

Oct. 19. In Heathcote-st. Mecklenburgh-sq. aged 56, Jane A'Court, widow of Robert Willis, esq. of Caroline-pi.

Oct. 25. At Bone, Africa, aged 34, Madalena-Augusta, Vicomtesse de Belle-Isle, third dau. of the late Richard Orlebar, esq. of Hinwick-house, Beds. She was married at Paris in 1839 to the Vicomte de Belle-Isle, a captain of dragoons in the French army.

Oct. 25. At Nice, Louisa-Selena, second dau. of the late Sir Culling Smith, Bart. of Bedwell Park, Herts.

At Monnt Unlaecke, Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 68, Crofton Unlaecke, esq. second son of the late Hon. Richard John Unlaecke.

Oct. 31. Aged 25, Adelaide-Gertrude, dau. of the late Frederick Garsham Carmichael, esq. of Twickenham.

At Petersfield, Hants, aged 59, Susan-Mary, relict of Robert Cross, Lieut. R.N.

Nov. 2. At Encombe House, near Sandgate, in his 88th year, Henry Dawkins, esq. formerly for many years one of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. He enjoyed a pension of 800*l*.

Nov. 4. At Ellingham Vicarage, Northumberland, aged 79, Susannah, and (on the same day), aged 74, Sarah, sisters of the Rev. Charles Perigal, Vicar of that place, and nieces of the late Archdeacon Bouyer.

At Horfield, near Bristol, aged 66, Major Wilkie, barrack-master, late of the 92d Highlanders. He served with that regiment in Egypt, where he was wounded in the action of the 13th March 1801, and received the gold medal from the Grand Seignor. He also served in the Peninsula, France, and Flanders, was severely wounded at Waterloo, and received the War medal with seven clasps.

At the residence of her son-in-law Mr. C. Whitting, Uphill, near Weston-super-Mare, Anne, wife of E. M. Williams, esq. of Garth Hall, Llantrisant, co. Glamorgan.

Nov. 5. Aged 5, Frederick Carus, youngest son of the late H. J. Adeane, esq. Babraham, Camb.

Nov. 7. At Kenilworth, aged 73, Margaret, relict of the Rev. Richard Lillington, Vicar of Hampton-in-Arden.

Nov. 8. At Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Staff. Agnes, widow of James Gibson, esq. M.D. of 13th Light Dragoons.

At Hythe, near Southampton, Eliza, wife of Major-Gen. T. A. Parke, C.B.

In Jersey, aged 16, Isabella, younger dau. of the late Rev. Alexander Stewart, Rector of Burford (third portion), Shropshire.

Nov. 9. At Cambridge, at an advanced age, Mr. Thomas Chisholm, father of Mr. H. E. Chisholm, one of the councillors of that borough.

At Croydon, aged 71, Thomas Young, esq. solicitor, Mark-lane, and one of the Common Council of the City of London, brother-in-law of Mr. Thomas Chisholm, and uncle to Mr. H. E. Chisholm, of Cambridge.

At Mile End, Portsea, aged 56, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut. James Crutchley, R.N.

At Bicester, John George, esq.

Nov. 10. At the parsonage, Little Bridy, Dorset, aged 79, Sophia-Susanna, widow of the Rev. Samuel Abraham, of North Curry, Som.

At Medsted, Hants, aged 77, Margaret-Christina, widow of the Rev. Samuel Auchmuty, of Ballymulvey, co. of Longford.

In St. George's-pl. Hyde Park, aged 52, James, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Bold, A.M. of Liverpool.

In Dublin, Ellen, wife of John Stratford Collins, esq. Jun. barrister-at-law, only surviving dau. of John Lloyd, esq. of Lloydsborough, co. Tipper.

Nov. 11. At sea, on board the R.M.S.P. La Plata, Capt. Wm. Allan, Commander of that ship.

At Dartmouth, aged 51, John H. F. Bennett, esq.

At New-cross, Hatcham, Charles Clifford Consett, esq. late Commander of the Devonshire East Indian.

Aged 86, Thomas Forrest, esq. of South Shields, and of Marsden Cottage, co. Durham.

At the Crewe Railway Station, on his way to Ventnor, aged 22, Edward-William, eldest son of the Rev. Edward M. Hamilton, of Browne Hall, co. Donegal.

At Letherhead, Surrey, aged 57, D. F. Haynes, esq. late of Lonsome and Ashstead.

At Tamworth, aged 66, Shirley Palmer, esq. M.D.

Nov. 12. At Wellingborough, aged 80, Penelope-Chester, relict of Adam Corrie, esq. of Wellingborough.

At Tours, France, Harriot-Mary, wife of Edward Fuller, esq. of Carleton Hall, Suffolk.

At Reading, aged 68, Thomas Hoggard, esq.

At Lee, Kent, aged 62, Mary-Ann, wife of W. H. Knowlden, esq. of Greenwich Hospital.

At Orystermouth, John William Leach, esq. of Swansea, third son of the late Hugh Leach, esq. of Bristol.

At Brighton, aged 77, Nancy-Lloyd, relict of Osborn Tylden, esq. of Torre-hill, Kent, who died in 1827.

Nov. 13. Aged 20, Miss Eliza Beioley, niece of Joseph Beioley, esq. of Stanhope-st. Park-pl.

At Rockingham, near Boyle, co. Roscommon, the seat of Viscount Lorton, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Richard Griffith, esq. of Millicent, co. Killdare, and sister of Richard Griffith, esq. Chairman of the Board of Public Works, Dublin.

Aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of James Knight, esq. of Much Hadham.

In Albert-road, Regent's Park, Miss Elizabeth Noton, of Chichester, youngest dau. of the late Benj. Noton, esq. of Hadley, Middlesex.

At Knowle Green, Staines, aged 78, James William Pearce, esq. formerly of Piccadilly.

At his brother's house, Sussex-sq. Hyde Park, aged 46, David Sandeman, esq. of Kirkwood, Dumfriesshire.

Aged 26, Elizabeth-Mortlock, wife of Henry Smith, surgeon, of Upper Seymour-st. and second dau. of John Sturges, of Connaught-sq.

At Bush House, near Edinburgh, John Trotter, esq. of the Bush, and Castle-law, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service.

Aged 66, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. O. Zillwood, Rector of Compton, Hants.

Nov. 14. At Sherborne, aged 57, Frances, wife of Wm. Naish Allford, esq.

At his brother-in-law's, Deptford, John Day, esq. late of New York and Liverpool, son of the late William Day, Post Capt. R.N. and Governor of Sierra Leone.

In Crescent-place, Burton-cresc. aged 40, John Bond Dixon, esq.

At Strood, aged 55, Rebecca, wife of Edward Edwards, esq.

Suddenly, aged 39, Frederick-Wyndham, eldest son of Richard Parrott Hulme, esq. of Maisonette House, Devon.

At Sevenoaks, aged 83, Mary, second dau. of the late Thomas Morland, esq. Court Lodge, Lamberhurst.

At Salisbury, aged 70, William Moody Moyle, esq. late of Woodcote House, Dorset.

Aged 61, Elizabeth, wife of Seth Smith, esq. of Eaton-sq.

At Portsmouth, Sarah-Ann, wife of George Victor, esq.

At Brighton, Eliza, wife of John Pollard Willoughby, esq. late of Bombay, and dau. of the late Gen. M. Kennedy, C.B. of the Bombay army.

Nov. 15. Aged 19, Caroline-Sarah, fourth dau. of the Rev. Dr. Barber, of Vauxhall.

Aged 81, Mrs. Sarah Broad, an old and respected inhabitant of Cheltenham, and relict of Mr. John Broad, surveyor.

At Cheltenham, aged 18, Mary Teresa Fitzherbert, only dau. of Francis, youngest brother of Thomas Fitz-Herbert, esq. of Swynnerton Park.

At Downend, aged 54, Elizabeth-Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Richard Haynes, esq. of Wick Court, Gloucestershire.

At Great Malvern, aged 68, Ellen, relict of the Rev. Robert Lowe, Rector of Bingham, Notts, and second dau. of the late Rev. Reginald Pynder.

Nov. 16. At Poplar, aged 57, George Baillie, esq. surgeon.

In Euston-sq. Sarah-Maria Crosswell.

At Goudhurst, aged 79, Mr. Joseph Doust. The deceased was the father of 21 sons and daughters, and had 62 grand-children, and 35 great grand-children, nearly the whole of whom are members of, or belong to the Wesleyan connection, and several are preachers.

At Hill Cottage, Barnet, Mary, wife of John T. Forster, esq.

At Leamington, aged 79, Maria, relict of Court Granville, esq. of Calwich Abbey, co. Stafford. She was the 4th dau. of Edw. Ferrers, esq. of Badesley Clinton, by Hester, dau. of Christ. Bird, esq.; was married in 1803 to Court D'Ewes, esq. who afterwards took the name of Granville, and was left his widow in 1848, having had issue a numerous family.

At New Ground, Guernsey, aged 61, Major James Johnston (late 44th Foot).

At Jersey, aged 68, Mary-Ann, relict of P. L. O'Reilly, esq. Purser R.N.

Aged 60, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Wain, esq. of Manchester-st. Manchester-sq.

Nov. 17. In the Hampstead-road, aged 74, Wm. Billings, esq. surgeon, late of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines.

At Brighton, aged 48, Elizabeth Casterton, of Chelsea, eldest dau. of the late James Casterton, esq. member of the Stock Exchange.

Aged 28, William Vavasour Carter, esq. of Weeton Hall, near Otley.

In Hanover-terr. Kensington Park, Jane, relict of Michael Cass, esq. late of Gerrard-st. Soho.

At Leamington, aged 56, Christopher Paxton Cay, esq. late of Harrogate.

At Teignmouth, Devon, aged 84, Richard Hemming, esq. of Hillingdon, Middlesex.

Elizabeth, wife of Abel Jearrad, esq. of Withycombe Raleigh, Devon, and dau. of the late Henry Hume Spence, esq. Capt. R.N.

At Cheltenham, Elizabeth-Mary, second dau. of Robert Lawson, esq. late of Tiverton.

At Geneva, aged 22, Edward, second son of the late Henry Patry, esq.

At Woodlands, near Ryde, I. W. aged 76, John Percival, esq. late of Northampton.

At Groenstreet, near Sittingbourne, aged 36, Henry Snowden, esq. surgeon, late of Hull.

Nov. 18. At Goodworth Clatford, near Andover, aged 60, Geo. Clarke, esq. formerly paymaster R.N.

At Farnham, aged 78, William Crump, esq.

At Shirley Park, Surrey, after a short illness, the Right Hon. Louisa Countess of Eldon. She was the third dau. of Charles 1st Lord Feversham, by Lady Charlotte Legge, only dau. of William second Earl of Dartmouth. She was married in 1831, and has left issue one son and six daughters.

At Dover, Thomas Farrell, esq. of Dublin.

At the residence of her son, Portland-sq. aged 60, Joise, relict of Amos Greenslade, esq.

At Teignmouth, Martha, relict of John Hatherly, esq. of Fishwick, Devon.

At Barnard Castle, Durham, Lady Hullock, widow of Sir John Hullock, Baron of the Exchequer, who died in 1829. (See a Memoir of him in our Magazine for that year, Part iii. p. 275.)

At Everdon, aged 60, Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Mountfort, and dau. of the late Rev. Isaac Knott, Vicar of Timberscombe, Somersetshire.

Aged 64, Isaac Smith, esq. of Albion Villas, Holloway, and Louth, Lincolnshire.

At Plymouth, at an advanced age, Joseph Soper, esq. an extensive merchant and shipowner.

At Wrexham, Emma, third dau. of the late Jas. Topping, esq. M.P. of Whatcroft Hall, Chesh. K.C.

Nov. 19. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, by an accident, aged 38, Mr. Thomas Farncombe Edgington, of Bishopsgate-st.

At Brighton, aged 79, James Fermor, esq. son of William Fermor, esq. late of Tusmore, Oxfordsh.

At Poulshot, Wilts, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William Fisher, Canon of Salisbury, and Rector of Poulshot.

At Brighton, aged 41, Henry, youngest son of the late James Higgs, esq.

Charles Hook, late of Conduit-st. and Highgate, solicitor.

At Camden Town, aged 52, Mr. John Miller, for many years clerk in the Record and Writ Office.

At Cheltenham, Helen, widow of Henry Bache Thornhill, esq. of Stanton, Derbyshire.

At Steppney, aged 59, Mr. William Vere, C.E. formerly of Stratford.

At Clifton, aged 22, Percy Spottiswoode Evans Walmisley, esq. youngest son of the late Edward George Walmisley, esq. Clerk of the Journals of the House of Lords.

At Clifton, aged 72, Cann de Winton, esq. a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for the counties of Glamorgan and Somerset. He was the son and heir of the Rev. George Wilkins, Rector of St. Michael, Bristol, by his third wife Anne, dau. of John Thompson, esq. of Waterford. Together with the rest of his family he altered his name to De Winton by royal sign-manual in 1839. He married Mary, dau. of Thomas Evans, esq. of Berthlyd, co. Glamorgan, widow of Wm. Williams, esq. of Pwll-y-pant, and had issue three sons and one daughter.

Nov. 20. At Montrose, Mrs. Balfour, relict of Capt. Balfour, sister of Joseph Hume, esq. M.P.

At Semington, Harriet, wife of G. F. Bruges, esq.

In the Isle of Wight, aged 40, Charles William Henry Cathcart.

At Kerswall, Broadclyst, near Exeter, Frances, wife of Capt. Chichester.

At Brighton, Mary, relict of Peter Cloves, esq. of the Rookery, Woodford, Essex. Mrs. Cloves was a passenger on the Brighton Railway, Nov. 1, when a collision took place at Redhill, by which she had her leg broken, and from which she never recovered.

The wife of Edwin Corbett, esq. of Tiltone Lodge, Cheshire.

At Wharnclyffe-terr. St. John's Wood-road, aged 67, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Gubbins, late of Southampton.

At Exeter, aged 71, Hannah, relict of Thomas Hayne, esq.

At Lickhill House, Calne, Abraham Henley, esq. father of the Mayor of Calne, and alderman of that borough, having survived his wife only eleven days.

At Bath, Elizabeth-Jemima, widow of Col. G. Holmes, C.B. 3rd Dragoon Guards, eldest dau. of the late Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. She was married in 1817.

Aged 29, James, fourth son of the Rev. Richard Inman, Rector of Todwick.

At St. Margaret's, Rochester, aged 83, John Jenner, esq.

In Blackfriars-road, aged 16 months, Zillah; and on the 23rd, aged 3, Florence-Gorvyl, only dau. of F. C. Jones, esq. M.D.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Charlotte Maule, relict of Capt. A. R. Kerr, R.N., C.B.

At Camberwell, aged 77, Thomas Key, esq.

At Brighton, aged 22, Monsieur Henri de Paris.

At Brunswick House, Southampton, aged 81, Mrs. Frances Keble Perreau.

At Tenby, Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Major John Gordon Horslow, H.E.I.C.B. and grand-dau. of the late Rev. Edw. Hughes, Rector of Tenby.

At Cheltenham, aged 5, Letitia-Isabella; and on the 23rd, aged 9, Margaret, daus. of Lieut.-Colonel Rutherford, Bengal army.

At Gatton Tower, near Heigate, Margaret, wife of the Rev. James Cecil Wynter, Rector of Gatton, and eldest dau. of George, Lyall, esq.

Nov. 21. In Hans-pl. Chelsea, aged 83, Jane-Ann, widow of Capt. James Anderson, R.N.

At Nice, aged 38, Amelia, fourth dau. of the late Capt. Philip Barlow, 22nd Regt.

Aged 68, At Portsea, at the house of Mr. Phillips, chemist, Captain George Beazley, sen. for many years commander in the Portsmouth and Hyde Steam Packet Company, and proprietor and occupier of the Eagle Hotel, opposite the pier.

At Barnstable, aged 79, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. A. Beevor, Rector of Bergh-Apton, Norfolk, eldest dau. of the late James Blitch, esq. of Colchester.

At Burton Constable, aged 31, Lewis-Arthur Clifford, son of the late Arthur Clifford, esq. and cousin of Sir Clifford Constable, Bart.

At Morton-upon-Swale, aged 74, Mrs. Mary Eden.

At Camberwell, aged 79, Elizabeth-Mary, relict of James Fraser, esq.

In Queen Anne-st. aged 50, Richard Groom, esq.

In Gower-st. aged 61, Eden Harwood, esq. late of the Sun Fire Office.

At the residence of D. Knight, esq. St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 30, Peter Knight, esq. formerly student of St. Thomas's Hospital, eldest son of the late R. D. Knight, esq. surgeon, Bengal Estab.

Thomas Moore, esq. of Ruddington, Notts.

At Gosport, aged 28, Lieut. Francis Rooke, R.N. He was the fourth son of Capt. F. W. Rooke, R.N. of Lackham Hall, Wilts. He entered the Royal Naval College in July 1836, and in May 1837 embarked as a volunteer on board the *Talavera* 74, as a midshipman of the *Pyiades* 78, *Wellesley* 72, and *Blenheim* 72, he took an active part in the Chinese campaign, and for his gallantry obtained two special certificates. He was made Lieut. 1846, and was afterwards appointed to the *Devastation*, *Gorgon*, and *Avenger* steam-ships, in the last of which he was wrecked on the *Sorella* rocks, Dec. 20, 1847, and was the only officer saved. In 1848 he was appointed to the *Blenheim* steam guardship at Portsmouth.

In Dublin, Louisa, relict of the Rev. Joseph Story, of Binglefield, co. Cavan.

Nov. 22. At Reading, aged 36, Louisa, widow of James Boor, esq. solicitor, Warminster.

At Winchmore Hill, aged 83, Joseph Booth, esq.

Aged 55, Herman Braden, esq. of Denmark-st. St. George's East, and Leyton, Essex.

At Arundel, aged 79, Mr. Robert Emery, the well-known angler.

At Woodlands, Rhayader, Thomas Evans, esq.

In Acacia-road, St. John's-wood, Mary-Anna, wife of the Rev. William Ewing, of Rushmore, Suffolk, only surv. sister of Mrs. Edward Futvoye.

Mrs. B. Hensman, of Lower Calthorpe-st.

At East Barnet, Herts, aged 21, Muthilda, youngest dau. of Adolphus Lindgren, esq.

At Edinburgh, Jessie-Eaton, relict of William Shedden, esq. Madras Medical Service.

In Portland-ter, St. John's Wood, aged 61, William Webber, esq. late Paymaster of the 76th, and for many years of the 1st West India Regiment.

Nov. 23. At Brighton, aged 74, John Bonhote, esq. of Upper Southwick-st. Hyde Park.

At his uncle's, Charles Malpas, esq. Harrow-on-the-hill, aged 16, Clarence, eldest son of C. H. Cary, esq. of Castletown, Isle of Man.

At Perry Vale, Sydenham, aged 52, Augustus F. B. Creuze, esq. F.R.S. principal surveyor to "Lloyd's Register." He was a native of Portsmouth, a student of the School of Naval Architecture, and formerly one of the foremen of Portsmouth dockyard. He wrote the article on naval architecture in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

At Jevington, aged 69, Mary, wife of J. T. Filder, esq.

At Bath, aged 83, Susanna, widow of Major Richard Gomonde, H.E.I.C.S.

At Brighton, aged 65, George Howell, esq.

At Cheltenham, Miss Edith Pearce Morris, eldest dau. of the late Robert Morris, esq. M.P. of Barnwood Court, Glouc.

At Newton Tony Rectory, aged 24, Hugh, only son of the Rev. Hugh Price.

At Westport House, co. Mayo, in her 28th year, the Most Hon. Louisa Ellen Frances Augusta Marchioness of Sligo. She was the younger dau. of Lord Viscount Strangford, by Ellen, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Burke, Bart. and was born at Constantinople, during her father's embassy there. She was married in 1847 to George-John third Marquess of Sligo, by whom she has left an only daughter.

At the residence of her son, at Bentley, Hants, aged 79, Ann, relict of Charles Webb, esq. late of Park-hill-house, Clapham.

Nov. 24. Hannah, wife of the Rev. R. Kemp Bailey, M.A. incumbent of St. Paul's, Hull.

At Easingwold, aged 100, Mr. John Banks. He was born Sept. 1, 1752, at 11.30 p.m. a period marked by the change of style, which conducted

him, as he used to tell his neighbours, eleven days onward in his journey, half an hour after his birth.

At Danesbury, near Welwyn, Herts, aged 78, William Blake, esq. of Portland-place.

At Stoke Newington Green, aged 72, Mr. Thomas Chubb.

At Clifton, aged 88, Elizabeth-Rand, relict of Thomas Theophilus Cock, esq. of Messing, Essex.

At Dalston, aged 83, Ezekiel Delight, esq.

Aged 67, Maria, relict of L. H. Doyle, formerly Lieut. of the city of Dublin Militia, and only surviving dau. of the late Mr. Solomon Bevil, of Hastings.

In Hyde Park-st. Mrs. E. S. Ellis, widow, fourth dau. of the late John Locke, esq. of Walthamstow.

At Plymouth, aged 73, Mr. Fade Heatly, late Major in H.M. 61st Regt.

At the residence of her brother, Mr. John Lambert, at Milford, near Salisbury, aged 54, Dorothy-Winefrid, 2nd dau. of the late Daniel Lambert, esq.

At Bristol, James Pearce, esq. surgeon, formerly of Bradford, Wilts.

At Birmingham, aged 52, John Pumfrey, esq. late of Droitwich.

At Eastbourne, Sussex, at an advanced age, Henrietta-Frances, relict of Col. Rawdon, and dau. of the late Richard Dawson, esq. of Ardee, Louth.

At Wokingham, Berks, aged 81, Catherine-Bird, widow of Mr. James Wheeler.

Nov. 25. In Sloane-street, aged 67, William Anderson, esq. of the War Office.

At Handsworth, Sarah-Elizabeth-Ann, eldest dau. of Mrs. Bownas, and grand-dau. of the late Rev. C. Roberts, Vicar of Edstone and Bugthorpe.

Miss Clara Brown, dau. of J. C. Brown, esq. of Holsworthy.

At Southsea, aged 33, Mary-Anne, wife of Capt. Henry Byng, R.N. She was the only child of the late Wm. Webb, esq. of the Views, Essex, was married in 1839, and had a numerous family.

At Barnstaple, aged 37, Capt. Colvin Corsar, late of the Bengal Est.

At Gonville House, Cambridge, aged 73, William Crowe, esq.

At Portsea, aged 66, William Jones, esq. a magistrate and alderman of Portsmouth.

At Clifton, Margaret-Frances, dau. of the Rev. W. Knight, Rector of St. Michael's, Bristol.

At Wimborne, Dorset, aged 69, Sarah, relict of Richard Oakley, esq.

Aged 66, Anne, wife of John Sparkes, esq. of Wood Hill, Womersley, Surrey.

At Brompton-crescent, George Stow, esq. Superintendent of Mail Department, Gen. Post Office. Ann, wife of Edward Tilbury, esq. of Brighton, and High-street, Marylebone.

At Tockington, co. Glouc. aged 57, Wm. Danvers Ward, esq.

Aged 71, Mr. Wm. Wreford, of Clannaborough, near Crediton, a gentleman of large property. He was found drowned in the canal at Exeter, under suspicious circumstances.

Nov. 26. At Manningtree, aged 69, Elizabeth, widow of D. C. Alton, esq.

In London, aged 62, B. D. Coe, esq. late of Buffalo, New York.

At Bromley, Middx. aged 72, Æneas Coffey, esq.

At Brighton, aged 76, Miss Mary Field, eldest dau. of the late John Field, esq. of Hitchin, Herts.

At Deptford, Mr. E. C. Harrison, surveyor, of East India Chambers, Lendenhall-st.

At Cheltenham, aged 70, Louisa, relict of Thomas Henney, esq.

In Sydney-pl. Clapham-road, aged 73, Mary, relict of William Henry Huffman, esq. late of Ratcliffe, Middlesex.

At Newcastle, Ann, wife of Sanderson Hilderton, esq. of Hilderton, Northumb.

At St. John's Priory, Banbury, aged 52, Emily, wife of Mr. George Walter James, surgeon.

Aged 27, Jessie, wife of S. Moseley, esq. of Hull, and dau. of the late Dr. Walkinshaw, of Trinidad. Her body was interred in the St. Alban's burial-ground, Brompton, Middlesex.

At Fordingbridge, Humphrey Pinhorn, esq. surgeon.

Aged 56, George Rich, esq. of Bankside, and of Lower Tooting, Surrey.

At Cheltenham, aged 23, Ellen, dau. of Thomas Underhill, esq. surgeon.

Nov. 27. At her daughter's residence, Cleveland-pl. Bath, aged 82, Sarah, relict of W. Betty, esq. Medical Staff, H.E.I.C.S.

At Clapton, aged 75, Elizabeth, widow of John Dibble Bowman, esq.

At Russell's-town Park, co. of Carlow, Harriet-Isabella-Ann, wife of Wm. Duckett, esq. and dau. of Col. Charles E. Gordon, R. Art.

In Westbourne-pl. Eaton-sq. aged 40, Charlotte-Frances, wife of John Downie, esq. formerly First Puisne Judge of British Gulana.

At Kentish Town, aged 66, Rosalia, wife of Giacomo Minasi.

At Dursley, Glouc. aged 77, Mrs. Mary Moore.

At Croydon, aged 82, Samuel Selmes, esq. formerly of Beckley, Sussex.

Nov. 28. In Cadogan-pl. Mrs. Sarah Ball.

Aged 30, at Bridstow, Herefordshire, Walter Ballinger, esq.

At Brighton, aged 22, Mary, dau. of George Boyd, esq.

Aged 22, William-Henry, eldest son of Henry Kebbel, esq. of Allhallows Wharf, Upper Thames-st. and Lee-terrace, Blackheath.

At the Parsonage, Meeth, co. Devon, Lucy-Maria, wife of the Rev. Everard Lempriere, and dau. of the late J. D. Foulkes, esq.

At St. Catherine's-cottage, near Guildford, aged 37, George Paine, esq.

In Dorset-pl. North, Kennington, Surrey, aged 59, Miss Parker, only dau. of the late John Parker, esq. many years a resident of Clapham, Surrey.

At Surbiton, Surrey, Rebecca-Maria, wife of the Rev. Richard Pennell, M.A. and dau. of the late Charles Bowles, esq. of East Sheen.

At the Vicarage House, Ottery, near Bridgwater, the residence of her son-in-law the Rev. Dr. Ship-ton, aged 82, Mary, relict of Samuel Simmons, esq.

At Hastings, Mary, wife of Edward Thompson, esq. of Barnsbury-terr. Islington.

At Cambridge, aged 19, Mary-Augusta, only dau. of the Rev. Matthew Vicars, Rector of Godmanstone, Dorset.

Nov. 29. At Ross, Herefordshire, Lydia, eldest dau. of the late Richard Evans, esq. M.D. and wife of Mr. Serjeant Allen, of the Elms, Crawley, and of Bessborough-gardens, Belgrave-road.

At Brompton, Harriet, widow of Francis Edisbury Davies, esq. of the War Office.

At the residence of her son, Leicester, aged 68, Mrs. Sarah Faccutt, only sister to Isaac Lovell, esq. of Paulerspury, Northamptonshire.

At Hastings, aged 31, the Rev. Thomas Alfred Hall, late minister of the Independent Chapel, Godalming.

Aged 67, William Shaw Hill, esq. of Bath.

At Edinburgh, aged 7, Frances-Margaret, third dau. of the late Capt. John Inglis, 2d Bengal Cav.

At the house of his father-in-law Sir Fitzroy Kelly, in Piccadilly, Capt. John Green Paley, youngest son of J. G. Paley, esq. of Oaklands, Yorkshire.

At Teignmouth, Anne, wife of John Chappell Tozer, esq. solicitor.

At Wormley, Herts, aged 73, Ann, sister of the late Charles Westead, esq. of Valentines, Essex.

At High Heworth, in his 84th year, John Wy-lam, esq.

Nov. 30. At Brighton, Ann, the wife of John Thomas Ansell, esq. of H.M. Customs, Shore-ham.

Mary, daughter of the late Richard Birkett, esq. of Upper Clapton.

At Torquay, aged 41, Fearne Bolland, esq.

In Halfmoon-st. Emma-Sophia-Jane-Matilda, widow of Andrew Browne, esq. F.R.C.S.E. Deputy Inspector of Army Hospitals.

At Parsonstown, Jane, wife of the Rev. J. Car-

hle, D.D. a zealous friend to the Missionary cause in Ireland.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 82, Mrs. Jane Cripps, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Cripps, of Cheadle, Cheshire, and niece of the late William Buck, esq. of the former town.

At Chatham, Kent, aged 77, Sarah, relict of S. H. Dickerson, esq.

At Nether Wallop, Hants, Harriet, wife of the Rev. A. W. Dorset Fellowes, Vicar, late of York.

A. P. Gibson, esq. of Holles-st. Cavendish-sq. late Consul General at St. Petersburg for the United States of America.

At Clifton, aged 87, Elizabeth, relict of Samuel Lloyd Harford, esq.

At Helston, aged 60, Elizabeth, widow of George D. John, esq. and only surviving dau. of the late Jonathan Passingham, esq. of Hendur, in Merioneth, and of Bonython, Cornwall.

At Sutton Courtenay, Berks, aged 79, Edmund Norris, esq.

At Brighton, aged 29, Matilda-Catherine Pook, after long suffering borne with Christian patience, loved and respected by all who knew her.

Aged 91, Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, of Calthorpe-st. Guildford-st.

Lately. Lady Winston Barron, wife of Sir Henry Winston Barron, Bart. of Barron Court, Waterford, and dau. of Sir Gregory Page Turner, Bart. of Battlesden Park, Bedfordshire, &c.

Aged 84, M. Huvé, the architect who completed the Madeleine at Paris, one of the senior members of the Institute, and member of the Academy of Beaux Arts.

At Blackheath Park, aged 64, Frances, relict of Lieut.-Col. Josiah Stewart, C.B. Madras Army.

Dec. 1. At Clifton, near York, Mary, only dau. of the late J. W. Carroll, M.D. of Calcutta, and niece of the late Rev. W. Richardson, M.A.

At Brighton, Amelia-Snell, wife of Lieut.-Col. Carpenter, of Potter's-bar, Middlesex.

In Halkin-st. West, aged 20, Charlotte, wife of Charles F. T. Daniell, esq. 38th Regt.

At Cheltenham, aged 59, Sophia, wife of the Rev. Richard Greaves, and youngest dau. of the late William Wilson, esq. of Nether Worton, Oxf.

At Hastings, aged 79, Ellen, widow of James Hornby, esq.

At the Mall, Kensington Gravel-pits, aged 25, Elvira, wife of John Calcott Horsley, esq.

At Lyndhurst, Mr. William Short, druggist, and secretary to the Lyndhurst district of the Hampshire Friendly Society.

At Brixton, aged 60, William Thomas, esq. late of Sydenham and Cloak-lane.

At Ealing, aged 76, Charles Andrew Thomson, esq. formerly a wine merchant. After rather a reverse in his fortunes, he had for some years retired to a more humble residence, with his aged partner, with whom he had lived happily for more than half a century. From his peculiar and old-fashioned dress (top-boots, &c.) he was generally known in the neighbourhood, and respected by his neighbours. He died from a fit quite suddenly, whilst at his barber's at Acton, whither he had walked from Ealing, as was his custom, to be shaved.

At Portsmouth, aged 69, J. P. Wallis, esq. recently of the Dockyard.

Dec. 2. At Brighton, aged 73, Charles Fassett Burnett, esq. of Park-crescent, Regent's-park.

At Brompton, Capt. Charles John Gibson Carmichael, 69th Regt. fourth son of the late Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, Bart.

At Clifton, aged 74, Mrs. Clark, widow of T. Clark, esq. of Bristol.

At Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road, aged 74, Isabella, relict of Jacob Cowles, esq. H.E.I.C.S.

At North Sunderland, aged 82, Mr. Robert Curry, formerly of Brandon, Northumberland. During his tenure of sixty years there, his place was amongst the first of his order, as an agriculturist, and he gave to the historian of the Herd Book a page upon the excellence of the shortthorns.

In Great Prescott-st. Goodman's-fields, aged 89, Esther, relict of Jacob Dias Fernandes.

At Exeter, aged 66, Mary-Ann, wife of Harry Leeke Gibbs, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Aged 57, William Grimes, esq. banker, of Lichfield.

At the Green, Ambleside, aged 79, John Harrison, esq.

At Croydon, aged 75, Miss Sarah Innes.

At Royston-hill, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of Joshua Lilley, esq. of Wallington, Herts.

At Lambeth, aged 92, Rosalind, widow of Samuel Mander, esq. of the Temple.

At Barnsbury-park, Islington, aged 77, Ann, widow of James Peirson, esq.

At West Malling, aged 61, George Perfect, esq. for many years a medical practitioner in that town.

At Alnwick, aged 87, Grace, widow of Robert Pringle, esq. M.D.

At Stoke Ferry, Norfolk, aged 46, Jane, youngest surviving dau. of the late Charles Sanders, esq. At Dolton, Catherine, wife of Comm. Tardrew, R.N. She was the third daughter of G. Arnold, esq. and married in 1826.

In Upper Wimpole-st. Anne, dau. of the late Samuel Turner, esq.

Dec. 3. At Palgrave, Suffolk, aged 53, Ann, widow of John Hewitt Amys, esq.

At Edinburgh, Miss Anderson, dau. of the late James Anderson, esq. Rispond, Sutherlandshire.

At Bury-road, near Gosport, aged 68, Comm. Thomas Ball, R.N. He entered the navy in 1797, was made Lieutenant in 1809, and Commander 1828. He served for 26 years on full pay.

At Richmond, aged 83, Ann-Pulleine, wife of Mr. Thomas Bowman, clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes, and to the magistrates of Gilling West.

At Kentish town, aged 46, Eliza-Sophia, widow of Lieut.-Col. Sir Edward Alexander Campbell, C.B. of the Bengal Military Service, and eldest dau. of Thomas Farratt, esq. of Ramsgate.

At Exeter, aged 72, Lucy, wife of Hugh Cumming, esq.

At Watford, Herts, aged 53, Chris. Dalton, esq.

At Bath, aged 73, Mrs. Elizabeth Godden.

At Cheltenham, aged 59, Sophia, wife of the Rev. Richard Greaves.

At Carmarthen, aged 77, Elizabeth, widow of John Johnes, esq. of Dolaucothy. She was the dau. and heir of John Bowen, esq. of Maes Llanwrthwl; was married in 1797 and left a widow in 1815, having had issue the present Mr. Johnes of Dolaucothy, and four daughters.

At Carlisle, William Johnson, esq. of the firm of Johnson and White, merchants, of London. He was a native of Craik, near Easingwold.

Mr. Leadbitter, Bow Street Officer. He was returning home in a cab, and suddenly shot his head out of the window to the driver, who was taking a turning, when, being a large stout man, the weight of his body overturned the vehicle, which fell, crushing him beneath it. He was a native of Hexham, and has been long known as a most efficient officer in the Bow-st. division.

At Downham, Isle of Ely, Rebecca, wife of Huntington Martin, esq. dau. of the late John Mason, esq. of Peckham, Surrey.

At Redland, aged 63, William Maurice, esq. surgeon, formerly assistant surgeon of 7th Hussars.

At Lisson-grove South, aged 50, William Henry Mayne, esq. of the East India House.

At the Upper House, Shelsley Beauchamp, Worcestersh. aged 55, Eliza, widow of C. E. Moore, esq.

At Kingsdon, Susanna, widow of the Rev. W. Newnham.

At Plymouth, Catherine-Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of the late Harry Noyes, esq. of Thraxton, Hants.

At Southampton, aged 30, James Alexander Soper Wood, eldest son of Comm. James Wood, Royal Navy.

Dec. 4. At Horley Lodge, Surrey, aged 62, George Birch, esq.

At Lostwithiel, aged 26, Emily, youngest dau. of John Bowen, esq. formerly of Bocomnoe.

At Stoke Newington-green, aged 62, William Hardwick Browning, esq.

At Budleigh Salterton, aged 80, Edward Couche, esq. Deputy Commissary-General.

At Stoke, aged 61, Mrs. Crown, relict of John Crown, esq.

At St. Mary's Hill, Ridgway, aged 67, George Eastlake, esq. formerly of Plymouth.

At Hanham, near Bristol, aged 74, Miss Harriet Emerson.

Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. James Ford, Rector of St. George the Martyr and St. Mary Magdalene, Canterbury.

At the Wergs, Staff. aged 80, Mary, widow of Richard Fryer, esq. banker, and late M.P. for Wolverhampton. She was the only dau. of William Fleeming, esq. and niece and sole heiress of John Fleeming, esq. of the Wergs, co. Stafford. She was married in 1794, and left a widow in 18... having had issue two sons and four daughters.

At Chichester, aged 72, Mrs. Fullagar, wife of the Rev. John Fullagar.

At Weybridge, aged 75, Ann, wife of Thomas Herring, esq. late of Belsize, Hampstead.

At Bayswater, aged 52, John Watson Hodge, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

At Guildford, aged 83, William Ingle, esq.

At Primley Hill, the residence of her son-in-law the Rev. F. Belfield, aged 79, Christian, relict of Thomas King, esq. of Millbank, co. Renfrew.

At Egloskerry, near Launceston, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. W. A. Morgan.

At Wootton House, near Bedford. Miss Payne, dau. of the late Sir John Payne, of Tempsford Hall, Bart. and granddau. of the late Sir Philip Monox, of Sandy, Bart.

At East Teignmouth, aged 84, Mrs. Ann Pridham.

At Alvediston, aged 63, J. W. G. Rogers, esq.

At Steyning, Miss Sandiland.

Aged 80, Miss Mary-Ann Smith, many years librarian to the Castle Library, Colchester. Deceased was born in Colchester Castle, and continued to reside within its walls during the whole of her protracted life.

In Portland-pl. aged 69, James Ruddell Todd, esq.

At the residence of her son, Montpellier-cresc. Brighton, Harriet, relict of William Williams, esq.

At Wroxhall Abbey, Warwickshire, aged 72, Ann, relict of Christopher Roberts Wren, esq. She was the dau. of Thomas Biggs, esq. of Pedmore, co. Worc. was married in 1815, and left a widow in 1828, having had issue an only dau. and heir, the wife of Chandos Wren Hoskyns, esq. of Wroxhall Abbey.

Dec. 5. At Montrose, N.B., the wife of John Aberdeen, esq.

At Guildford, aged 67, Miss Catherine Bonner.

Clement, youngest son of Robert Clarke, esq. of South Town House, Great Yarmouth.

Jemima-Lucy-Boughton, wife of Charles Livius Grimshawe, esq. of Fenlake, Beds. dau. of J. W. Boughton Leigh, esq. of Brownsover Hall, Warwickshire.

Aged 14, Anna, fourth dau. of the Rev. R. Ingram, Vicar of Giggleswick, Yorkshire, and granddau. of the late Samuel Alston, esq. St. Martin's, Leicester.

At Stoke, Elizabeth E. King, eldest dau. of the late Capt. W. King, R.N.

At his sister's, at Strand-on-the-Green, aged 70, Richard Peacock, esq. of Park-road, Dalston, late one of the firm of Peacock and Sons, pocket-book makers, of Salisbury-square.

Aged 62, John Powis, esq. late of Richmond-terr. Walworth.

Aged 27, Jane, wife of Wm. Tarn Pritchard, esq. of Notting Hill, and Doctors' Commons.

At the residence of his father, aged 29, Edmund-Wyatt, second surviving son of Paul Smith, esq. of Bank House, Stone, Staffordshire.

In Parliament-st. Westminster, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Samuel Young, solicitor.

Dec. 6. Aged 19, Peter-Hardwicke, third son of W. B. Brodie, esq. and one of the Junior Clerks at the War Office.

At Floors Castle, aged 77, Benjamin Charlewood, esq. late Lt.-Col. in the Grenadier Guards.

At Charmouth, aged 86, retired Capt. Charles Clyde, R.N. He entered the service in 1784 on board the Trimmer sloop; was in the Princess Royal 98 at the occupation of Toulon and the capture of St. Fiorenza; was made Lieutenant in the same year, and partook in Hotham's partial actions of March and July 1795. In 1798 in the Captain 74 he assisted at the capture of Rear-Adm. Perrées squadron; and, after serving in various other ships, he was made Commander in 1810. Having served on full pay for 25 years, he accepted the rank of retired Captain in 1840. He married April 20, 1818, a daughter of the Rev. Wm. Milton, Vicar of Heckfield, Hants.

Suddenly, at Brighton, aged 60, the Hon. Sophia-Mary, wife of Capt. the Hon. Peregrine F. Cust. She was the 2d dau. of John-Thomas second Viscount Sydney by his first wife the Hon. Sophia Southwell, 3d dau. of Edward 20th Lord De Clifford. She became the second wife of Capt. Cust in 1833.

Aged 20, John Richard, eldest son of Edmund Francis Dayrell, esq. of Lillingstone Dayrell House, Buckinghamshire.

At Terling, aged 76, Catharina-Regina, wife of the Rev. John Dorrington.

Aged 72, Sarah, wife of William Hardisty, esq. of Shepton Mallet.

At her sister's, in Upper Bedford-pl. aged 80, Mrs. Susanna Kennedy.

Aged 29, Rosa-Arabella, wife of John Charles Langmore, esq. Oxford-terr. Hyde-park, and niece of Mr. Thomas Mason, High-street, Colchester.

Aged 35, Edward Lovegrove, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

At Bath, Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Esbury Partridge, of Hillsley, co. Glouc. and Rector of Uley.

At the residence of his son-in-law T. M. Hunter, esq. Eastwood, Portishead, near Bristol, aged 76, Saul Solomon, esq. of St. Helena.

At the Grange, Woodham Mortimer, aged 44, Thomas-Lay, second son of John Ward, esq. of Hatfield Peverel.

At Hoddewden, aged 77, John Warner, esq. In South Parade, Weston-super-Mare, aged 70, William White, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Hookfield Grove, Epsom, aged 46, George St. Vincent Wilson, esq. of Redgrave Hall, Suffolk. He was the eldest son of Admiral George Wilson, of the same place, by Catharine dau. of John Pollard, esq. of Ewell. He succeeded his father in 1826, and afterwards served the office of Sheriff of Suffolk. He married, in 1834, Louisa-Matilda, dau. of the Rev. John Surtees, Prebendary of Bristol, and has left issue one son and two daus.

At Bath, aged 87, Catharine-Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. John Wood, Vicar of Herne, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Denson, Prebendary of Canterbury.

Dec. 7. At Beaulieu, Hants, aged 75, Mrs. Mary Adams, mother of G. A. Adams, esq. of Hanworthy.

At Putney, aged 70, of influenza, Mrs. Frances H. M. Blood, widow of Neptune Blood, esq. of Sloane-street.

Aged 42, Thomas Theodore Campbell, esq. Jun. of Queen's-road, Regent's-park.

At Godstone, aged 81, Mrs. Everest.

At Wye, aged 55, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. William Morris, M.A. Perpetual Curate of Wye, and third dau. of the Rev. Congreve Selwyn, B.A. Rector of Eastnor, and Vicar of Yarkhill, Heref.

At Snipery House, near Durham, Frances-Harriet, relict of John W. C. Robinson, esq. of Tunstall Lodge, youngest dau. and last surviving child of Sir James Pennyman, Bart. of Ormesby Hall, Cleveland.

Dec. 8. At Tring-park, Hertfordshire, aged 76, Joseph Grout, esq.

At York, aged 36, Mr. Thomas Holmes, tragedian. He had been associated with the York theatrical circuit for many years.

At Hackney, aged 36, Anne, widow of Cornwall Reynolds, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Francis Hayward, esq. of Bath, M.D.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 44, Chas. Rhodes, esq. Katharine, wife of James Woolley Simpson, esq. Hospital Staff, Malta.

At Shalden Lodge, Hants, aged 86, Martha, widow of Thomas Smith, esq. of Shalden Lodge.

At the house of James Brown Simpson, esq. of Richmond, solicitor, Ann-Esther, second dau. of the late Rev. John Wilkinson, of Alne, near Easingwold.

At Swanage, aged 44, the wife of Charles Willcox, esq. surgeon, only child of the late Lieutenant Lewis Lamb, R.N.

Dec. 9. In Argyll-pl. aged 50, Robert James Culverwell, esq. M.D.

Aged 83, Judith, widow of Mr. Henry Emery, many years Master of Sir Robert Hitcham's Grammar School, Coggeshall, Essex.

At Torquay, aged 21, William R. Jones, esq. At Coleshill, Herts, aged 19, Isabella-Emma, only child of Capt. Lascelles, R.N.

At Pentonville, aged 81, Peter Rouw, sculptor. In Welbeck-st. Sarah-Maria, relict of John Sullivan, esq. R.N.

At Newmarket, at the residence of his son, aged 61, George Tattersall, esq.

At Liverpool, aged 92, Mrs. Yates, widow of William Yates, esq. of Springside, Lancashire.

Dec. 10. At Dalston, aged 79, J. J. E. de Ferrer, esq.

At Friarfield House, Derb., Alex. Radford, esq. At Hill Lodge, Enfield, aged 60, George Antoine Ramsay, esq. late Major 77th Regt.

At the parsonage, Fordingbridge, aged 53, Geo. Curtis Rawlence, esq. for many years clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Fordingbridge Union.

At Caerynwch, Merionethsh. Elizabeth-Emma, wife of R. Meredyth Richards, esq. of Harewood-sq.

Dec. 11. In Rockingham-row East, aged 72, John Zachary Dyer, esq.

Aged 80, Thomas Fenwick, esq. of South Hill, Chester-le-Street, co. Durham, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant.

At Bushmead Priory, Beds, aged 54, Anne-Beckingham, wife of W. H. Wade Gery, esq. She was the eldest dau. of John Milnes, esq. of Beckingham, co. Lincoln, and was married in 1829.

At Bath, aged 69, Thomas only son of the late Thos. Knott, esq. of Boardhays House, Stockland.

At Forest-gate, Stratford, aged 87, George Martin, esq.

Aged 73, Benjamin Reed, of Stoke Newington and Old Broad-st.

At Rodney-terrace East, Bow-road, aged 57, Thomas David Taylor, esq. solicitor, formerly of North-buildings, Finsbury-circus.

At Bath, aged 85, Thomas Thackeray, esq.

Aged 76, Ann, relict of Richard Trood, esq. of Wellington, Somerset.

At Doncaster, aged 64, Richard Tyas, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 65, Sarah, widow of Lieut.-Colonel W. L. Watson, C.B.

Dec. 12. At Christ college, Cambridge, aged 22, Charles Lukin Berry, scholar of that college, and only son of the Rev. W. Berry, Rector of Birchen Newton, Norfolk.

At Keynsham, aged 24, Amelia-Elizabeth, wife of Walter Brown, M.D.

Aged 76, Lieut.-Col. John Castle Gant, for many years a magistrate for the county of Middlesex, and a deputy-lieut. for the Tower Hamlets.

At Upper Clapton, aged 66, John Dalrymple Jacob, esq.

In Curzon-st. aged 20, Louisa-Katherine, fourth dau. of Lieut.-Col. and Lady Laura Meyrick.

Aged 2, George-Edward, fourth son of the Rev. G. H. and Lady Cecilia Repton.

In Cavendish-road, St. John's Wood, aged 41, Charlotte, wife of James Sutton, esq.

Aged 37, Mr. Matthew Woodhouse, of the Esk brewery, Whitby, brewer and spirit merchant. He was for nearly twenty years a very useful assistant to Mr. Breckon, solicitor in Whitby, and clerk to the Whitby union. He was secretary to the Whitby Floral and Horticultural Society; was a frequent correspondent of *The Florist*, and other periodicals of that class; and for many years the correspondent of the *Yorkshire Gazette* for the Whitby district.

Dec. 13. At Ipswich, aged 65, Harriet, dan. of the late Rev. George Betts, of Wortham, Suffolk.

Aged 57, Mr. Lechallas, wholesale stationer in Budge-row. From being a small retail stationer at the north-east end of the metropolis, he had become one of the largest exporters of stationery in the city of London. His prices were very low, to the no small injury of his neighbours in the same trade, and his business had become so extensive and complicated as to have disturbed his mind. He committed self-destruction by shooting himself through the head, in his warehouse in Size-lane, having for nine months laboured under a delusion that his business was going to ruin and himself to poverty, whereas, it is believed, matters were the reverse.

At Stratton Strawless, Norfolk, aged 28, Charles Wm. Marsham, esq. eldest surviving son of Robt. Marsham, esq.

At Skirlangh, aged 15, Sarah-Jane, eldest dan. of John Richardson, esq. of Dowthorp Hall.

Harriette, wife of Ashton Sladen, esq. of Mear-clough House, near Halifax.

At Dartford, Kent, Mr. Robert Thompson Stoneham, fourth son of the late Thompson Stoneham, esq. of Whitwells, Little Baddow.

Dec. 14. At Barton Hall, Kingskerwell, Mary, wife of Henry Langford Brown, esq.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 48, Charles Gibson, esq. second son of the late Rev. Robert Gibson, Rector of Fyfield.

Dec. 15. At Wirksworth, aged 75, the widow of the Rev. Nathan Hubbersty.

At Wirksworth, aged 70, Charles Hurt, esq. He was the eldest son of Charles Hurt, esq. of Wirksworth, sheriff of Derbyshire in 1797, by Susanna, dau. of Sir Richard Arkwright, knt. and succeeded his father in 1834. He was a faithful magistrate of the county, and had the esteem of both rich and poor. Having died unmarried, he is succeeded by his next brother, Richard.

Dec. 17. Aged 39, Sarah, wife of Henry Wolton, esq. of Colchester.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Nov. 27 .	438	322	187	—	947	472	475	1671
Dec. 4 .	462	359	218	3	1042	537	505	1639
„ 11 .	455	340	213	4	1012	522	490	1579
„ 18 .	480	344	199	18	1041	555	486	1662

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Dec. 24.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
42 1	29 9	18 7	26 11	35 4	31 10

PRICE OF HOPS, Dec. 23.

Sussex Pockets, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.—Kent Pockets, 4l. 10s. to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Dec. 23.

Hay, 2l. 15s. to 4l. 0s.—Straw, 1l. 5s. to 1l. 12s.—Clover, 3l. 15s. to 5l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Dec. 20.
Mutton	3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts 2,776 Calves 192
Veal	2s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.	Sheep and Lambs 15,150 Pigs 259
Pork	3s. 0d. to 3s. 8d.	

COAL MARKET, Dec. 20.

Walls Ends, &c. 16s. 3d. to 17s. 6d. per ton. Other sorts, 15s. 0d. to 16s. 6d.
TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 49s. 3d. Yellow Russia, 49s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From November 26, to December 25, 1852, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	10 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	10 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
No.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	52	56	48	29, 74	fair	11	52	54	50	29, 61	fair, showers
27	44	47	43	29, 76	do.	12	50	53	51	, 55	do. do.
28	47	48	41	, 57	cloudy, rain	13	50	54	51	, 56	rain
29	36	38	37	, 52	do.	14	53	55	48	, 53	fair, showers
30	39	42	39	, 85	do.	15	49	51	44	, 01	do. do.
D. 1	38	45	46	, 90	fair	16	45	51	50	, 43	do. do. rain
2	44	47	45	, 84	do.	17	47	51	48	, 13	do. do.
3	45	46	48	30, 06	cloudy	18	40	44	43	30, 17	do. do.
4	58	55	53	29, 96	do.	19	40	52	49	29, 99	do.
5	50	55	53	, 88	do. rain	20	52	55	53	, 78	do. do.
6	49	53	47	, 77	do. do.	21	45	49	44	30, 06	do. do.
7	47	51	48	, 67	cloudy, rain	22	46	50	44	29, 78	rain
8	48	50	40	, 61	fair	23	40	44	42	, 75	cloudy, rain
9	43	49	51	, 56	do. cloudy	24	46	44	43	, 76	do.
10	52	55	51	, 62	do. showers	25	44	46	42	, 78	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Nov. & Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	223½	100½	101½	104½	6½	—	—	—	83 pm.	71 pm.
29	—	100½	101½	104	—	—	—	277	80 83 pm.	70 72 pm.
30	223½	100½	101½	103½	6½	—	112½	275	80 82 pm.	69 73 pm.
1	222½	100½	101½	103½	6½	—	—	—	83 pm.	69 73 pm.
2	—	100½	101½	103	6½	—	111½	277	83 pm.	72 69 pm.
3	223½	100½	101	103	6½	—	—	—	80 83 pm.	69 72 pm.
4	222	100½	101½	103½	—	—	—	—	83 pm.	69 pm.
6	—	100½	101½	104	—	—	—	—	83 80 pm.	71 69 pm.
7	222	100½	101½	104	6½	99¾	—	—	80 pm.	—
8	222	100½	101½	103½	6½	—	—	—	80 82 pm.	68 65 pm.
9	223	100½	101½	104	6½	—	—	—	80 pm.	65 68 pm.
10	223½	100½	101½	104	6½	—	—	—	83 pm.	—
11	223½	100½	—	104	—	—	—	—	82 pm.	60 66 pm.
13	223½	100½	—	104½	—	—	—	—	75 81 pm.	—
14	223½	101	—	104½	6½	—	—	—	77 pm.	59 62 pm.
15	223½	101	—	104	6½	—	—	—	78 pm.	62 pm.
16	224	101	—	104	6½	—	—	—	75 79 pm.	62 63 pm.
17	224	101½	—	104½	6½	—	—	—	79 pm.	63 60 pm.
18	—	101½	—	104½	6½	—	—	—	80 pm.	—
20	223½	101½	—	104½	—	—	—	—	76 80 pm.	63 60 pm.
21	224	101½	—	104½	6½	—	—	—	81 pm.	60 63 pm.
22	224	101½	—	104½	6½	—	—	—	81 pm.	63 64 pm.
23	223½	101½	—	104½	6½	101½	—	—	78 82 pm.	64 67 pm.
24	—	101½	—	104½	—	—	—	—	82 pm.	69 66 pm.
27	224½	101½	—	105	6½	—	—	—	—	69 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,
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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

FEBRUARY, 1853.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—In the Gentleman's Magazine of December, 1852, p. 598, there is an account of Whittington's Stone at the foot of Highgate Hill having been replaced in the year 1795, and it is stated that it was never known by whom. My father, Charles Wilkinson, of 17, Highbury Place, and Mr. Horace Muckton, of Highbury Terrace, having missed the original stone, replaced it at their own expense. Your old friend the late Mr. Nichols, Dr. Strahan, and my father were the oldest inhabitants of Islington.

Yours, &c. ANN WILKINSON.

Kempsey, near Worcester, Jan. 22.

The following letter (communicated to the *Birmingham Journal*) in reference to a recent communication of Mr. J. Payne Collier to the Society of Antiquaries (see our last Magazine, p. 70) is evidently from the pen of R. B. Wheler, esq. the veteran historian of Stratford-upon-Avon:—"I observe in your paper of the 18th inst. a paragraph wherein it is stated, referring to Sir Thomas Lucy's deer park, 'that he had deer in a park at Charlecote, (denied by Malone,) which Shakspeare might have been concerned in stealing.' I have no doubt Sir Thomas had a park at Charlecote; but the park Shakspeare is said to have stolen the deer from was at Fulbroke, close adjoining the parish of Charlecote, in which park stood an old mansion house, many years ago pulled down, and used principally in building a mansion at Compton Wynyates, belonging to Lord Northampton—now an old house. The park at Fulbroke then belonged to Sir Thomas, and that was the park Shakspeare is said to have stolen the deer from. This I have always understood, and have often (fifty years ago) heard an old man very conversant in matters relating to Shakspeare say was the fact. What is stated relating to Rowington is very probable, from a circumstance I know as to Shakspeare's property. As to the property of Shakspeare in Henley Street, stated to be a fact not hitherto known, proving the original frontage towards Henley Street to have been considerably greater than at the time of the poet's bequest, I have no doubt such was the case; and that you may better understand the matter, I inclose a plan wherein it is stated that John Shakspeare, in 1597, sold a piece of ground to George Badger. This piece of ground is that on which a building now called the Wine Vaults stands. This I know to be fact, as I have repeatedly (fifty years ago) seen the deeds, in which it appears John Shakspeare con-

veyed that property to Badger. I am now more than seventy-seven years old, and have known the Shakspeare property ever since the beginning of the year 1798, and therefore have had an opportunity of being acquainted with that property; and beg to say, for the information of the public, that there was a public passage between Shakspeare's house and what in the plan inclosed is stated to belong to Dr. Conolly to the width of several feet, extending from Henley Street to the Guild Pits."

A Correspondent makes inquiry of us respecting the Roman marble sculpture exhibited and commented on by the Rev. J. H. Marsden at a recent meeting held at Colchester. Mr. Marsden observed, says the *Essex Standard*, that "it was taken out of the wall of the old church at Harwich, where it lay imbedded in mortar," and that it represents a male and a female figure having between them a tragic mask. Mr. Marsden supposes these figures are the sepulchral effigies of some persons connected with a theatre, and he instances the fact as mentioned by Tacitus of the existence of a theatre at Camalodunum! Our Correspondent, however, is not satisfied, in the first place, that the sculpture was taken from Harwich Church, and he asks if any of our friends can give him some information on the subject.

MR. URBAN,—Will you favour me with an opinion on the following question in genealogy? A nobleman A. B., a Baron by Writ, marries and has a son and daughter. His wife dies; he marries a second time and has a second son. A. B.'s son succeeds him in the barony on his decease. A. B.'s son is succeeded by his eldest son, and the latter has several brothers and sisters. The great-grandsons of A. B. die while infants, but some of the great-granddaughters survive (among whom the barony is temporarily in abeyance), and to the son of one of them the barony finally descends. Now the question is this:—In case of the failure of issue to this latter person, to whom would the barony revert? To the sons and daughters of his mother's sisters (if there were any)? To the descendants of his grandfather's brothers and sisters (if there were any)? To the descendants of his great-grandfather's brothers and sisters (if there were any)? Or to whom?

Yours, &c. M. N. O.

[We apprehend there is no doubt the inheritance would devolve to the parties enumerated by M. N. O. in the order in which he has described them.—*Edit. G. M.*]

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MEMORIALS OF JOHN HOME, THE AUTHOR OF "DOUGLAS."

THERE was a period when that Scotchman would have been deemed no true patriot who should have ventured to have doubted whether the tragedy of Douglas was really "superior" (to use the least over-strained epithet) to all that ever had been, or by any possibility ever could be, written for the stage; and the fervid interrogatory of the exultant Scot from the gallery of Covent Garden at the close of each round of applause, "Ay, ay, whare's ye're Willie Shakspeare noo?" was only an out-spoken exaggeration of the national sentiment, as is evidenced in the extravagant "Dedication" of the "Four Dissertations."*

The name of John Home was a lustrous one even in that "charmed circle" (as it has been called) within which moved a Ferguson and Robertson, a Blair and Webster and Carlyle, a Hume and Kaimes. Nor is it to be

wondered at that the moss only slowly obliterated the epitaph of one who reckoned these worthies as his familiar friends and associates, and who was (from his connection with Bute) virtually the "second man in the kingdom," and the cynosure of nobles—who had, moreover, for his private "suggesting" literary critics and correspondents Bute and the thunder-mouthed Chatham himself, whose productions were illustrated and "bodied forth" by the genius of a Siddons and a Garrick, and who died (having nearly three-quarters of a century before received the "homage" of Collins †), the white-haired patriarch of the Augustan age of Scottish literature. The "glory and the consecration" have departed—righteously departed; nevertheless, "Douglas" itself (while "Agis," and "Alonzo," and "Alfred," and the "Siege of Aquileia," and "The Fatal

* "Four Dissertations,"—of Hume, namely; who complimented Home on possessing "the true theatric genius of Shakespeare and Otway, refined from the unhappy barbarism of the one, and licentiousness of the other:" a judgment only paralleled in Newton's sightlessness to the sublimity of "Paradise Lost," or in Locke's laudation of the Epics of Blackmore.

† Collins, in his "Ode on the Superstitions of Scotland," thus prefigured his future eminence:—

Home, thou return'st from Thames, whose Naiads long
Have seen thee ling'ring, with a fond delay,
Midst those soft friends, whose hearts, some future day,
Shall melt perhaps to hear thy tragic song.

Collins has received the credit of vaticination in these verses; but it ought to have been remembered that they were composed on Home's return from London in "1749," on his return, namely, with the rejected "Agis," to submit which to Garrick had been the purport of his journey southward. The first Ode-ist then had (with Hume and Robertson and the whole Scottish literati) admired "Agis," or possibly had been favoured with the outline of "Douglas," which may have been forming in Home's mind, though this latter is improbable. See p. 119.

Discovery" are in limbo), remains, in theatric phrase, a "stock piece," and the national heart still retains somewhat of its *home-feeling* towards it. It is presumed therefore that the following hitherto unpublished memorials of John Home will not be unacceptable to the great body of our readers,* the more so as we are fortunately enabled to unfold more fully than has yet been done the occasion of "Douglas," and also to present various readings of some of the more interesting passages.

Let it be stated in one sentence that John Home was born in Leith on the 2d (not 22d as given by Mackenzie) of September, O.S. 1722. Some accounts, as in that of the "Lives of Scottish Poets," by the quasi "Society of Ancient Scots," 3 vols. 12mo. London (Boys), 1821-22, place it in 1724, and mention "Ancrum, Roxburghshire," as his birth-place, but for neither is there authority. That his father (who died while our poet was very young) was a son of James Home, of Flars, in Berwickshire, a lineal descendant of Sir James Home, of Cowdenknows (not the classic "knowes" of Scottish song), ancestor of the past as of the present Earl Home: and now we have reached a peculiarly interesting notice of his mother. It is from a holograph sketch of the life of Home by the late excellent Dr. Grieve of Edinburgh:—

He owed much (says our MS.) to his mother—that enlightened, high-spirited, and accomplished woman, was remarkable for the extent of her knowledge, the elegance of her manners, and a generous independence of mind that gained the heart of all who approached her. She was intimately acquainted with the history of her country, knew the character of the most distinguished persons of the times, and was fully aware of the state of parties. Devoted to the interest and success of her children, she contrived to become their friend, and guided them unperceived to their benefit. She was superior to parade, ostentation, and vanity: judicious in her economy, simple in her manners, with a native soundness of judgment and purity

of taste that rendered her a model and an arbiter to the circle in which she moved. She had much of the gift of genius, and many of her sayings were noted; for she had an easy, airy, lively manner of expressing thoughts which rendered her sayings memorable. Her son (continues Dr. Grieve) was indebted to her for his social and friendly disposition, the open, undisguised temper which apprehended no evil, and for that confidence in his good sense and good affections which rendered his manners and conversation natural, engaging, and irresistible.

Having received the rudiments of his education in the Grammar School of his native town, where accurate attention was bestowed on the principles of grammar and the rules of syntax and prosody, Home had little to supply and nothing to unlearn at college. Another MS. (from the Carlyle MSS.) informs us that his progress at the university was "rapid and uniform." He bestowed, says that authority, "a close and long-continued study upon the Greek language, and was qualified to discern and relish the ample and delicate beauties of the rhetoricians and poets." He appears, however, mainly to have bent his studies towards logic and ethics, whilst his professional views were directed to "the Church."

The lectures (says Dr. Grieve) which were read at this period from the theological chair were more remarkable for sound thought, liberal principles, and the profound views which they gave of the Christian system, than for the attractions of composition. Being still composed in Latin, they continued and enlarged the knowledge which the student had acquired of that language; they were frequented from a sense of duty, as the necessary preparation for being received to trials in the presbyteries of the Church; but they made no heavy demand on the time of the student.

Agreeably to these circumstances, the students found other modes of engaging themselves. The same MS. informs us that—

One of the great benefits which the young men of that period derived was justly ascribed to the societies which they formed

* Our Paper is derived from the MSS. of Drs. Carlyle and Grieve, and other documents formerly in the possession of John Home, esq. W.S. nephew of the poet. We are also indebted to a contemporary unpublished MS. for various details. Having the published "Sketch" of Mackenzie before us, we shall pass over slightly such points as he may have fully elucidated.

for exercising themselves in composition and public speaking. In these Mr. Home's talents and dispositions qualified him to appear with eminence. He was the soul of the friendly circle. His presence was the signal of gaiety and good-humour. Few possessed so much power of diffusing the spirit of kindness and hilarity.

A society which numbered among its (afterwards) clerical members such names as Drs. Robertson, Blair, Drysdale, Carlyle, Webster, Cumming, Ballantyne, Logan, and such like, and among its no less distinguished lay members such names as Lord Elbank, Sir Gilbert Elliot, Wedderburn afterwards Earl Rosslyn, Lord Loughborough, Baron Mure, Johnston afterwards Sir William Pulteney, and occasionally David Hume and Adam Ferguson, could not but exhibit many brilliant displays, nay keen intellectual gladiatory. It is of John Home, with reference to such societies, that the following was written by Dr. Grieve.

From the general concurrence of Mr. Home's intimate friends in the account which they give of his character, it may justly be represented that he was the most interesting and attractive of the circle. He had much sprightliness and vivacity, a good share of wit, and a gentle and benevolent spirit, that won the heart. He infused joy and social excitation wherever he appeared. His address was cordial and inspired the same openness which he displayed. His entrance into a company was like letting the sun into a dark room. * * His person concurred with his mental qualities, in securing the favour of his associates: tall, handsome, open in his countenance, unconstrained in his manners, with a soul of fire, he prepossessed

strangers in his favour, and secured the affection which he engaged.

We make these selections from our MSS. regarding Home's earlier life the more full, because of the very meagre notices given by Mackenzie.*

During Home's attendance at the University a somewhat startling and romantic incident intervened, which must be noticed:—

Home's family, following the example of the cadets, rather than of Lord Home, their chief, were Revolution Whigs. Home of Kinnelstaneheads, one of the last sufferers under the cruel policy of the Stuarts, was a near relation of the poet's father; and the memory of the martyr was honoured among the relatives. Mr. Home (we quote from an inedited MS. from the MSS. of the nephew of Home) had imbibed the terror of his friends for indefeasible right and absolute power. This sentiment, his admiration of Greek and Roman history, and in particular of the Gracchi, had confirmed. He was accordingly a most devoted champion to the family of Hanover at the time of the Rebellion, and his flaming spirit could ill submit to what he counted the insidious and feeble councils of Edinburgh on the occasion."

These sentiments out-shot themselves in Home's "marching with the royal army" to Falkirk, in which disgraceful rout (for it cannot be called battle) which befel the king's troops he shared, and was carried prisoner, together with his fellow-student Barrow (the "cordial youth" of Collins's Ode) to the Castle of Doune, near Stirling. From this place, however, he made his escape (Barrow lucklessly breaking his leg in doing so), and

* It may not be improper to insert here a note which is written outside of the bundle of Home MSS. in our possession, apparently in the handwriting of one of the family.

Edinburgh, 25 April, 1810.

"Materials for an account of the Life and Writings of John Home, Esq. of Kilduff, author of the Tragedy of Douglas, &c.

"I am not unwilling that the following memorials, relative to the character and labours of a very ingenious poet, should be preserved for the benefit of future times.

"The celebrated author of the Man of Feeling has volunteered his services as the biographer of the Scottish tragic poet: and has promised the work as a contribution to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. But though much may be expected from the personal knowledge and the correct taste of Mr. Mackenzie, I am not certain that in the confidence of his fame (*sic*), and the multiplicity of professional avocations, at his advanced time of life, he will submit to the drudgery necessary to collect the facts; or that he may be so fortunate as to catch the spirit of a character, which certainly differs in some of its features from his own."

quietly resumed his "studies" at the University.

But passing these events, an account of which has already been given by Mackenzie, and Home himself, in his "History," we arrive at his "license :"—

After passing (his nephew's MSS. inform us) through, with much approbation, the trials that candidates for acquiring the condition of probationers for the ministry are required to undergo, he was licensed to preach the Gospel by the presbytery of Edinburgh on the 4th day of April, O.S. 1745. . . . From his commanding abilities and fascinating manners, it was not likely that my uncle would long remain in the state of a probationer. Accordingly, when the parish of Athelstaneford became vacant in 1746 by the death of Mr. Blair, author of "The Grave,"* in consequence of an application in his favour to Sir Francis Kinloch of Gilmerton, the patron, by his much attached friend, the late Alexander Home, esq. one of the clerks of session, he was presented to supply that vacancy, and was ordained minister of the above-mentioned parish in February, 1747.†

We return to the MS. of Dr. Grieve :—

Having attained this situation (of minister), he shewed a becoming attention to the duties of his profession : and was much esteemed as a preacher, both by his parishioners and many others who had opportunities of hearing him. That esteem was, at the same time, not a little increased by that benevolence and cheerfulness of manner which he displayed during every period of his life. . . . He was (Dr. Grieve observes in another MS.) diligent in discharging his clerical functions, composed many sermons on subjects of the first importance, the few fragments of which shew the soundness of his general views, his just conception of the doctrines and object of the Christian religion, and a remarkable talent for moral portraiture and popular eloquence.

The "Fragments" alluded to are in our possession : but the present is hardly a suitable medium (even supposing them worthy) for their communication to the public.

While Home was thus laudably engaged in the "duties of his office" there cannot be a question that it was with a divided mind. Secretly he was giving his "midnight oil" to Plutarch and "elegant literature."

He cultivated (says Dr. Grieve) his poetic vein, to which he had early shewn a decided propensity. He composed many pieces in verse on the incidents of his life or the topics which attracted his notice. At the same time he continued his inquiries into the history and poetical productions of the ancients. The writings of Plutarch seem to have occupied a large share of his favour soon after his settlement in Athelstaneford. The parish had been accustomed to clergymen eminent for poetry. The author of *The Grave* was Mr. Home's immediate predecessor, and the people were proud of the distinction which this poem gave them. They saw in their youthful pastor a scholar possessing the same genius, equally exemplary in his professional duties, remarkable for the sweetness of his disposition, for the ardour of his humanity, and an unbounded spirit of beneficence. The talents and accomplishments which he possessed were equally acceptable to his patron, and his numerous qualifications rendered him an inmate and friend of the family.

In confirmation of Dr. Grieve's remarks as to Home's private "studies," we have now before us many scattered leaves of translations from Plutarch ; and among our MSS. is a fragmentary essay on the characters of the Gracchi, of Agis, and Cleomenes : while his sermon-books are scribbled all over with thoughts and outlines which were the seed-sketches of his tragedy of Agis ; for full details concerning which, his journey to London in 1749, his offer of the manuscript to Garrick, and its rejection by the English Roscius, we must refer our readers to Mackenzie, not wishing to reproduce in a biography of such comparatively narrowed interest what is already accessible.

Had Agis secured to itself the name and fame of Douglas we might have pieced together the innumerable first-hints and scenes preserved among our

* The writer of the present paper may be allowed to refer his readers to a short series of unpublished MSS. from the Doddridge MSS. which is at present being published in *The Evangelical Magazine*. The Nos. for October and November contain Letters of Blair. See note appended relative to a proposed monument over his grave.

† We have in the preceding paragraph, as throughout, silently corrected, on the authority of these family MSS. in our possession, the many errors of fact and date, and even inference, in Mackenzie's and the other Sketches of the Life of Home.

MSS., and thus have developed the progress and process and gradual shaping of the tragedy, but, as it is, we refrain. Notwithstanding the "high hopes" of Home himself, the enthusiasm of Hume and the clubs of Edinburgh, and even of the "praises" and painstaking suggestions of Bute and Chatham (through Oswald of Dunnikier), on its subsequent production, we must confirm Garrick's unfavourable verdict.

Dr. Grieve's account of the visit to London describes it as a total failure:—

He submitted his play to the examination of Garrick, and was obliged to submit to the mortification of a complete repulse. Even the patrons of the Muses and elegant literature (armed though he was with high recommendatory letters) treated his performance with the most chilling coldness. He had an introduction to Mr. Lyttelton, so well known afterwards by the name of Lord Lyttelton, with whom he could not prevail even to read his tragedy; and his brother, afterwards a bishop, would not look at it, as he said he had turned his thoughts to natural history.

All however was not thus dark and discouraging. Another MS. in our collection informs us that, "full of spirit and hope, with a sanguine imagination, which blunted the edge of present evil, the author was enraged, but not cast down." An introduction to Smollet obtained for him the warm approbation of that devoted friend of the scholars of his country. Dr. John Blair, the Prebendary of Westminster (author of a tolerable volume on the Canon), consoled him for his ill success. His friend Barrow, an English physician, who had escaped with him from the castle of Doune, made him acquainted with Collins the poet, who gained much on his affection: and in their society he forgot the disgrace he had sustained.

But not to dwell upon Agis and its correlates, Home returned to Scotland with all his devotion to the *Tragic Muse* unimpaired, and little disturbed by his unfortunate reception. Dr. Grieve's narrative is here of peculiar interest:—

Mr. Home (says he) boarded in a house in Athelstaneford. In 1750 he gave his manse to Mr. Hepburn of Keith, a gentleman of pristine faith and romantic valour, who had been in both Rebellions, in 1715

and 1745. Mr. Hepburn was an accomplished gentleman, and of a simple and winning elocution, which said nothing in vain. His wife, and his daughters by a former marriage, resembled him in his simplicity of mind, but propagated his doctrines with more openness and ardour.

Dr. Carlyle, continues Dr. Grieve, says that, "it was the seductive conversation of this family that gradually softened Mr. Home's prejudices to the Pretender and the Jacobites."

And now we are brought to the period of the composition of *Douglas*; and as introductory to a few specimens, with various readings, from the holograph of Home, we shall be as minute as possible, drawing upon all our MS. stores. We continue from Drs. Grieve and Carlyle:—

Agis being disposed of for the time, and Mr. Home at liberty to project some new work, he is understood to have been indebted to the family of the Hepburns for the first idea of *Douglas*.

Another family MS. observes:—

It was from his having heard Mrs. Janet Denoon sing the ballad of *Gil Morrice* that he first took the idea of the tragedy of *Douglas*, which five years afterwards he carried to London—for he was but an idle composer—to offer to the stage. The length of time he took tended to bring it to perfection; for want of (former) success, added to his natural openness, made him communicate his compositions to his friends, whereof there were some of the soundest judgment and of the most exquisite taste. Of the first sort were Drs. Blair and Robertson and Mr. Kerr Bannatine, and of the second Patrick Lord Elibank, the Hepburn family, and many young ladies of the first delicacy, high sensibility, and refinement.

Dr. Carlyle records that as

Home himself wrote a hand that was hardly legible, and could ill afford to hire an amanuensis, he (Dr. C.) copied out *Douglas* several times over for him, which, by means of the corrections of all his friends, and the fine and decisive criticisms of the late Sir Gilbert Elliot, had attained to the perfection in which it was acted. For at this time Home was tractable, and listened to our remarks.

Dr. Grieve remarks upon the preceding:

Much time and labour were bestowed on the composition of this drama. The author put forth his strength with spirit and confidence, and shrank from no toil

L.B.—[*In MS. but not given in printed copy.*]
 In that unhappy battle, as you say,
 My father's soul was slain with his brave son :
 The spirit of the ancient warrior died.
 But you must leave this place ; upon thy truth
 And prudent silence much, old man, depends.
 Remember well my words, if you should meet
 Him whom thou call'st thy son, still call him so,
 And utter nothing of his nobler sire.

L.B.—[*Goes towards the servants—*]
 whom you suspected I have sounded
 This man is not the assassin you suspected,
 And to the bottom of his soul he's honest,
 Though chance combined some likelihoods against him.
 He is the faithful bearer of the jewels
 just let him go in peace,
 To their right owner, whom in haste he seeks,
 Your zeal and diligence I will remember :
 'Tis meet that you should put him on his way,
 Conduct the stranger to the publique way,
 Since your mistaken zeal hath dragg'd him hither.

By turning to the tragedy, as published, it will be found that the whole imagery and incident of "The Hermit" was an after-thought. No trace of it appears in the MSS. in our possession, which are all early copies. Let our readers refer to Act IV. p. 359 of the printed copy. There Glenalvon (like Iago) works successfully on the jealousy of Lord Barnard or Barnet, i. e. Lord Randolph. The scene commences abruptly thus :

Lord R.—"Tis so, by heaven! her mien, her voice, her eye,
 And her impatience to be gone, confirm it.

In our MSS. the following "dialogue," shewing the process of the "villainy" of Glenalvon, precedes these words
 Possibly the "Tis so" . . . the plunging *in medias res* at once, adds the effect of the scene; at the same time perhaps this omitted "dialogue" gives more unity and verisimilitude to it.

G.— This day with Forman [i. e. young Norval] gave it to my hand.

L.B.—Why did he so?

G.— Mistaken, I suppose ;
 nor
 But how I know not : nought does it avail
 To scan that matter, if you are resolved
 To see this secret meeting in the wood :
 As for your own, for your good lady's sake,
 And for young Forman's, I do think you should,
 Lest in some future time, if Forman stay
 Here in the Castle, lovely as he is,
 And by your gracious lady highly favoured,
 You should repent that you did not explore
 This midnight interview.

L.B.— Kinsman, I now
 Perceive that thou suppressest in thy breast
 Somewhat which works upon thy honest mind.
 Thee, for his master, Forman's rustic slave
 Could not mistake : so scruple not to own
 How thou didst get the letter, and declare
 The cause unknown which moved thy zealous mind
 To trace this train. Be not afraid of me,
 For I am perfect master of myself, and can
 With a judicial temper try this cause
 As if it were a stranger's.

G.— Dear, my lord,
 There are, indeed, some articles and parts
 Of facts that puzzle me, but these summed up

Amount to nothing certain. I am not
 By nature formed of elements like yours—
 Stars of bad aspect shone when I was born :
 Hence I, malevolent, trust not mankind
 So much as you do ; seek not, then, to stain
 The untroubled current of your clearer spirit
 By mixing with my dark and muddy thoughts.
 This day I promised to your noble dame,
 In your opinion ne'er to injure Forman.
 Perhaps of him to utter my conjecture
 Might hurt him, Barnet, and not profit thee.

L.B.—Did she intreat thee in behalf of Forman?

G.—With vehemence she did.

L.B.— 'Tis strange, by heaven !

G.—Things stranger still I could declare to Barnet—
 So strange, indeed, that I cannot conceive
 What they can mean ; no rational conclusion
 Can I draw from them ; they amaze my soul,
 As if the earth we tread should yawn asunder,
 And the grim ghosts stalk thro' this spacious court.

L.B.—Glenalvon, speak ! for thou hast shocked my soul,
 Tho' firmly I believe Maria's virtue.

G.—And I, so help me God ! Yet many a man
 Hath been by specious women sore betrayed :
 Thy calmness, Barnet, and thy confidence,
 Superior to jealousy, make me
 Freely unfold to you all that I know,
 And e'en express what subtle men might say
 Was to be feared.

L.B.— I cannot brook delay ;
 Tell me this instant what thou knowest, Glenalvon !
 And of thy fears we shall discourse hereafter.

G.—After the curst attempt upon your life,
 I planted sentinels at each outlet
 Of the green wood : their diligence surprised
 An uncouth man, who, like a beast of prey,
 Stood not their challenge ; this assassin they
 * * * * *

Towards the close of the preceding fragment there is not an unskilful intertexture of thought with reference to previous scenes ; and altogether its introduction might have been accomplished without interfering with those scenes which follow.

Our other MS. first-sketches of *Douglas* are numerous, but, as they are merely ordinary passages, may be overpassed. There is one short scene, however, which merits a passing remark. Immediately on the departure of the Old Shepherd, after the discovery that "young Norval" is her son, Lady Randolph has a passionate and

touching dialogue with Anna. In it occurs the "prayer" which gave so much scandal to the ecclesiastical courts, but which, under the spell of a Siddons, subdued all hearts. This scene the author elaborated with singular care. We have no less than three different and varying copies. One couplet we cannot suppress : and can well imagine how much more "notour" (to use the church-court's phrase) its introduction would have made the play. The "prayer" itself was objected to, perhaps justly ; but what would the reverend courts have said to this ?

Anna.—Hear her, O gracious Mother of our Lord !
 Thou know'st the fondness of a mother's love.

We do not give the various readings throughout this scene, inasmuch as they would occupy too much space,

and are (on the whole) heavy and confused. Home must have profited in this scene by some tasteful critic, for

there is page upon page of inflated rhodomontade. not printed, which can be well detached.

The following lines are the only ones,

L.B.—Words cannot teach thee, Anna, what I feel ;
 The common love that common mothers bear
 To their own offspring, is but as a spark
 To the strong fire that burns within my breast.
 The woman that adores her living lord,
 When she embraces his loved image, may
 Know a small part of what my bosom feels.
 But she that weeps and clasps the single pledge
 Of the dead husband of her virgin heart,
 That fond and wretched woman, she alone
 Can know it all.

Such are some of the particulars of the conception and elaboration of "Douglas." The result must be referred to another paper, together with some interesting anecdotes of the author's subsequent life.

Edinburgh.

A. B. G.

THE ROMAN WALL.

The Roman Wall ; an Historical and Topographical Description of the Barrier of the Lower Isthmus, extending from the Tyne to the Solway. Deduced from numerous personal surveys. By the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, M.A. one of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Second and enlarged edition. London, J. R. Smith. 1852. 8vo.

IT is rare to find a work of an exclusively antiquarian character reaching a second edition after the lapse of so brief a space of time as two years. Our volume for 1851 contains a review of Mr. Bruce's first edition of his Roman Wall, and our Magazine of the same year also contains some notes on the same subject by Mr. Roach Smith, who, in company with Mr. Bruce and the late Mr. Price, passed a week in examining the remains of this remarkable structure, and the castra connected with it, from Walls-End to Carlisle.

On the present occasion we shall restrict our notices to some of the recent discoveries, and to the more remarkable portions of the novel matter introduced into this new and revised edition, premising that, although it appears a champion on the side of Severus has entered the lists against our author, who supports the claim of Hadrian as builder of the wall,* we see no reason, from any new fact or from any new view of historical evidence, to change our opinion on this question, which is in favour of Mr. Bruce's theory. There are certain discrepancies in the statements made by ancient writers ; but, when they are carefully weighed with

conclusions drawn from the remains themselves, coupled with the powerful arguments drawn from inscriptions, we cannot resist believing that Hadrian constructed the wall and its attendant lines of earthworks, and that Severus made many reparations, and added, probably, some of the walled castra along the line of the great fortification.

To inscriptions we cannot attach too much importance, and the careful manner in which Mr. Bruce has collected them, and authenticated their discovery, adds much to their value. The following, for instance, an unpublished one copied by Stukeley, seems to fix the heretofore undecided situation of Morbium at Moresby. Its preservation is fortunate, and its history is the more curious as Stukeley does not seem to have been aware of its peculiar value. Mr. Bruce, speaking of Moresby, remarks :—

Considerable uncertainty exists as to the ancient name of this place. Camden says, "There has been no inscription yet found to encourage us to believe that this was the MORBIUM where the *Equites Catephractarii* quartered ; though the present name seems to imply it." This difficulty no longer exists. Horsley saw an inscription (LXXV Cumb.) in a field, a little east

* See our Review department, hereafter.

of Moresby Hall, "but pretty much effaced and broken." He says, "'Tis sepulchral, and has contained the name of the person deceased, with his age, and the years he has served in the army.'" His copy of it, however, differs from one which Stukeley made upon the spot, and whose original note is in the possession of Mr. C. Roach Smith. The two readings are these:—

Horsley's.	Stukeley's.
D M	D M
SMERT	S.MERT
OMAC	O.MACS
MC°HI	M.CATAP.
HRAC	HRACAR
Q STII	Q STI
XVICSIT	X.VICSIT
XXX QV	XXX D.V.

I cannot but think, with Mr. Roach Smith, to whom I am indebted for the copy, that Stukeley's reading is the correct one, and that a *prima facie* case is made out for supposing Moresby to be the MORBIUM of the Notitia. Horsley, for reasons which have not been generally acquiesced in by antiquaries, places ARBEIA, which follows MORBIUM in the Notitia, at Moresby.

An inscription very recently discovered at High Rochester confirms

It may be read—

G[ENIO] D[OMINI] N[OSTRI] ET
SIGNORVM
COH[ORTIS] PRIMÆ VARDVL[ORVM]
ET N[VMERI] EXPLORA
TOR[VM] BREM[ENII] COR[NELIVS]
EGNATIVS LVCILI
ANVS LEG[ATVS] AVG[VSTALIS] PR[O]PR[ÆTOR] anus, the imperial Legate, proprætor,
CVRANTE CASSIO under the superintendence of Cassius
SABINIANO TRIB[VNO] Sabinianus, the Tribune,
aram posuit. erected this altar.

Two inscriptions had been found at this station many years since. In one the first cohort of the Varduli is mentioned; in the other the *duplares* of a detachment of the *Exploratores*, and the fact of their being stationed at Bremenium. The former is of the time of Elagabalus (not of Caracalla as inferred by Horsley). From that recently found we learn that these two bodies of soldiers were quartered together at this station in the time of Gordian, for it is elsewhere shewn that Egnatius Lucilianus was legate of this emperor. The Varduli, as appears by the Sydenham rescript, were in Britain in the time of Trajan; the second cohort of them is mentioned in it as surnamed *Fida*, a title which is also

shared by the first cohort, as is proved by another inscription also very recently excavated at Bremenium, and a copy of which we here introduce from Mr. Bruce's second edition of his volume. (*See the next page.*)



To the genius of our Emperor and of the Standards of the first cohort of the Varduli and of a Numerus of Exploratores of Bremenium, Cornelius Egnatius Lucilianus, the imperial Legate, proprætor, under the superintendence of Cassius Sabinianus, the Tribune, erected this altar.

We think with Mr. Bruce that the erased name is most probably that of Elagabalus. The word *ballis* we may read *balneis*, signifying that the public baths were restored from their foundations by the first cohort of the Varduli. Another inscription has been lately afforded by excavations. It is a votive tablet to Antoninus Pius, erected by the first cohort of the Lingones, under Lollius Urbicus, on the occasion apparently of the completion of some building. This is the Lollius Urbicus who,



IMP[ERATORI] CÆ[SARI]
 P[IO] F[ELICI]
 C[OH]ORS I F[IDA] VARD[VLORVM]
 BALLIS A SOLO REST[ITVIT]
 SVB C[AUDIO] CL[AVDIO] APPELLINI[O] LEG[ATO] AVG[VSTALI]
 INSTANTE AVR[ELIO] QVINTO TR[IBVNO].

In honour of the Emperor Cæsar,
 Pious, happy,
 The first Cohort of the Varduli, styled the Faithful,
 ——— from the ground restored,
 under Caius Claudius Apellinius, imperial legate ;
 Aurelius Quintus, the Tribune, superintending the work.

Capitolinus says, built the upper barrier or Antonine Wall.

The station Bremenium, now High Rochester, where the precited inscriptions have been found, lies about twenty-two miles north of the wall, upon the Watling Street. As it is now being excavated a fuller account of the discoveries cannot be unacceptable to our readers, especially as many of them, on a late occasion, visited the site. Mr. Bruce thus describes it:—

It (the station) has evidently been placed here for the protection of the road. When viewed in relation to the ground in its immediate vicinity, the station seems to stand high, and to be very much exposed to the weather; but, if it be looked upon from the hills to the east of it, it will be seen to occupy a defile in the mountain chain, through which the Military Way is very skilfully taken in its progress to the north. Watling Street passes the station on its eastern side, and shoots boldly forward towards Chew Green. The pavement of the road may be traced in a very complete state for miles together, though there are portions of it which seem never to have been paved at all. South of the station the road may in most places be distinguished, until, on the southern rim of the basin of the Rede Water, the modern turnpike coalesces with it. Several pieces of black oak, perfectly sound, have been got out of the river near to the place where the road crossed it, and some portions are

imbedded in the bank in such a way as to encourage the belief that the road was here supported upon timbers.

In a military point of view the site of the station is very strong. On all sides, excepting near the south-east corner, the ground slopes from it; and on the north side, it sinks so rapidly as to give the camp the protection of a bold breast-work. The walls of the station are stronger than those of the forts on the line of the Wall; they are not only thicker, but are composed of larger stones. In one place the station wall measures seventeen feet in thickness; the interior of it seems to have been filled with clay. The wall, at the north-west corner, has been laid bare; seven courses of stones are standing in position. Here some repairs have evidently been effected after the original erection of the station, the newer part being composed of stones of a larger size than the rest of the wall. Between the walls of the station and the moat a space of ground, of twelve or fifteen feet in width, has been levelled and bedded over with clay and gravel, as if to form a platform for military operations. The position of the gateways in the north and south ramparts may easily be discerned; some portions of their masonry remain. There have probably been two gateways on the eastern and western sides of the station. One gate, on the western side, has recently been cleared. It stands upwards of six feet high. The entrance is a single one; it is wider on the outer than the inner margin,

but exhibits an average width of about eleven feet. The north jamb of this gateway is crowned with a rudely-moulded capital, above which is the springer of an arch. Underneath the threshold is a regularly-built drain, which has brought the waste water from the station; several other sewers have been observed between the south-west and north-east angles of the station, the inclination of the ground being towards the north. A succession of grooved stones, covered with flags, lie in the threshold of the south gateway; by this channel clean water has probably been brought into the station from the mossy ground, on the south-east of it. This ground is above the level of the station, and, before being drained, yielded water in abundance. In those parts where the station is naturally strongest a single fosse has environed the walls; in those which are less strong the moat has been double; but at the south-east angle, which is the weakest point, it has been quadruple. A portion of this four-fold entrenchment has been levelled, for the purposes of cultivation. Last year (1851) the field was in wheat; after the crop had been cut it was pleasing to observe, in the comparative rankness and strength of the stubble on the "made ground," the precise lines of the ditches.

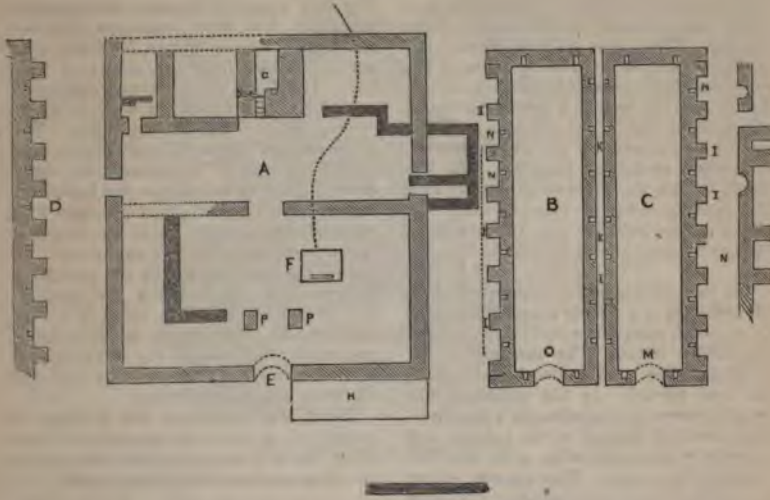
The stations on the line of the Wall were for the most part abandoned after the Romans quitted Britain. Some of them, especially those to the north, were probably given up anterior to that event. In the course of time they fell into ruins, over which earth and herbage gradually accumulated, and up to the present day many of them have remained unmolested, with the exception of parts of the outer walls and the more exposed portions of the building within, which have served for building materials through many centuries. Still the foundations were untouched. In the south of England, on the contrary, where the population was denser, and the land of greater value for agricultural purposes, the interior of the Roman stations and castles have been almost denuded of the remains of buildings. It is therefore in those of the north that we may expect the more interesting results from well-directed excavations, such as those now being made at Bremenium and one or two other places. It is to be hoped that what has been brought to light will induce the Duke of Northumberland to proceed with the researches which form so in-

teresting a part of the new edition of Mr. Bruce's volume, as an abstract will demonstrate.

On entering the station the spectator is struck with the mass of buildings it contains. They are not, Mr. Bruce decides, of the same character or age. Some, from their superior masonry, indicate that they belong to the original plan; others are referable to later periods. Two distinct layers of flagstones, both much worn, with a mass of rubbish between them, are to be noticed in some of the houses and streets. The chief street, twenty feet wide, runs through the station from east to west. Another street, to the south, runs in the direction of those points of the rampart where the second lateral gateways are supposed to be; this is eight feet wide.

Precisely in the centre of the camp is a square plot of building (A, in the following plan), which subsequent investigation may prove to be the *prætorium*. The portal (E) leading into it from the *via principalis* has been crowned by an arch; many of the wedge-shaped stones which composed it were found upon the ground. Advancing a few feet onwards, we meet with what appears to be a second portal, the basement course of two strong square pillars of masonry (F, F.) remaining in position; these too may have been spanned by an arch, or they may have been surmounted by statues of Victory. The latter supposition is suggested by the discovery, already referred to, of a nearly complete figure of the favourite goddess of the Romans, and a small fragment of a second, within the eastern gateway of *BORCOVICUS*. In the chamber which is entered after passing these pediments the most striking object is an underground tank (F) about eight feet square, and six feet deep. The masonry of its walls bears the character of the second, rather than of the first period. Two narrow apertures on its south side near the top seem intended for the admission of water, and a shallow trough and gutter on the edge of one of the opposite corners, have apparently been intended to carry off the superfluous liquid. There is now lying at the bottom of it the stone lintel of a doorway, upwards of six feet long; before being precipitated into the tank, it would seem to have long lain upon the ground of the station, for it is much worn, as if by the sharpening of knives upon it. Proceeding in a straight line onwards, and at the southern extremity of this range of buildings, another underground receptacle (G) is seen. It

SOUTH.



is nearly of the same size as the former, but its masonry is evidently that of the earliest period. The woodcut represents it as it appears to one standing on its southern edge. Three of its sides consist of strong masonry, the fourth has been formed by three flags of large dimensions, backed up with clay; two of the flags remain in their position; but the third (the

middle one) has been laid prostrate by the pressure from behind. A flight of steps leads to the bottom of the vault, and the entrance is closed by a stone slab moving in a groove upon two pairs of small iron wheels. A slit in the neighbouring wall allows of this door being pushed back into it. In many of our modern railway stations we see doors of similar construction.



There is an opening at the bottom, in one corner of the building, having much the appearance of a conduit: it is arched by a single stone, roughly marked with diamond tooling. The course of this channel has not been examined. The whole vault has evidently been provided with a covering. In its western wall is a projecting ledge, which is shewn in the woodcut; on this one or two courses of stones have probably rested, stretching inwards. The top would by this means be so contracted that it might be covered over by long flat stones; one suitable for the purpose, though broken in two, lies on the spot.

On the western side of the central block of buildings is a double range of barracks (B, C); each compartment is sixty feet long and fifteen broad. The masonry is exceedingly good, and evidently belongs to the first period. In the centre of the range between the apartments a deep passage runs (K), flagged at the bottom, and apparently communicating with flues (N) beneath the rooms. This passage shows five courses of masonry *in situ*. The outer walls of these buildings have erections resembling buttresses placed against them

(I, I), and the same number, eight, is appended to each. It is probable, however, that they were not intended to strengthen the walls, but were connected with the heating of the apartments, for a flue goes under the floor from the centre of each bay. The floors of the rooms consist of a double set of flagstones with an intervening layer of clay between them. The floors are not supported upon pillars as is usually the case in hypocausts, but upon dwarf walls; by this means the heated air would be carried along the passages with some of the precision which we see manifested in the galleries of a coal mine. In one of the bays formed by the projecting buttresses of this building the cranium and several of the other bones of a man were found. The remains of an archway (M) leading into one of the dwellings (C) were discovered; it is probable that the other was similarly provided.

There are indications that a range of houses (D), of the same character as that which has now been described, stood upon the eastern side of the central square.

In the *via principalis*, is another vault (U in the plan), incroaching on



the line of the street. It is thirty feet long, eight broad, and six deep. At the bottom of it was discovered a piece of sculpture representing three nymphs bathing. Mr. Bruce asks what can have been the object of so many pit-like chambers, and pauses in deciding them to have been baths. But it is difficult to conceive them constructed for any other purpose, and this piece of sculpture, as well as the

inscription containing the word *ballis* (p. 125), seem to support this opinion.

Considerable discoveries have also been made at Houssteads (Borcovicus) by Mr. Clayton, and at Burdoswald (Amboglanna), by Mr. Potter,* both of which are described by Mr. Bruce with new illustrations. One of the most interesting features of the excavations at the latter place is the doorway leading from the northern gate-

* See p. 73 of our January number. We take this opportunity to suggest that the first two words of the inscription found by Mr. Potter (p. 74) would be better read as *Sub Modio*.



Roman Gateway at Burdoswald.

way to the guard chamber shewn in the annexed cut. The circular door-head is formed of a single block of stone, which had been broken and thrown from its original situation. Similar stones have often been found near the gateways of stations, and their use is now fully determined. In the department allotted to minor antiquities will be found many objects of

interest. With respect to the little tobacco-pipe bowls, we may observe that their comparative diminutive size may be well explained by the fact that in the time of Queen Elizabeth tobacco was sold at five guineas the ounce, and that in after-times those who indulged in the expensive luxury of smoking were accustomed in buying it to throw five-shilling pieces into the opposite scale.

SONNET

On my first and only visit to the Poet Wordsworth, shortly previous to his death, when he regardfully presented me with a walking-stick, which had been an old and much-used favourite.

WORDSWORTH, bard of the heart! my pulse beat high
 To meet the tearful welcome of thine eye.
 We ne'er before, and ne'er again could meet;
 The meeting tender, and the greeting sweet.
 Each had the other known, but as a dream:
 Our sympathy soon kindled with our theme—
 COLERIDGE:—the wonders of whose bygone days
 Each had in ample share the power to praise.
 Thine were his later years: mine, when as boys
 We tasted first of life, its cares, and joys.
 We parted: and at parting paused to bless.
 Ere the deep farewell of our last caress
 A staff thy gift, as with a friend to roam.—
 Ah! No. It bides, for aye, the glory of my home.

Trevelick, Cornwall.

C. V. LE GRICE.

GIORDANO BRUNO.

THE great martyrs of thought do not linger in the memory of nations like the great martyrs of religion: but, in general, the unswerving path which they pursue for truth's sake and God's, demands a more concentrated energy and a more devoted heroism. It is seldom that the martyr for religion suffers alone: the generous breath of his fellow-believers is in his ears; angels hover round him, if unseen by all other eyes yet not unseen by his; he is not fed by the cold conclusions of the intellect, but feasts on phantasies which have a living root and ramification in all nature; and, above the smoke of his funeral pile, and the frown of the persecutor's fury, heaven, with its countless army of welcoming saints, becomes one wide door to his soul. In such circumstances it is not a tragic trial—it is a mighty triumph—to die. To enthusiasm in its fever the lavish blood which it pours from its exulting heart is as the wedding-garment with which in purple splendour it enters the banquet-hall of the redeemed. But the martyr of thought, in his struggles and in his death, has nothing to cheer his utter loneliness, except the grandeur of the idea to which he has consecrated his sacrificial being. He is a solitary star in the firmament of humanity, and precisely because he is a star are all other stars far, far away. It were well therefore if we had a martyrology of thinkers, as there have been so many martyrologies of believers. In such a martyrology, as in all martyrologies, it is not what the martyr bore his testimony to, but the spirit which he brought to his doom—the manner in which he submitted to it—that should claim our reverence and praise. The remorseless guillotine spared as little the grey hairs of Jacques Cazotte, as the sunnier and more abounding locks of Madame Roland. But, royalist or republican, who could say which was the sublimer martyr of the two? Who can indicate what political party, what religious sect, what church, what age of the world, has produced the most martyrs?

It is as a martyr of thought, not

as the setter forth of any peculiar opinions in philosophy, or as a man of vast, various, and fertile genius, that we would present GIORDANO BRUNO to the veneration of true English minds. It has been made the reproach of England that, satisfied with the systems of Locke and of Paley, she never casts a glance, far less ventures a step upward, to the loftier and more luminous heights of moral and metaphysical inquiry. This may be a grave fault, as it certainly is a most deplorable misfortune. But blacker is the fault, sadder the misfortune, that she has no home on her free soil for such as have climbed through perils numberless to those glad and mighty peaks, those exulting observatories of creation. Nowhere is biography marked by a more sectarian character than in England. The English community displays a more imbecile promptitude for the apotheosis of some common-place person, whose only merit was that of echoing and serving three or four prevalent prejudices, than the Roman senate in its most degenerate and crawling baseness ever showed to deify an Emperor who was an idiot, a tiger, or an ape. But for veriest demigods, whose tread shook the rooted mountains, and whose voice was a shout of emancipation for all times, England has no incense and no pedestal. Let England cling to her orthodoxy and nationality as tenaciously as she chooses. England's faith, political and religious, to the extent that it is a reality, must be England's life. But whilst she receives with open arms to her shores the fugitive slave, the hunted patriot, the mourning exile, she spurns the glorious dead of foreign climes unless they happen to please one of her many whims. How much does she thus lose of celestial nourishment, of heroic impulse! What poverty is thus brought on some most important departments of her literature! It may be that she has no natural taste for abstractions: it may be that her mission is mainly practical. But the great men of Germany, of Italy, of France, whom she despises or is content to be ignorant of, were not abstractions, whatever their utterances

may have been. There is a catholicity which is only the mask of indifference. There is another catholicity which builds up more spacious and gorgeous mansions of mental hospitality the more there is of earnest and invincible conviction. It is such a catholicity as this, which honours the brave face and the beautiful wherever, whenever beheld, which we wish for our countrymen.

The materials for a life of Giordano Bruno are scanty. The sixteenth century was an immense agitation, a boundless aspiring. Its boldest, most gifted spirits flitted to and fro in uneasy ambition, greedy of adventure. They knew not exactly what they wanted: they were not satisfied with Protestantism: they were not satisfied with Romanism: they were not satisfied with themselves. It was less that they had enormous errors to attack or primordial truths to teach, than that they were tormented by the exuberance of their own being, and by the colossal spectacle of new and fertile worlds looming in the remote. Hence whatever they did or said had a tinge of charlatanism, not because they were in the slightest degree dishonest, but because their whole developments were in such striking disharmony with the industrial enterprise by which the sixteenth century was no less characterised than by its speculative hardihood. They gleam upon us fitfully as the most culminating figures,—then thick darkness swallows them for years,—then suddenly they are once more before us, dominating and astonishing earth by their height, and lineament, and lustre. It is thus that we see Giordano Bruno like a strong swimmer smiting the brow of a giant wave; when he is hidden from us as if for ever by the roaring surge and the gathering haze, behold the daring eye and the sweep of the unvanquished hand again emerging. Sometimes we learn as much about him as if he had lived in our own day, and sometimes he fades away almost to the obscurity of a myth. We shall not attempt to play the erudite in regard to his history. Modern research and criticism, when applied thereto, have done little more than rectify a few dates: we are not aware that they have discovered any fresh fact. Bruno's doctrines are now familiar to every one acquainted, how-

ever slightly, with the revolutions of philosophy. But though the position which the philosopher occupied, as well as a leader of the revolt against scholasticism as the propounder of ideas peculiarly his own, is continually growing more distinct, yet this does not seem to have brought the man any nearer or clearer to us. As the mere knight-errant of metaphysical audacities no one will henceforth regard him. This, however, rather destroys a romance than furnishes the means for a substantial record. Leaving therefore all folios to the glory of their tranquil and venerable dust, we shall take the incidents of Bruno's career mainly, such as we find them in a recent French essay, adopting its language occasionally as well as its statements, imbuing ourselves as far as possible with its generous spirit, and avoiding only its pretentious air and its somewhat braggart grandiloquence.

At Nola near Naples was Giordano Bruno born in 1550. It was well that a soul so fiery and impetuous should have as first teachers in the wonders and grandeurs of the universe the flames and thunders of Vesuvius. The force he possessed, the freedom and the beauty which were his thirst and his dream, he found emblemed in the volcano, the Mediterranean wave, and the Italian sky. Of the childhood and the youth which he spent in a region so much in unison with his nature we catch few traces. The first glimpse we obtain of him is in the garb of a monk. Men in whom combine a prodigal fancy and a metaphysical subtlety are more prone than all others to mistake a momentary disgust, a single outburst of pious emotion, for the vocation to a life of solitude and prayer. It was probably some such transitory feeling which induced Giordano Bruno to seek a prison for his rich imagination and his tumult of ardent energies in the cloister. At what time he put on the gown of the Dominican, at what time he threw it aside, we know not. Dominican for a season he unquestionably was, though an historian of the order of the gloomy Spaniard has attempted to deny this, alleging that if he had ever been a Dominican he would have remained so, as if it were a law as unerring and invariable as gravitation that people always con-

tinued in the same faith or profession. Giordano no doubt first found the conventual rule and discipline irksome; but by and by some of the chief Romanist doctrines and practices began to wear to him the aspect of falsehoods. He ventures to hint his doubt, which is already a great crime in the eye of his superiors. But when his scepticism took the form of mockery, quick and fierce was their rage. Tyrants never pardon ridicule; because a thing wholly ridiculous meets with as little mercy from mankind as a thing wholly rotten. Even an Adrian, not the most cruel of despots, can kill the architect Apollodorus for a jest. The Dominicans would have been glad to stop the jokes of their sarcastic brother in a very summary mode; but he escaped from their hands, and became a wanderer all over Europe.

More an agitator than an iconoclast, it was not his ideas but himself that impressed his fellow-men. Besides its extraordinary political movements, society was at that moment stirred by five grand influences: the increase of mechanical inventions; the progress of material science; the expansion, the daring of commercial enterprise through the discovery of vast transatlantic realms round whose coasts still hung enchantment and fable to feed visions and to stimulate adventures; the growth, the victories of the Reformation; and the downfall of scholasticism. Never before had so many and such stalwart vitalities been abroad in the world as at that hour, both as positive and as negative forces. It was an epoch of manifold fertilities and earnest strivings, but wanting unity from its very excess of faculty and hope. It wanted with its strength like a young giant out on his first holiday, like Hercules ere he began his twelve labours. Few could typify it more completely than Giordano Bruno with his large heart, his prodigal phantasy, his discursive, penetrative intellect, his gallant bearing, his boundless courage,—his plans, his ideas, his activities, his aggressive ardours as boundless. Such a man is a reformer certainly; but reformer is not the most proper word to apply to him. A paladin far more than a prophet was Giordano Bruno; and the monsters he attacked and slew were the foul monkeries, the ghosts of

a buried world which still lingered among men. As a paladin—the brilliant champion of that future whose roseate dawn the Obscurantists were trying to picture to the superstitious as a devouring fire—Giordano entered Genoa. His improvisatorial ease and eloquence, that rapid glance of political sagacity which belongs so peculiarly to the sons of Italy, which consoles them for the uttermost of political disgrace and decay, and which mingles such strange laconisms with the most flowing amplitude of speech, his geniality, his grace, the plenitude of his meaning, and the polish of his weapons, the novelty of his paradoxes, and the boldness of his denunciations, astonished the multitude, alarmed the timid, enchanted the enthusiast, enraged the bigot. Genoa shouted its applause, and then Genoa shouted its fury—and Giordano fled. At Nice, at Milan, at Venice, the same gaze of wonder and the same storm of hate awaited him. The priests dreaded lest the gladiator should grow into the general. All over Italy, at that time, the greatest unbeliever and scoffer was the priest.

It was not therefore a question with the priestly party about the right or the wrong in philosophy or in religion; but anything that threatened to acquire the dimensions and the consistency of an organised attack upon popular beliefs was a foe to the system which, both as theory and institution, made them the spiritual rulers of mankind. As incompetent to refute as they were unable to silence Bruno, they gnashed the insatiate teeth of their insolent ferocity with such bloody distinctness, that he felt that it would be as sage to trust to their mercy as to the tenderness of wild beasts. In 1580 he quitted Italy. He fixed his abode for a season at Geneva. He discovered there that Protestant fanaticism differed from Romanist only in being a few degrees more intense and furious. Calvin once wrote to Bucer, "I have no harder battles to fight against my faults, numerous and great as they are, than those in which I seek to conquer my intolerance. Of this ravenous animal I am not yet master." Calvin was dead, and could no longer burn heretics for the glory of God and to illustrate the Protestant

right of private judgment in matters of faith; but the ravenous animal still lived, and Theodore Beza, though a more genial man than Calvin, did not administer the dictatorship to which he had succeeded on Calvin's death in a milder spirit than that great, but sombre and despotic, reformer. Dictator Beza and his coadjutors had formerly recognised two infallibilities—that of the Pope and that of Aristotle. They still recognised two—Aristotle's and their own. In a letter to Peter Ramus, the acute, dexterous, and uncompromising opponent of the peripatetic philosophy, Beza said, "The Genevese have decreed once for all and for ever that neither in logic nor in any other branch of knowledge should the slightest departure be permitted from the opinions of Aristotle"—a decree which time and progress have respected as little as most decrees of the kind. Giordano Bruno had, undaunted, faced infallibility when clothed with the most imposing ceremonial magnificence, and marching with a purple sweep of hierarchical imperiousness which recalled its Roman descent—what honour or obedience was it probable that he would give it when it came before him as the starved pedantism of stunted sectaries? But he smelt the blood of Servetus, and he freed Beza and Geneva from the sight of one whom they regarded as a pestilent fellow—a turbulent innovator—a most unsavory specimen of Anti-Christ.

Passing rapidly through Lyons, Giordano attempted to sojourn and to breathe the truth that was in him at Toulouse. If he had come as a candidate to her floral games, Toulouse would have received him with the warmest smile of the sunny south; but when he twined his poetic images, not round some frivolous sentiments, but round the deepest and most earnest thoughts, Toulouse gathered grim before him in mutinous scowl and clamour. About forty years after, in 1619, Toulouse burned another Neapolitan heretic, Lucilio Vanini. Bruno escaped by flight from a similar doom. He sought safety and a field for action in that city in which adventurers of every kind, good and bad, Cagliostros, Laws, Napoleon Bonapartes, have always met with admirers and adhe-

rents. There was at that time an unusual confluence of Italians to Paris. Catherine de' Medici had Italianised the French court, and introduced into the affairs of France a subtle Italian policy, which required for its effectual working Italian instruments. When therefore Giordano Bruno entered Paris, in 1582, he was mixed with crowds of his countrymen, attracted thither by far other objects than his own. He came not to seek fortune, but to unveil to thrilled hearts, yearning for such brave apostleship, the most transcendental verities of the universe; and perhaps he was inspired and strengthened by thinking that one as noble and gifted as himself—one nurtured by the same Neapolitan sun, and stirred to wild, unspeakable emotions by the same volcano's glare—had, in a far different hour of the world's history, given the radiant presence of a pious heart and of a learned and comprehensive mind to Paris. Thomas Aquinas, however, was the upholder and the apologist of systems which Giordano Bruno was born to assail. Hence can we wonder that the first was canonized, and that the second was murdered by cruel flame, after he had been bowed and wasted by the dungeon's damp? Yet the reception of Giordano at Paris threw forth the foreboding shadow of no such direful fate. He readily acquired protectors, able and willing to serve him, including the Grand Prior, Henri d'Angoulême, and J. Moro, the Venetian ambassador. The latter presented him to King Henry the Third. Graced and supported by such patrons, he easily obtained from Jean Filesac, Rector of the University of Paris, the permission to teach philosophy: and he would have been enrolled, it is said, among the titular professors if he had consented to go to mass. He made quick and ample use of the privilege conferred on him. The more daring, distinct, direct, the individuality of a man, the less he has to care about the originality of his ideas; and it is moral plagiarism, more than intellectual plagiarism—borrowing our neighbour's character, more than borrowing his thoughts—which is condemnable. It was the man in Bruno which made the philosopher, the orator, the prophet interesting. An iron pertinacity

of will whose onset was irresistible—an intrepidity which nothing could daunt—these were what seized the ear and the eye before his manifold mental faculties and resources came into full play. In all things we conquer first by courage, though something else may be necessary to maintain the conquest. Before astonishing the Parisians by his electric rapidities, his unrivalled fertilities of brain, Giordano had already dominated them by the pith and gleam of his valour. Was what he spake new? was it true? They could not say; but how bold was the speaker! He addressed audiences, as delighted as excited, on the logic of Raymond Lulli, on the astronomical system of Copernicus, and on a kind of theosophy, partly the creature of his own mystical visions, and partly the rejuvenescence of neo-Platonic speculations. Two great mythologists of modern times, Zoega and Creuzer, have vindicated the neo-Platonists of Alexandria as pregnant and trustworthy sources of mythological observation. Their vindication seems not less necessary as the exponents of religious and philosophical principles which, if not so organically complete, ideally beautiful, and artistically perfect as Plato's, had a more varied meaning, a richer suggestiveness, from living contact with the East, with Christianity, and with that freshness and force which the barbarians squandered amid the decrepitudes of Roman civilization from the depths of their forests. To vindicate the neo-Platonists of Alexandria would be to vindicate Giordano Bruno, for he was but a neo-Platonist of another clime and another age, at once as outrageously rationalistic and as profoundly mystical. It was probably less his mystical beliefs than his rationalistic attitude which impressed the Parisians. When arraying the sublimest theories in the most gorgeous poetical symbols, he would seem to them little else than a visionary; but at the clangor of his onslaught on the scholastics and their Grand Lama Aristotle, their hearts beat high and strong, as at a charge of pikemen. Giordano had a black and kindling eye, as eloquent as his speech. His features, delicate and fine, were distinguished by extraordinary beauty; his massive brow, of antique mould, concealed half

its strength and all its sternness by the melancholy that hung round it; his countenance was pensive as that of a woman, till some sudden impulse, some mighty revealing of the gospel within, made it flash with the determination of a Titan's, who scorns to yield though transfixed by arrows and crushed by rocks; his accent was passionate, as befitted the warmth of his enthusiasm, and the rushing crowd of his inspirations. He showed his consummate art by the manner in which he could cast aside all art, and trample hot into the innermost soul through its most formidable entrenchment of prejudices. Quitting ever and anon the vehemence, the fury of the prophet's tone, he would pour forth keenest irony, playful wit, and still more playful fancies, nor disdain, if some absurdity could thereby be rendered more absurd, the gesticulation and the language of the buffoon, tossing into strange commixture sacred associations and allusions and examples drawn from the most ordinary occurrences and the most vulgar customs. Then would he ascend with one enormous bound from this low region to the empyrean, glittering with its countless starry glories, which he had for a moment left. But, just in the measure that his audiences were enchanted, were priests, traditionalists, and pharisees of every description offended. He had again to seek a place of refuge, and he found it in England.

Here he remained from 1583 till 1585. The French ambassador, Michel de Castelnau, aspired to the twofold honour of shield of the persecuted and patron of all the liberal arts. He gave Giordano the most friendly greeting, and introduced him to some of England's most notable men. Giordano was presented at court, and was not the less welcome there for comparing Elizabeth to Diana, and for discovering united in her the beauty of Cleopatra and the genius of Semiramis. Liberty was granted him to teach at Oxford. Immediately his voice is raised there with all its prodigious fluency and most adventurous rashness against Aristotle, to whom Oxford still clung with characteristic conservatism. Oxford, however, concealed her anger at the agitator when she saw him made an object of special

distinction by her Chancellor, Leicester, when on a visit. In several of the colleges learned fêtes were celebrated on the occasion, in which Giordano Bruno held a conspicuous figure. A grand duel of words was fought between him and a learned doctor. Giordano defended the Copernican astronomy against the older systems, by which Oxford valiantly stood. The doctor was signally defeated. Oxford had small appetite for any of Bruno's paradoxes; but, when he began to propound some Pythagorean theories on the soul and its immortality, Oxford turned against him with a very potent snarl, which, threatening to deepen into a growl—always something serious in English mouths—Giordano seized, as he had already so often seized, the staff of the pilgrim.

Whither was he now to turn his weary feet? Paris had not lost its fascination for him, nor had he forgotten his first success and popularity there. Paris therefore became his residence in 1585. But, either because he was less a wonder or more a terror than he had been before, he bade fickle Paris for ever farewell in 1586. He had now taught in his native Italy, in Switzerland, in France, and in England. The birth-place and home of the Reformation still remained, to visit and perchance to vanquish. His stay at Marburg was brief, the rector of the university forbidding him to teach. Wittenberg proved more tolerant and hospitable. There he unfolded his philosophical doctrines from 1586 till 1588. Grateful for the freedom which Wittenberg allowed him, he praised that city as the Athens of Germany; but, though he seized every opportunity to abuse the Pope and to swell the fame of Luther, he made no profession of Protestantism. The comprehensiveness of his mind, equally with the independence of his character, hindered Giordano Bruno from being a partisan. Yet without becoming the hottest of partisans he could not long be acceptable to Protestants. Whether from this cause or simply from his feverish restlessness, he exchanged in 1588 Wittenberg for Prague. In 1589 we find him in Helmstadt, where the Duke of Brunswick entrusted him with the education of the heir to the crown, and in 1591 at Frankfort on the Maine. He

spent altogether six years in Germany, a Cain and a conqueror by turns, the vilest of vagabonds to those who had not the eye to see the nobleness of his nature and the wealth and majesty of his intellect.

The rashest of rash deeds in a life abounding with most perilous temerities was Giordano Bruno's return to Italy in 1592. The main motive for this reckless action is conjectured to have been a fit of home sickness, an irresistible longing for Italy the beautiful. Terrible was the price he had to pay for thus daring to claim his heritage of Italy's sunshine. As if more thoroughly to exasperate his foes and to facilitate their schemes of vengeance, he selected Padua to reside in, which was famous for its championship of that peripatetic philosophy which he had always so furiously attacked. The Inquisition at Venice did not allow him time to be guilty of any fresh offence against Aristotle or the Church. In September 1592 the father inquisitor of that city caused Bruno to be apprehended and placed in one of the prisons which the Venetian government put at the disposal of the holy office. The arrest was immediately communicated to San Severina, the grand inquisitor at Rome, who commanded that he should be sent thither by a safe escort as early as possible. On the 28th of the same month the father inquisitor, along with one or two other ecclesiastical dignitaries, presented himself before the Council of Venice to solicit his extradition, alleging that the man was not only a heretic but a heresiarch; that he had composed numerous works in which he had warmly praised the Queen of England, and other heretical princes; that he had written divers things contrary to faith; that he was an apostate, having first been a Dominican; that he had lived a number of years at Geneva and in England; that prosecutions had been instituted against him on these grounds at Naples and other places. The council refused, stating that, the matter being momentous and deserving consideration, and the affairs of the Republic being numerous and weighty, no resolution could at that time be adopted. The result of this reply was that Giordano was left to pine for six years in the

gloom of a Venetian dungeon, less tortured by the dread of his fate than by the silence and inaction which must have been so terrible to a tongue so eloquent, to limbs so active and energetic, to a soul so fiery. Probably, however it was a merciful motive that induced the Venetian government to keep him in prison. He might thus escape the deadly vengeance of the Inquisition. But when does an inquisitor forget? Some of the bloodiest, some of the basest deeds, which have stained and wounded Italy have been done by Spaniards. San Severina was a Spaniard, and he had not for a moment lost sight of his prey. On his repeated and urgent application to the Council of Venice, Giordano was surrendered to his ravenous grasp, and conveyed to Rome in 1598. After two more years of lingering wretchedness in a Roman prison, the martyr was dragged from his cell to be insulted by the farce of a trial. He was asked to declare his opinions erroneous, his works impious and absurd, false in religion and in philosophy—in short, to make recantation on every point. The foremost theologians of Rome were brought forward to convince him. He did not refuse freely to discuss, but he would not stir a hair's breadth from his inflexible position. On the 9th of February, 1600, he was conducted to the palace of San Severina. There, in the presence of cardinals, inquisitors, and the governor of Rome, he was made by force to kneel while his sentence was read. After being degraded from his order, and excommunicated, he was condemned to be punished as clemently as possible, and without the effusion of blood, which was the customary and diabolical euphemism of the Inquisition for the most atrocious of acts. When he heard the sentence, he said, with grandest serenity, "Perhaps this sentence gives you more alarm than it gives to me." Eight days were granted

him for the confession of his crimes: but he had no crime to confess, except that of having served his God and truth as a brave man should. On the 17th February, with ostentatious pomp, he was led forth to glut the greedy flames, which were less cruel than the countless priestly eyes that were gazing with fiendish exultation on a spectacle at once so infamous and so glorious. Neither priestly hate nor torturing fire could wring from him a groan, convulse his heroic face, shatter his adamantine will. His spirit passed to the mighty Father's bosom with a saintly calm that left its stamp on a forehead radiant with intrepidity and with genius.

Giordano Bruno wrote numerous works in Italian and in Latin. The Italian works appeared in a collected form at Leipsic in 1830. This edition, consisting of two volumes, contains the only portrait of the author which we have seen, and we have seldom been so deeply interested and impressed by a human countenance. Gfroerer began at Stuttgart in 1834, but we know not whether he completed, an edition of Bruno's Latin works in his *Corpus Philosophorum*. A life of the philosopher was published in 1846 at Paris, by Bartholmess, in two volumes. Giordano was poet, satirist, dramatist, as well as an original thinker, and explorer, and reformer in metaphysics, logic, and science. Whatever place the historian of literature, or the historian of philosophy, may allot him, concerns our present purpose little. For the mystical neo-Platonic faith of Bruno, for the stern Calvinistic faith of the Scottish Covenanters, we may have equal distaste: in each case, however, we look through the faith to the faithful who swell that cloud of witnesses which imparts hope and strength to humanity.*

FRANCIS HARWELL.

* Readers desirous of ascertaining the particular opinions of Giordano Bruno may consult Bayle and Hallam's *Introd.* ii. 146, ed. 1839.

NOTICES OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

[After Schoolcraft, Hall, and M'Kenney, it is somewhat difficult to add anything positively new to the history of the Red Tribes of America. But the following brief "Notices" may be acceptable as the result of an earlier inquirer into the subject, and as adding some particulars to what is already known. They are derived from a letter (hitherto, so far as we are aware, confined to MS.) written by Dr. Massie, of America, to Dr. Thomas Brown, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, dated Richmond, Virginia, March 7th, 1810.]

WHEN we parted in the spring of 1806 in Edinburgh, I expected to have written to you frequently before this time, and to have given you some interesting information on the subject of our Indian tribes, as I knew they had excited your curiosity; and, indeed, when I left Europe I entertained the wish and the hope of devoting a part of my future life to literary and philosophical pursuits. Could I have done so, an inquiry into the manners, customs, and character of the Indian nations on the western border of the United States would have occupied a portion of my time; but a variety of causes, which I need not mention, imperiously impelled me to change my views. I have nevertheless availed myself of every opportunity to collect information concerning the Indians, which a residence of about twelve months in the frontier state of Ohio in some measure facilitated.

With the tribes who inhabit the western parts of Tennessee and Georgia, and who are most civilised, considerable intercourse is held by the white people. Traders who return from Orleans to Kentucky by land pass through their country, and often stop to refresh themselves among them. An acquaintance told me that on his return from Orleans he stayed some days at the house of a Creek chief on the banks of the Mississippi, who was comfortably fixed. He had a blacksmith's shop where travellers' horses were shod. He cultivated a considerable tract of land in Indian corn by the hands of negroes whom he owned, and kept a ferry. For every bushel of corn he sold, for every horse he shod, and for every passage across the river, he received one dollar. He lived in a good house two stories high, built of wood, and furnished after the manner of the white people. His only

child was a girl about eighteen years old, who had been educated in one of the American towns. She spoke and read the English language. Mr. Trigg, my informer, was supplied with books by her during his stay there to amuse himself with—I think they were novels. Her father is anxious that she should marry a respectable white man, and in the event of such an alliance promises a portion of twenty thousand dollars with her.

The Creeks, Cherokees, and Chickasaws are anxious to become citizens of the United States, and to be governed by the same laws. These three nations are making considerable progress in civilisation. The tribes who inhabit our western frontier from Louisiana to the lakes, are still hunters, and perhaps more barbarous than they were fifty years ago, as ardent spirits have become more abundant among them, and, except in debauchery, their manners have undergone little change. I have been informed by a very intelligent man, a great part of whose early life was spent on the frontiers, who often fought against the Indians, and who has for the last thirty years been more or less conversant with them, that the number of assassinations which have been perpetrated among the tribes between Lake Michigan and Louisiana, during the last ten or twelve years, has been estimated by their own chiefs at about 1000 a-year. These murders always occur when the parties are intoxicated, and, unless the women use the precaution to hide their arms, they never fail to fight with them when they get drunk.

Two years ago I spent a short time in the company of a party of Delawars; they were on their way to a hunting-ground, attended by their wives and children, and were all mounted on small and lean horses. The men rode

alone with their rifles on their shoulders, the women carried their children before and behind them, besides pots and skillets for the purpose of dressing the meat. Their dress appeared to be more comfortable than what I had been accustomed to see when I was a boy, but in every other respect their manners appeared to have undergone no change. The legs and thighs of the men were covered with an article of dress resembling the pantaloons; the upper part of the body was covered with a shirt, and wrapped in a blanket. The women rode after the manner of the whites, and were wrapped in blankets. All that I saw were ugly—an ugliness more the result of hardships I thought than of natural structure, because many of the men were handsome and all well formed—a contrast that could arise only from the superior firmness of the male constitution, and its greater ability to bear the hardships of the savage life.

Last winter I spent a night in company with two Potowatamac chiefs on the Alleghany Mountains. They were dressed in new blue cloth, and were very handsome men. One slept whilst the other watched, and they relieved each other frequently in the course of the night. As we did not understand the language of each other, very little conversation took place between us, and that by signs.

The Little Turtle, whose sagacity is well known in this country, avowing his conviction that a nation of hunters could never equal in power or in numbers a people who cultivated the earth, endeavoured to introduce agriculture among his tribe, which is in the neighbourhood of the lakes. For this purpose he set the example in having a house built for himself, procuring cattle and some of the implements of husbandry: but the jealousy of the Indians was roused; they said he wanted to make them work like the white men. They shot his cattle, and threatened to kill him if he did not desist from his attempt to introduce the manners of the whites among them. He was compelled to relinquish his

design, and has lost his authority in a great measure by the attempt.

A prophet has within a few years appeared among the north-western Indians, whose influence is said to be very great. At a future period I can inform you of some interesting facts relative to this man. But whilst on the subject of superstition I must give you an account of the death of an Indian named Thunder, as the account is on very good authority, and is in itself quite singular.

Dr. Nicholas, a man of respectable character in Kentucky, in the presence of a gentleman of high character in that state who vouched for the truth of the statement, informed me that he set out from Louisville in Kentucky with a party of Indians who were on their way to the city of Washington. Thunder, who was among them, had a terrapin shell carved by himself, in which he carried his tobacco. When they reached Lexington, a gentleman who resided there, seeing the box in Thunder's hand, requested permission to look at it, which was granted; being pleased with the curiosity, he offered to purchase it, which Thunder refused. The man persisted in his application and offered two dollars for the box. At length Thunder, wearied with his importunity, told him in a very angry manner that he might have the box, but that he would not take anything for it. As soon as the box was accepted Thunder told one of his companions that he should die on the fifth day following, for he had given away his life. The interpreter observed to Dr. Nicholas who was present that the Indians were very superstitious, for that Thunder supposed that in giving away that box he had given away his life. The next day the party continued their journey and proceeded until the fifth evening, when they encamped within five miles of Chillicothe. During this time all the party had remained well. About ten o'clock at night Dr. Nicholas was informed that Thunder was in convulsions, and the next morning he found him dead.

Edinburgh.

A. B. G.

THE BARONESS D'OVERKIRCH AND CITIZEN MERCIER.

IF it were possible that the vexed spirit of the above-named illustrious lady could be conscious that her very noble name could have been mingled with that of a common *bourgeois* her indignation would be most intense. Had she ever reflected that her keeping a diary would have made of her a member of the republic of letters, she would have died rather than have belonged to such a commonwealth. The Baroness was one of a class whose numbers were great and whose influence was unbounded. Their sympathies were given only to aristocratic sufferers; royalty they adored; the democracy they despised; and the very fine ladies of the class in question would, generally speaking, have preferred a *faux pas* with a prince to contracting honest marriage with an inferior.

The Baroness D'Oberkirch is a type rather of the follies than of the vices of the class, for having made her a member of which she prettily offered her best compliments to Heaven. She was the daughter of a poor Alsatian baron, whose shield had more quarterings than it is worth while to remember. Early in life she married a noble gentleman, old enough to be her father, and her best years were consumed in performing the functions of lady-in-waiting at the court of the Duke of Wurtemberg at Montbeliard, in visiting the more attractive court at Versailles, and in chronicling what she saw, and registering what she thought.

The diary which she kept, and subsequently enlarged, has been recently submitted to the public. It introduces us to the court and capital of France during the closing years of the reign of Louis XVI. It is interesting, as shewing us both how the court acted and how the capital thereon commented; how the lady profoundly admired all the former did, and as profoundly despised all the thought devoted thereto by the *canaille*, who had no claim to stand upon red-heeled shoes, or to sit down on a *tabouret* in the face of royalty.

Now while this illustrious lady was

taking notes, which her grandson has printed, a citizen was similarly occupied; and, had the Countess been aware of the circumstance, the impertinence of the commoner would have been soundly rated by the lady-in-waiting. The notes of the *Bourgeois* were committed to the press three quarters of a century ago; those of the "Baroness-Countess" have only just seen the light.* The evidence of two such opposite witnesses is worth comparing; but the book of the lady will be tenfathom deep in Lethe when men will be still addressing themselves with pleasure to the pages of Citizen Mercier.

Louis Sebastian Mercier was a Parisian, born in the year 1740. He had not yet attained his majority when he opened his literary career by poetical compositions in the style of Pope's "Heloise to Abelard." Upon poets, however, he soon looked as he subsequently did upon kings, and speedily addressed himself exclusively to works in prose. Racine and Boileau, according to him, had ruined the harmony of French verse, and he henceforward considered that if such harmony were to be found at all, it was in his own prose. He became Professor of Rhetoric in the college at Bordeaux, and was rather a prolific than a successful dramatic author. He threw the blame alike on the vitiated taste of actors and public, and, shaking the dust off his sandals against theatres and capital, he hastened to Rheims, with the intention of practising the law, in order to be better enabled to apply its rigours against the stage managers who had deprived him of his "free-admissions." In 1771 he printed his "L'An 2440, ou Rêve s'il en fut jamais," a rather clever piece of extravagance, which was imitated in England, half a century later, by the author of "The Mummy." In 1781 he published anonymously the first two volumes of his famous *Tableau de Paris*. He was disappointed that his labour was not deemed worthy of notice by the police authorities, and he retired, somewhat in disgust, to Switzerland,

* The Baroness d'Oberkirch's Memoirs. London, 1852. 3 vols. 8vo.

where he completed a work which has been far more highly esteemed abroad than in France, and which even there enjoyed a greater reputation in the provinces than in Paris. In it he shewed himself a better sketcher of what lay before him than a discerner of what was beneath the surface; and he spoke of the impossibility of a revolution in France only a year before that revolution broke out. When the storm burst in fury he claimed the honours due to a magician who had provoked the tempest. He wrote vigorously on the popular side, but—and to his lasting honour be it spoken—he broke with the Jacobins, when he found that they hoped to walk to liberty through a pathway of blood. He voted in the Convention for saving the life of Louis XVI., and this and other offences against the sons of freedom, whose abiding-place was the Mountain, caused him to be arrested, and would have led to his execution but that his enemies were carried thither before him. At a later period he was a member of the Council of Five Hundred, and made himself remarkable by opposing the claims set up for Descartes for admission into the French Pantheon; and he also gained the approbation of all rightly-thinking men for taking the same adverse course against Voltaire, of whom he truly said that he (Voltaire) only attempted to overthrow superstition by undermining morality. His invectives were so bitter against philosophy and education that he acquired the surname of "the Ape of Jean Jacques!" He was a denouncer of the immoral system of lotteries until he was offered the lucrative place of "controller-general" of that gambling department. "All men," said he, by way of apology for his inconsistency, "all men are authorised to live at the expense of the enemy;" a maxim unsound in itself, and here altogether misapplied. Towards the end of the century he was appointed to the professorship of history in the central school of Paris, from the labours of which post he found relaxation in various literary works, among others in ridiculing Condillac and Locke, in laughing at Newton as a plagiarist, in denouncing science generally, and in maintaining that there was nothing new under the sun, and that all novel inven-

tions were in truth but ancient discoveries. As a member of the Institute he put the assembly into a condition of profound somnolency by reading his ponderous paper on Cato of Utica, and he had a violent quarrel with the few who had remained awake, and who wished the angry author to put an end to his wearisome discourse. He liked the empire as little as he had loved royalty, and used to say in his pleasant way in the café wherein he reigned supreme, and where he was highly popular and ever welcome, that he should like to see how it would all end, and that he only desired to live from a motive of simple curiosity. He *did* live just long enough to witness the first Restoration of 1814, having then reached the age of 74 years.

Of all the works of this voluminous author we have now only to do with his famous "Tableau de Paris." In this, as in the Memoirs of the Baroness d'Oberkirch, we have a picture of what France was in the lifetime of many who are yet living—a picture so different from any that could represent present deeds, their actors, or the very stage on which they play out their little drama of intrigue and life, that, though to many it represents contemporary history, it reads like romance, the scene of which is in a far-off land, and the incidents too improbable to even require belief.

Wide apart as were the conditions, opposite as were the sympathies, and also the antipathies, of the Baroness and the Bourgeois, their respective testimony conducts to but one conclusion—that, when they wrote, the entire social state of France was rotten to the very core. The nobles were loyal only because they found their interests concerned in so being; the commons were rebellious of spirit, and careless of judgment to direct it. Both were equally debased. All were partizans, none were patriots. The very priesthood was as corrupt in the mass as the multitude of the people generally, and God was dethroned in France long before the Goddess of Reason had been raised on the desecrated altars, by men not perhaps so much more wicked than their predecessors as more bold in their wickedness.

In the childhood of some yet living Paris paid to the King's purse one

hundred million francs yearly in duties. The citizens grumbled, and when the murmur reached Versailles the powdered beaux were wont to say that "the frogs were croaking." It was alleged in return against those very beaux that they consumed more flour in hair-powder than would feed many scores of the famished families of the capital. Into that capital the King never entered but a rise occurred in the price of provisions, and the fifty thousand barbers of the city fanned into flame the indignation of their customers while they shaved their beards and combed their perukes. Let what would occur, however, the court was ever gay. Madame d'Oberkirch speaks of the expectations of triumph held out by the Count d'Artois when he proceeded to the siege of Gibraltar. His failure was visited with a shower of witty epigrams. "Comment va le siège de Gibraltar? Assez bien il se lève," is one recorded by Mercier. Madame d'Oberkirch tells us of another made by the defeated Count himself. A courtier was flattering him on the way he managed his batteries at the fatal rock—"My kitchen battery, particularly!" was the comment of the gastronomic prince, who at home had four servants to present him with one cup of chocolate, and to save whose ears, in common with those of the King and royal family, the church bells at Versailles never rang a peal during the residence of those great ones of the earth within the walls of the palace. But Eliza Bonaparte shewed even greater sensitiveness than this. When in Italy she pulled down a church adjoining her palace, on the plea that the smell of the incense made her sick, and that the noise of the organ made her head ache.

The bourgeois of Versailles were probably less democratic than those of the capital, for tradesmen of repute vied with each other in purchasing the dishes that came untasted from the royal table. Commoner people bought as eagerly, but for superstitious purposes, the fat of the dead from the executioner, who was paid eighteen thousand francs yearly for performing his terrible duties. The executioner, in consequence, was himself something of an aristocrat. He was a potentate and was well paid. He kept less

flaming fires on his hearth perhaps, and wore less fine linen, than the grave-diggers,—a class who found their fuel in coffins and who wore no shirts but such as they could steal out of aristocratic graves. It was a time when honesty consisted solely in being well-dressed. Clerks at forty pounds a year, says Mercier, walk abroad in velvet coats and lace frills,—hence the proverb, "Gold-laced coat and belly of bran." As long as appearance was maintained, little else was cared for; but even the twenty thousand in the capital who professionally existed as "diners-out," might have taken exception to the custom of placing carved fruits and wooden joints upon otherwise scantily furnished tables. The wooden pears of Australia were not then known,—they would have been the fashionable fruit at a Parisian *dessert* in the year 1780. There was another fashion of the day that was wittily inveighed against by the priests; that of ladies wearing, on what was called their "necks," a cross held by the dove, typical of faith by the Holy Ghost. "Why suspend such symbols on your bosoms?" asked the ungallant churchmen, "do you not know that the cross is the sign of mortification, and the holy spirit that of virtuous thoughts?" The ladies smiled, and retained the insignia till all-powerful fashion motioned to a change. And then female coteries were absorbed in the merits of the respective shades of colour implied by "dos de puce," or "ventre" of the same. Our ladies have more *nicely* retained the name of the animal in the catalogue of colours, without venturing to translate it; but their less susceptible sisters across the Channel could, under the old monarchy, and even under the empire, unblushingly talk of their satins, using names for their colours which would have called up a blush even on the brow of the imperturbable Dean Swift. If small delicacy prevailed, the luxury was astounding. A *fermier general* was served by twenty-four valets in livery, and never less than six "women" assisted at the toilet of "my lady." Two dozen cooks daily excited the palate of that self-denying priest the Cardinal de Rohan, while his eminence's very footmen looked doubly grand by appearing like "Tiddy Bob, with a

watch in each fob." Gentlemen then dined in their swords, eat rapidly, and hastened from table when it suited them, without any formal leave-taking. This was felt more acutely by the cooks than by the ladies,—in compliment to whom the cavaliers finally dropped their swords and assumed canes. The latter came in when the ladies wore such high-heeled shoes that without the support of a cane it was almost impossible to walk. The gentlemen, with "clouded heads" to their canes, tottered, or sauntered, along in company, while fans were furled and snuff-boxes carried, according to the instructions of masters, who thundered through Paris in gilded chariots, bespattering the philosophers, mathematicians, and linguists that plodded basely by them on foot. "La Robe dine, Finance soupe," is a saying that also illustrates a fashion of the day. Of fashion at court, Madame d'Oberkirch tells us that at presentations the King was *obliged* to kiss duchesses and the cousins of Kings, but not less noble persons. Louis XVI. was timid in the presence of ladies. Marie-Antoinette was ever self-possessed, whatever might be the occasion. It was etiquette to kiss the edge of her robe. The following is highly characteristic of the stilted fashion of the times.

I had an adventure this evening that at first embarrassed me a little, but from which I had the good fortune to come off with honour. I wore on my arm a very handsome bracelet that had been given me by the Countess du Nord (wife of the Grand Duke Paul of Russia, then traveling under the title of Count du Nord), and the value of which was greatly enhanced to me by having her portrait in its centre. The Queen noticed it, and asked me to show it her. I immediately opened my fan, to present the bracelet on it to her Majesty, according to etiquette. This is the only occasion on which a lady can open her fan before the Queen. My fan, which was of ivory, and wrought like the most delicate lace, was not able to bear the weight of the bracelet, which sank through it to the ground. I was in a very awkward position. The Queen's hand was held out, and I felt that every eye was on me; but I think that I got out of the dilemma very well,—I stooped, which was very painful with my stiff petticoat, and, picking up the bracelet, immediately presented it to her Majesty, saying, "Will the Queen have the goodness to forget me, and think

only of the Grand Duchess?" The Queen smiled and bowed; and everybody admired my presence of mind.

When we read of such delicate homage as this paid to the divinity that hedged the Queen, we can more fully sympathize with her in her fall when *she*, who had been so daintily worshipped, was unceasingly watched in her dungeon by the coarsest of men, and who was dragged to execution with no other sign that human love yet inclined to her than that afforded by the infant child of a *poissarde*, who, raised on her mother's shoulders to view the spectacle of a Queen passing on her way to death, put her little fingers to her lips, and wafted a kiss to the meek pilgrim as she passed.

Madame d'Oberkirch, speaking of the Chevalier de Morney, notices his strong method of expression as one "which, except in the society of her husband, would be too broad for the ears of a modest woman,"—a singular exception! But our fair diarist does not appear to be herself over particular. She is the warm apologist of the Duchess de Bourbon, the unworthy mother of the heroic Duc d'Enghien. She, however, tells the following, "with great hesitation," as a sign of the depravity of the times—it is certainly rather *piquant*.

The Duchess of ——— had one day received a visit from her lover, M. Archaubault de Talleyrand Perigord, when the husband unexpectedly returning, the gallant was obliged to make his escape by the window. Some persons seeing him descend, made him prisoner, thinking he was a robber; but, having explained who he was, he was allowed to go, without being brought before the injured husband. The story soon became generally known, and the King reproved the lovely Duchess for her coquetry: "You intend to imitate your mother, I perceive, madame," said he, in a very severe tone.—The tale at last reached the ears of the Duke, who complained to the mother-in-law of the conduct of his wife; but she coolly said to him, "You make a great noise about a trifle; your father was much more polite!"

This lady was of the quality of Madame de Matignon, who gave twenty-four thousand livres to Bailard, on condition that he would send her every morning a new head-dress. The people were at this period suffering from famine and high prices. Selfishness

and other vices survived the period, however;—witness Madame Tronchin, who, in the Revolution, was daily losing her relatives by the guillotine, but who sympathisingly remarked to a friend, that, if it were not for her darling little cup of *café à la crème*, she really did not know how she should survive such misfortunes! Such was the fine lady who wore a “Cadogan” and looked like a man, while the gallants took to English great-coats, with buttons on them larger than crown-pieces, and on every button the portrait of a mistress.

A curious and revolting custom prevailed at this same period. During Passion Week all theatres were closed; but more infamous places remained open; the royal family cut vegetables curiously arranged to represent fish and other food, and court chaplains enjoyed on Holy Thursday the privilege of unlimited liberty of speech in presence of the King. It was on a Holy Thursday that a court chaplain ventured to say from the pulpit, in the royal hearing of Louis XIV. that “we are all mortal,” and when the monarch, who could not bear the sight of the towers of the cathedral of St. Denis, sternly looked up at the preacher, the latter, trembling for his chance of a bishopric, amended his phrase and its doctrine by adding, “Yes, Sire; almost all of us!” The custom to which I have alluded at the beginning of this paragraph is narrated by Mercier, and is substantially to this effect. On the night between Holy Thursday and Good Friday, a relic of the true cross was exposed for public adoration in the “*Sainte Chapelle*.” Epileptic beggars, under the name of possessed maniacs, flocked thither in crowds. They flung themselves before the relic in wild contortions; they grimaced, howled, swore, blasphemed, and struggled fiercely with the half-dozen men who seemed unable to restrain them. The better all this was acted the more money was showered on the actors. Mercier declares that all the imprecations that had ever been uttered against Christ and the Virgin could not amount to the mass of inexpressible infamy which he heard uttered by one particular blasphemer.

It was for me (he says) and for all the assembly, a novel and strange thing to hear a human being in a voice of thunder publicly cast defiance at the God of the very

temple, insult His worship, provoke His wrath, and belch forth the most atrocious invectives,—all of which were laid to the account, not of the energetic blasphemer, but of the Devil. The people present tremblingly made the sign of the cross, and prostrated themselves with their face to the ground, muttering the while, “*It is the Demon who speaks!*” After eight men had with difficulty dragged him three times to the shrine which held the relic of the cross, his blasphemies became so outrageously filthy that he was cast out at the door of the church as one surrendered for ever to the dominion of Satan, and unworthy of being cured by the miraculous cross. Imagine that a detachment of soldiers publicly mounted guard that night over this inconceivable farce,—and that in an age like the present!

Such acts were not so much in advance of the age. Four years later the inquisitors of Seville publicly burned at the stake a girl charged with holding criminal intercourse with Satan. She was a very beautiful young creature, and, that her beauty might not excite too much sympathy for her fate, her nose was cut off previous to her being led to execution! Mercier relates this on the authority of an eye-witness. It occurred barely more than seventy years ago, and Dr. Cahill, of gloomy memory, may rejoice therefore to think that the *executive* hand of his Church can hardly yet be out of practice.

“An age like the present!” wrote Mercier, in the days only of our fathers. In that age it was deemed impossible to carry the shrines of St. Marcel and St. Geneviève at the same time through one street. Whenever the respective bearers ventured on such a feat they invariably beheld a miracle, exemplifying the attraction of cohesion. The two shrines were drawn to each other, in spite of all opposing human effort, and remained inseparable for the whole space of three days!

At this period Protestant marriages were accounted as concubinage by the law, while Jewish marriages were held legal. A Jew who purchased the estate of Pequigny bought with it the undisputed right to nominate the curés and canons of the church. It is worth recording also, as midnight masses have just been re-established in Paris, that they were suppressed in that capital three quarters of a century ago, in

consequence of the irreligious scenes which occurred in the churches. Mercier pertinently remarks on the singularity of the fact that Roman Catholics who believed in the ever real presence of Christ in their temples, behaved before that presence like unclean heathens, while Protestants, who denied the presence, behaved with decorum. The great attraction for many years at many of these masses was the organ-playing of the great Daquin. His imitation of the song of the nightingale used to elicit a whirlwind of applause from the so-called worshippers.

This mixture of delight and devotion was after all but natural in the people. The cleverest *abbés* of the day composed not only musical masses but operas.

Yet the Church and the Stage were ever in antagonism in France. Mercier tells a pleasant story, which recounts how the famous actress Clairon wrote a plea in claim of funereal rites being allowed to the bodies of deceased stage-players. With some difficulty she found an *avocat* bold enough to present and read this plea to the "parliament." The latter august body struck the lawyer off the rolls. Mlle. Clairon, out of gratitude, instructed him in elocution, and he adopted the stage as his future profession. On his first appearance, however, he proved himself so indifferent an actor that he was summarily condemned, amid an avalanche of hisses. He so took the failure to heart that he died—and, being an actor in the eye of the church, was pronounced excommunicate, and was buried like Ophelia, with "maimed rites."

Mercier tells us that there were not less than five thousand special masses daily celebrated in Paris at the charge of sevenpence-halfpenny each! The Irish priests in the capital, he says, were not too scrupulous to celebrate two in one day, thus obtaining a second sevenpence-halfpenny by what their French *confrères* considered rank impiety. Among the poorer brotherhood was chosen the "Porte-Dieu." Such was the rather startling popular name for the penniless priest hired to sit up o' nights, and carry the "holy sacrament" to the sick or dying. In rainy weather "le bon Dieu" was conveyed

by the reverend porter in a hackney coach, on which occasions the coachman always drove with his hat reverently under his arm. When the "Porte-Dieu" entered an apartment the inmates hurriedly covered the looking-glasses, in order that the "holy sacrament" might not be multiplied therein. There was a superstitious idea that it was impious.

I have stated above that Protestant marriages were not valid when Madame d'Oberkirch and M. Mercier were engaged on their respective works—placed before the world at such wide intervals. That much-wished-for consummation was however supposed to be then "looming in the future!"

This day (says the lady) I heard a piece of news which gave me great pleasure. It was that the King had registered in the parliament an ordonnance by which all *curés* were enjoined to record the declarations of all persons who presented their children, without questioning them in any way. This was to prevent certain *curés* from trying to cast a doubt on the legitimacy of Protestant children. It did not recognise the validity of Protestant marriages, but it gave us hope for a better future.

But it is time to draw these rapid notices to a close. Those who will take the trouble to peruse the works which have suggested them will find their reward therein. The three volumes of Madame d'Oberkirch might indeed have been judiciously condensed into one. There is a superabundance in them of "what squires call potter and what men call prose," but there is much besides that is of interest. The writer is by far a more correct prophet of the future than Mercier. She saw that the society in which she gloriéd was falling into ruins. Mercier depicted its vices, but so little could he foresee the consequences of them, that he patriotically exulted that Paris was so secured by its police from such enormities as the Gordon riots, which had disgraced London, as to render revolution impossible. The opinions of the writers' apart, their respective records are well worth reading. That of Mercier has been well-nigh forgotten, but its graphic power, its wit, and variety ill-deserve such oblivion. That of the Baroness, prolix and ill-translated as it is, has also its certain

value. Both are real mirrors of the times, and all that passed before their polished surface is represented thereon with a fidelity that sometimes terrifies as much as it amuses.

The following, from Mercier, may come under the first head—but it is far from being the worst case that might be cited. As an instance of the results of common hospital practice, it contrasts startlingly with what now occurs in the same locality.

The corpses daily vomited forth by the hospital of the Hôtel Dieu are carried to Clamart, a vast cemetery whose gulf is ever open. These bodies are uncoffined; they are simply sewed up in a winding-sheet. They are hurriedly dragged from the beds, and more than one patient pronounced dead has awoke to life under the eager hand that was sewing him up in his shroud. Others have shrieked out that they were living, in the very cart that was conveying them to burial. This cart is drawn by twelve men; a dirty and bemired priest, a bell, and a crucifix—such is the sum of the honours paid to the poor. This gloomy car starts every morning from the Hôtel Dieu at four o'clock, and journeys amid a silence as of night. The bell which precedes it awakes some who slept; but you must meet this cart on the highway to correctly appreciate the effect produced on the mind both by its sight and sound. In sick seasons it has been seen performing the same journey four times in the twenty-four hours. It can contain fifty bodies. The corpses of children are squeezed in between the legs of adults. The whole freight is tossed into a deep and open pit, quick-lime is liberally poured in, and the horror-stricken eye of the observer plunges into an abyss yet spacious enough to hold all the living inhabitants of the capital. There is holiday here on All Souls' day. The populace contemplate the spot wherein so many of them are destined to lie; and kneeling and praying only precede the universal drinking and debauchery.

Let us turn, by way of conclusion, from burials to bridal. In the account given by Madame d'Oberkirch of the marriage of the Prince de Nassau Saarbruck with Mlle. de Montbarrey we recognise not only what the fair authoress calls "a very grand affair," but an infinitely amusing one to boot. We spare our readers the execrable

poetry, by "a drawing-room poet," which was read with great avidity during the bridal festivities. It is necessary, however, to allude to the effusion, as will be seen from what follows:—

These verses are very stupid, but I quote them because they amused us exceedingly when we considered that this husband, "possessor of your charms," and who "to love's enchanting bliss shall wake," was a child of twelve years of age, who wept from morning to night, frantic at being made an object of universal curiosity, flying from his wife, and even repulsing her with the rudeness of an ill-bred child, and having no desire to claim a title whose signification he did not understand. . . . During the ball, the bridegroom would on no account consent to dance with the bride. He was at length threatened with a whipping in case of further refusal, and promised a deluge of sugar-plums and all sorts of amusements if he complied. Whereupon he consented to lead her through a minuet. Though he shewed so great an aversion to her who had a legal claim upon his attentions, he manifested a great sympathy for little Louisa de Dietrich, a child of his own age, and returned to sit beside her as soon as he could free himself from the *ennuyeuse* ceremony of attending on his bride. This was the husband whose "rapt embrace" awaited the young princess. My brother undertook to console him, and was shewing him some prints in a large book. Amongst them there happened to be one which represented a marriage procession, which, as soon as the child saw, he shut the book, exclaiming, "Take it away, sir, take it away! What have I to do with that? It is shocking—and hold," continued he, pointing out a tall figure in the group, "there is one that is like Mademoiselle de Montbarrey."

These last extracts will serve to shew the different staple of which are composed the respective works of the Baroness and the Bourgeois. That of the former will be read merely to amuse the passing hour, but in the sketches of Mercier there will always be found something worthy of the attention, not only of the general reader, but of the statesman, the moralist, and the philosopher.

J. DORAN.

THE VALE OF YORK.

Vallis Eboracensis : comprising the History and Antiquities of Easingwold and its Neighbourhood. By Thomas Gill. 8vo.

THE Chevalier Bunsen, whose general knowledge of the geographical features of most parts of the world is unquestionable, at the same time that his peculiar regard for this country is such as to be very flattering to English pride, has expressed his admiration of the district which forms the subject of the book before us in the following terms : "The Vale of York is the most beautiful and romantic vale in the world, the vale of Normandy excepted : " and this dictum is adopted by Mr. Gill as the motto of his title-page.

We believe it is now very generally admitted that Englishmen have been apt to wander to foreign climes in affected search of romantic scenery, whilst they neglected the natural beauties of their own country ; and that this pretence for distant travel is now exchanged for other pretexts, such as the antiquities of the East, the arts of Italy, the medicinal waters of Germany, the cheapness of France, or, in still more ordinary terms, "a thorough change,"—the excitement of extended journeys, the amusing embarrassments of foreign languages and ever varying currency, and the delightful botheration of douanes, dampf-schiffs, and chemins-de-fer.

It must, we think, be admitted that the beauties of the Vale of York have rather a local than a general reputation. They are not frequented or visited like those of the Scottish Highlands, or the Northern Lakes, or even the coast of Devonshire, or the hills of Derbyshire. They are not accessory to the attractions of any place of great public resort, and consequently their fame is but partially diffused. There is, however, at Hovingham, a small market-town on the Thirsk and Malton railway, at the distance of seventeen miles from York, and eight from Easingwold,—a medicinal spa, the virtues of which were appreciated in ages long gone by, when a Roman villa and its baths were planted on the spot : and this *quasi* public-place suggests, in the work before us, the following

general description of the neighbourhood :—

The immediate scenery of Hovingham, as well as that by which it is surrounded, is highly varied and picturesque, beyond what is often to be met with in England. Encompassed by well-wooded and lofty hills, interspersed with rich dales and rippling streams, it appears equally secluded from the idle, and shut out from the noise and turmoil of the busy,—to the poetic eye it might seem a sort of Happy Valley, such as Johnson in his *Rasselas* delighted to portray. Here the woods, hills, and vales undulate in picturesque variety, affording numerous and umbrageous walks to the visitor. The vale is watered by several streams which traverse it in different directions. Standing on the top of the Temple Hill, a noble and varied prospect strikes the eye. To the west, the wild heath and moors of Colton, Gilling, and Yearsley exhibit a picture of bleakness and desolation, on which are found scattered cairns and tumuli, recalling to mind the visions of former ages, and the venerable forms of grey heroes rising out of the misty magnificence, where Ossian would have revelled with delight. On the north, Hambleton and the black moors of Helmsley stretch away to the utmost boundary of vision, and seem like Pelion piled upon Ossa. Then, turning the eye to the vale below, you behold, if in August or September, rich and fertile crops waving in the sun, green and flowery pastures abounding with cattle, orchards gay with ruddy and mellow fruit, and pleasant flower-clad gardens, groves, and plantations.

In the immediate vicinity of Hovingham are congregated a collection of interesting scenes, rarely to be met with in an equally circumscribed district. Among the rest may be noticed the mansions of Castle Howard, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle; Duncombe Park, the seat of Lord Feversham; Wiganthorp Hall, the seat of William Garforth, esq.; Newburgh Hall, the seat of Sir George Wombwell, Bart. with its sylvan park and its region of fairyland, which, when viewed from the adjoining hill, appears like the image of Beauty reposing in the lap of Sublimity.

The antiquary, geologist, and naturalist may here find abundant gratification for their peculiar tastes, either in a visit to Helmsley Castle, built by the De Ros; Gilling Castle, built by the De Mowbray,

and now the seat of the Fairfaxes; Crayke Castle, the retreat of St. Cuthbert; Slingsby Castle, built by De Hastings; Sheriff Hutton Castle, built by Bertram Bulmer and Ralph Neville, in which Elizabeth of York and the last Earl of Warwick lingered in captivity, till Bosworth's fatal field exalted one to a throne and the other to a block; all which places are within a few miles of Hovingham; or, on a visit to the splendid ruins of Rievaulx Abbey, or to Byland Abbey, Newburgh Priory, and Kirkham Abbey; or to explore the now well-known antediluvian cave of Kirkdale, or to the lofty rocks and sublime scenery of Hambleton, with its deep caverns, frowning cliffs, and glassy lake.

Hovingham itself is the property of Sir William Worsley, Bart. who has there a handsome mansion, built in the style of the Italian villa.

Of the places enumerated in the foregoing extract, the castles of Helmsley, Gilling, Crayke, and Sheriff-Hutton fall within the field of Mr. Gill's description; together with the abbeys of Rievaulx, Byland, and Newburgh, and several monastic houses of minor note: and among the mansions of the nobility, besides Newburgh Park, the seat of Sir George Wombwell, who has been the foremost patron of the author, descriptions are given of Sessay the residence of Lord Viscount Downe, of Duncombe Park the seat of Lord Feversham, of Thirkleby that of Lady Frankland Russell, and several others: and the work concludes with some notice of Aldburgh, the seat of Andrew Lawson, esq. which, though beyond the natural boundary of the "*Vallis Eboracensis*," was considered so interesting a spot, from the remains of the Roman town of *Isurium*, which are there disclosed and preserved, as to lend a material interest to the contents of the book.

A considerable portion of the Vale was occupied in early times by the Forest of Galtres, which, coming up to the gates of York, originally comprised about sixty townships, and contained 100,000 acres of land, or nearly the whole of the Wapentake of Bulmer. (p. 49.) It was divided and inclosed by an act of parliament passed in the year 1670. It was within the bounds of this district that Fairfax and Cromwell fought their great battle of Marston Moor in the year 1644.

To the northern side of the Vale are the Hambleton hills, one of the most prominent points of which is the Whitestonecliff. From hence—

The prospect is boundless, extending over the wild, romantic Vale of Mowbray, the beautiful and interesting Vale of York, the plains of Cleveland, Wensleydale, the western hills, the eastern wolds, the southern plains, and the northern mountains. A little in advance stood the hermitage of Hode Grange. Beyond is a fine view of the venerable ruins of Byland Abbey and the village of Coxwold. On the other side is the splendid remains of the Abbey of Rievaulx, with the Ionian temple and beautiful terraces; the rich and magnificent demesne of Duncombe Park, and the Catholic college of Ampleforth. Further to the north is Upsal Castle and the Mount St. John, where stood a preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by William Percy. Gliding down a little further is Newby Park, and Topcliff, the seat of the Earls of Northumberland; the sylvan park of Thirkleby, the seat of Lady Frankland Russell; an extensive view of the western hills, among which may be seen the city of Ripon, with its noble cathedral, the towns of Thirsk and Northallerton, and a little further on the celebrated Abbey of Fountains. Veering to the south, and passing above the Vale of York, which is studded with villages, farm-houses, handsome villas, woods, &c. is the splendid minster of York, the ancient castles of Sheriff Hutton, Crayke, Gilling, Helmsley, and Castle Howard, and the rich romantic scenery of Newburgh Park.

The parishes and townships which Mr. Gill has illustrated, more or less, with his historical collections, are more than thirty in number; and we should add that two of these have their history written in a more complete and masterly manner,—that of Crayke by the Ven. Archdeacon Churton, and that of Sessay by the Rev. John Overton.

Crayke is connected with the history of Saint Cuthbert, to whose name the church is dedicated; with Etha, another anchorite, who lived in the eighth century; and with the devastations of the Scandinavian Ella, who is especially mentioned to have laid his sacrilegious hands upon the land of the church of Durham at this place. There is therefore an unusual amount of history belonging to this place before the Norman conquest, and which Archdeacon Churton has displayed to the

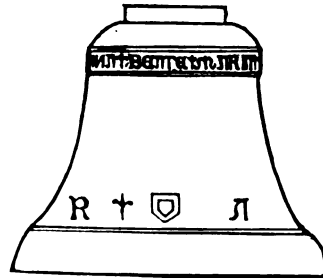
best advantage. At the Domesday survey William bishop of Durham held "Creic" in demesne, as bishop Alwin had done in the reign of the Confessor. It was at this castle that Hugh Pudsey, one of the most famous bishops of Durham, and who received the earldom of Northumberland from the hands of King Richard the First, fell sick of his mortal illness in the year 1194. The bishops of Durham continued to occupy their manor of Crayke, and to maintain the appurtenant "forest" or park, for many subsequent centuries—apparently until the time of the Reformation. King Edward III. dated a charter from the castle in the year 1345. It was not finally alienated from the see until the days of the late Bishop Van Mildert.

At Coxwold, in the same neighbourhood, the parsonage of Laurence Sterne, to which he was presented by Lord Fauconberg, then lord of Newburgh, was written the immortal "Sentimental Journey." In a letter written in 1767, he thus describes how well he fared in the Vale of York :

I am as happy as a prince at Coxwold, and I wish you could see in how princely a manner I live—'tis a land of plenty. I sit down alone to venison, fish, and wild

fowl, or a couple of fowls or ducks, with curds, strawberries, and cream, and all the simple plenty which a rich valley (under Hambleton hills) can produce; with a clean cloth on my table, and a bottle of wine on my right hand to drink your health. I have a hundred hens and chickens about my yard; and not a parishioner catches a hare, or a rabbit, or a trout, but he brings it as an offering to me.

The history of Byland Abbey is treated at length, and introduced by the interesting narrative of its foundation, preserved in the register of the house, and of which the English version was written for our Magazine by a gentleman whose premature decease we had shortly after to lament.* An incident of that narrative is the erection of a chapel at Sculton or Scorton, a vill within the parish of Byland. It is stated that this humble little oratory still attests by all the features of its architecture that it is the original building erected by abbot Roger in 1146. When the chapel was finished, and suitably furnished with books, vestments, a font, and other necessary ornaments, the abbot gave directions to his cellarer "that with all haste and reverence he should cause to be conveyed in a wain the lesser



† алтрлил + валта + млриѳ †

л в ѳ р † 

* See Gent. Mag. for March, 1843, p. 261.

bell of the said mother church of Byland to her said daughter of Scaltou." Our author concludes that this bell was the same as one still preserved at Scorton, of the inscriptions upon which he has given the fac-simile printed in the preceding page.

No one has hitherto attended sufficiently to the antiquities of campanology to supply us with chronological data as to the forms of ancient bells or the devices impressed upon them. Their inscriptions have been given in some topographical works,—more particularly, as we recollect, throughout the History of Northamptonshire by Bridges; but we are not aware of any existing guide to determine their respective antiquity. We suspect the bell at Scorton *not* to be of the early

date suggested by the history of the erection of the chapel. It is named, as we see, Saint Mary's bell, *Campana beate Marie*. The lower letters we presume are the commencement of the salutation of the Virgin, *Ave Regina Celorum*. The mark of the founder is particularly curious. It seems to show that he also made crosiers, candlesticks, and—weights? His name is not perfectly copied; but we read it, *Johⁱ R—e in Copgraf me fecit*. Copgrave, as we take it, is the name of the place where his foundry stood. It is a village four miles from Borough-bridge, and about fifteen from Byland abbey.

Another remarkable bell is existing, and still in use, in this district, at Sessay. It bears this inscription:—

†IH̄Α: EDWVND: DARÆL:
 ET: I: VX̄ EI: C: D: SAS:
 CV: BERTVS:

i. e. ✠ Iesus. Edmund Darell et I. uxor ejus, gratiam det sanctus Cudbertus.

Edmund Darell, who married Isabella Elton, died in 1438. The church is dedicated to Saint Cuthbert, and was rebuilt by Lord Downe in 1848.

In turning over the pages of the volume we next arrive at the castles of Gilling and Helmsley, two of its most interesting features. The former has been for four centuries the seat of the elder branch of the family of Fairfax, who have adhered to the ancient faith, and are the patrons of the neighbouring college of Ampleforth, a school for the education of the Romanist gentry.

In the church of Ampleforth is a sepulchral effigy of singular and we believe unique design. It is, perhaps, commemorative of some peculiar circumstances now forgotten, and, in its deviation from the ordinary form of such memorials, reminds us of the two knights thrown upon the sea-beach, which are represented by Stothard; but the dying warrior before us has a

very different couch,—no other than the bosom of his faithful wife. This effigy is now built into the tower of the church; and the surname (though stated by Mr. Gill to be "unfortunately lost") may possibly still remain concealed round the corner of the stone, beneath the lady's head. (*See the next page.*)

It needs no great stretch of imagination to suppose that a dying knight of King Edward the Second's time, left on the field after his sovereign's flight from the battle of Byland, is here represented receiving the same kind offices which Scott so exquisitely describes as rendered by Clare to Marmion on the field of Flodden. Whoever be the parties represented, the characters and costume assign them to the period not later than that of the second Edward.

The battle of Byland here referred to occurred in the year 1322, when the Scots invaded England under King Robert Bruce.

Helmsley was a castle built by Robert de Ros, during the reign of our early Norman Kings, and which gave the ordinary addition to their baronial



Effigy at Ampleforth.

title of "Ros of Hamlake." Having descended with that dignity to the Duchess of Buckingham, the heiress of Francis Earl of Rutland, and widow of the favourite of Charles the First, it was maintained for that monarch during the Civil War, and dismantled after its surrender to Fairfax in 1644.

This castle was afterwards partially restored, and became the favourite retreat of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, after he had retired from the court and cabinet of Charles II. On the western side the remains of a range of apartments, constituting his mansion house and offices,

still exist, probably built about the time when the Villiers family succeeded to the property, and distinguished by a noble tower almost rivalling in the depth of its descent to the moat the height of the ancient keep. Here was the scene of his revelries; and Kirkby Moorside, a neighbouring town, witnessed his humiliation and death, which transpired after three days' illness, brought on by inflammation, in consequence of sitting on the ground when fatigued with hunting.

It is added that Pope, in his well-known lines descriptive of the Duke's death,

has either taken a poetic licence, or been misinformed, for there is no tradition of the house in which the Duke died having ever been an inn, and from its present appearance it has evidently been, at that time, one of the best houses in the town.

The following is a literal copy from an old tattered register book, belonging to the parish of Kirkby:—

"Burials.—1687, April 17th, Gorges vilau, Lord dooke of bookingham."

We pass quickly over Kirkdale, famous for its Saxon sun-dial, and its bone-cave examined by Professor Buckland; and Duncombe Park, the successor of Helmsley Castle, with its pictures and ancient marbles, among which are the Discobolus and the Dog of Alcibiades; and then we reach the abbey of Rievaulx, a feature of "the Vale of York" perhaps better known than any other, and which is described at considerable length.

On the top of the hill, east of the monastery, is the beautiful terrace, said to be one of the finest in England. This was formed by Thomas Duncombe, esq. in the year 1758, and is half a mile in length, and of ample breadth. On the back of it are plantations of trees, mingled with various shrubs. The ruins of the gray-tinted abbey look out from among the tufted trees as it sweetly reposes in the lap of the vale beneath; woods tower aloft, dales stretch away into the distance; and the Rye, as it rolls along the bottom of the valley, occasionally peeps out of its leafy bed, and adds beauty to the scene.

Next comes Sessay, to which we have already alluded; and then Topcliffe, one of the manors of the Earls of Northumberland, and very frequently their place of residence. The Barons' letter to the Pope in 1291 was signed by Henry Percy, as "dominus

de Topclive;" and it was here that Henry the fourth Earl, then Lord Lieutenant of Yorkshire, was slain during an insurrection in 1489. No traces of the manor-house—Mr. Gill is probably wrong in this case to talk of a baronial fortress, and frowning keeps and dungeons,—are now remaining, except the mound on which it stood, now called Maiden Bower, and still encompassed with a moat.

Newby Park, late the seat of Earl de Grey, and now of George Hudson, esq. M.P. is dismissed in a few lines.

Brafferton is the memorable spot where Paulinus, at Christmas 626, baptised in the Swale many thousand converts to Christianity, as related in a letter of Pope Gregory to Eulogius patriarch of Alexandria.

Myton-upon-Swale was the scene of another victory of the Scotch, in an incursion which they made three years earlier than that already mentioned. It has latterly been the seat of the family of Stapylton.

The Norman church at Alne is remarkable for a sculptured doorway, having inscriptions to notify the intention of many of its devices. Only a few of the former now remain; and some of the sculptures themselves have been succeeded by clumsy restorations:

These are easily distinguishable from the originals, which happily still constitute the mass of the work. The most remarkable ornaments are a series of nineteen semicircles forming the outer, and of fifteen circles forming the inner, members of the arch-mouldings. The former inclose angelic and human figures, birds, and animals, mostly with a word above, by no means unneeded, to indicate the principal object represented. Thus the first three semicircles from the west are marked *UVLPIS*, *PANTREA*, *AQLA*. The fox in the former is laid on his back and preyed on by eagles, and a human figure stretched in bed is suffering the like punishment in the fifth compartment, probably in allusion to Prov. xxx. 17. The sixteenth contains two figures, which, but for the word *CEROBRIM* above, might have been mistaken for sufferers in flames of torment; and the word *AFRICO* on the eighteenth appears to indicate the breeze which wafts a bark exhibiting two human heads at its sides, but which can by no power of imagination be supposed capable of containing the bodies to which they should pertain. The circular compartments bear no such

helps to research into their contents; but among various fantastic non-descripts may be discovered the holy lamb, a large animal devouring a human figure, a camel, a pelican feeding a prostrate traveller from its breast, and a man in the act of slaughtering a huge boar with an axe. On the capitals may also be traced representations of a mermaid pursued by a sea monster, and a land monster with two bodies united in one head, intermixed with luxurious foliage and wreathed or cable mouldings. Many of the ornaments, both of the arch and capitals, as is usual in Norman work, exhibit marked imitations of classical models, and somewhat resemble the character of portions of Malmesbury Abbey Church.

The last subject of superior interest in the volume, excepting the Roman remains of Aldborough, is the castle of Sheriff Hutton, one of the residences of Richard Duke of Gloucester when President of the North, and the prison of Earl Rivers and the later Plantagenets, Edward Earl of Warwick and Elizabeth of York afterwards Queen of Henry VII. Leland says, "This castell is well maintained, by reason that the late Duke of Norfolk lay there ten yeares, and since then the Duke of Richmond,"—namely, Henry Fitzroy, the natural son of Henry VIII. who also was President of the North. But after that date it was allowed to fall into ruin.

We have thus hastily skimmed over the contents of Mr. Gill's book, in order to vindicate the claims of *The Vale of York* to that high estimate which was stated at the commencement of our remarks. In so doing we have recalled many names which must have been familiar to every reader, even if unaware that they belonged to the particular area of "the Vale of York." There was material here, it will be allowed, for a volume of historical topography of no slight or ordinary interest; and we gladly add that the object is to a considerable extent accomplished. The book may, to some tastes, be not the less agreeable from the brevity with which portions of the subject are discussed. To other minds it will appear too summary and superficial. It is no condemnation of such a work to say that it is capable of great improvement; for such is the very nature of historical topography. Mr.

Gill will employ his leisure well by continuing his collections for another and improved edition.

But, before we conclude, we cannot refrain from the remark that there is one particular which requires almost continual correction. The author shows a strong partiality for conjectural etymology as regards local nomenclature, but his conjectures are, for the most part, so wild as to be worse than useless. Such derivations as Deira from the *deer* of the Forest, and Raskelfe from the *rascal* "beasts of venery," Tollerton from taking *toll* or *tolling* a bell, Stillington from *stealing*-town, and Helperby from *help-hard-by* (when Paulinus was told his baptismal waters were failing!) are merely childish and absurd. Many others are equally improbable if not so ridiculous. The present orthography of local names is frequently deceptive, and the only safe process towards determining their real etymology is to ascertain their original orthography. Tholthorpe (p. 401) is an instance in point. Mr. Gill derives it "from *thol* a resting-place and *thorp* a village;" but its Domesday name given in the next preceding line at once contradicts him. It there occurs as Turolfestorp, which proves it to be one of the numerous class of local names which are derived from their original settlers or early owners. It

was the thorp of one Turolf. So again Thirkleby (p. 334) is in the Domesday Survey Turgilesbi—the *by* (a Danish settlement) of one Torchil: which again contradicts the conjecture hazarded in p. 321, that "Thor the chief god of the Saxons seems to have been the favourite deity of this neighbourhood," because the names of *Thor*-manby, *Thir*-kleby, *Thir*l-by, *Thir*sk, may all be derived from him. An allusion to the worship of Thor in any of these cases is surely imaginary, for even Thormanby is in Domesday book Tormozbi, the *by* of some Dane named Tormot. One Aschil of Danish birth held the manor at the survey. This feature of Mr. Gill's book we have considered it the more requisite to notice, because these and the like etymological vagaries are neither incidental nor brief, but altogether, with their comments, occupy a considerable proportion of its pages. Those who are inclined to pursue the interesting but delusive mazes of etymology, as respects our local nomenclature, will do well to arm themselves with the comprehensive but lucid and judicious treatise on that subject by Professor Léo of Halle, of which an English translation has been recently published by an accomplished English antiquary.*

THE LIFE OF THOMAS MOORE.

Memoirs, Journal, and Correspondence of Thomas Moore. Edited by Lord John Russell. 2 vols. 1853.

IT is impossible that they who have in their memories the advent of works now thrust aside by the multiplicity of fresh claimants on public favour, should see them and their authors brought afresh on the stage without a revival of old associations, both "pleasant and mournful." To many of our present readers, criticisms on Thomas Moore may not be much more stirring than remarks on Cowper or Johnson; not so with the numbers who sang the Irish Melodies and laughed

at the Fudge Family, who are of age to have partaken in the interests of the latter years of George the Third, and who shared in the mingled hopes and fears of the Regency. The time, indeed, is not, in itself, long since Byron and Moore carried all before them; and Wordsworth, in spite of the somewhat oppressive efforts of zealous admirers, was parodied, and, by many, jested at. It is not the months, nor the years, but the mighty increase of readers and writers—the ceaseless flow of ideas—

* Treatise on the Local Nomenclature of the Anglo-Saxons. 1852. 12mo. (Lumley.)

the rapid movements, mechanical and mental, that sweep away, before their time, stores of beautiful things deserving of long life in a nation's heart and mind.

We do not say that these are like fruits of a season—decayed and gone for ever. We believe many of them will be co-existent with the language in which they were penned; we mean only to advert to the small allowance of time left us by the numerous productions of the day. This especially tells in the case of works not old enough to be venerable. For antiquity itself, this present age surely has a taste. It loves to rake up legends and hunt an old pedigree to death, and a ruin and an ancient ballad are precious in its sight. Happy then is it for an author who wishes to be popular that he has two strings to his bow—that his poetry lives along with his music, and one can never be thought of henceforth without the other. This is an advantage eminently given to Thomas Moore, but it is one which he shares with many others of our English poets. He who ventures to search amid much rubbish and much that is foul and unwholesome, will find exquisite songs interspersed with our old plays and masques, and amid our madrigals. No need to name Shakspeare and Ben Jonson; there are Marlowe, and Wotton, and Carew, and Lovelace, and Herrick, and Heywood, and in Scotland we have Montrose, and Allan Ramsay, and Lady Ann Lindsay, and Susannah Blamire, and Burns, and Nicols, and Scott, and Hogg, and Bethune, and Motherwell. What more manifold than Montrose?—

But, if no faithless action stain
Thy truth and constant word;
I'll make thee famous by my pen,
And glorious by my sword.
I'll love thee in such noble ways
As ne'er were known before;
I'll deck and crown thy head with bays,
And love thee more and more.

And what more touching than the words of Ford's old madrigal (date 1620) beginning—

When first I saw your face, I vow'd
To honor and renown you:
If now I be disdain'd, I wish
My heart had never known you.

What! I that lov'd, and you that lik'd,
Shall *we* begin to wrangle?
No, no, no, no—my heart is fast,
And cannot disentangle.

And, again, how light and graceful is Heywood's Morning Carol:—

Pack clouds away and welcome day!
With night we banish sorrow;
Sweet air blow soft, mount larks aloft,
To bid my love good morrow.
Wings from the wind to please her mind,
Notes from the lark, I'd borrow;
Bird, prune thy wing, nightingale sing,
To give my love good morrow.
Wake from thy nest, Robin redbreast,
Sing, birds, in every furrow,
And from each hill let music shrill
Give my fair love good morrow.
Blackbird and thrush, in every bush,
Stare, linnets, and cock-sparrow,
You pretty elves, among yourselves,
Sing my fair love good morrow.

It is truly one great blessing of living at this present time that so much of what is beautiful in the past is again made our own. In looking over Dr. Aikin's Collection of Songs, second edition, 1774 (nearly 80 years ago), we were lately much struck with its poverty. Few of our most beautiful old English songs are included. The doctor sets out with announcing that the "chief sources of good songs are the miscellany poems and plays from the time of Charles the Second to the conclusion of Queen Anne's reign." Thus his list of authors does not actually bring in one of those we have named above—men for whom Lawes, and Wilbye, and Locke, and, we believe, Purcell and Blow composed their fine music.*

It would be wrong to overlook the merits of later writers,—of Mrs. Opie, and of Dibdin, some of whose songs, as national popular lyrics, are scarcely less beautiful than many of Burns' songs for landsmen, though they are curiously placed as the objects of a reflected rather than an immediate admiration; for, while they have long been the darlings of this maritime nation, we believe it is a fact that to the common sailor himself they never were very attractive, the practical "poor Jack" deeming them pedantic refinements upon the genuine article.

* Dr. Aikin, we believe, afterwards published a later and much improved edition of this work, which we have not seen.

Our high regard for Thomas Moore as a lyric poet has led us thus far to remark on him chiefly as carrying on, though in a more courtly manner than many of his predecessors, the line of British song. It has indeed been said, we think unfairly, that his lyrics are *not* national, but the product of artificial life, and it has been of late the fashion to take a somewhat depreciating tone respecting them. Now, that they are not songs for the people, in the sense in which many of the songs of Burns are so, we allow : but, unless the large class of cultivated men and women throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, are to be de-nationalized, simply because they grow up in easy circumstances, are tolerably well fed and well clothed, and live in decent houses, we are at a loss to conceive why the songs of Moore should be less the echo of their nationality than songs of a more homely style are supposed to be.

It is time, however, to say a few words respecting our poet in his more lengthened performances. There is no denying, we think, the faults of that excitable and exciting school to which Moore belonged, and which Byron headed. The world has found them out : the time of recoil has come long ago ; and perhaps we do not now sufficiently estimate the good these writers did. Their clearness, their correctness, the marvellous mastery of language they exhibited, their general accuracy and harmony of versification, scarcely ever departed from, however disturbing the subjects of which they treated, are allowed by all ; but we do not, perhaps, adequately value the return to realities of a deep and inward kind, for which their poetry at all events paved the way. It brought back more than a touch of Shakspeare to a time which was learning to regard poetry only as one of the elegant amusements of refined life. The poetry of Byron and his friends was, indeed, written in characters of fire, and consumed, instead of vivifying, many an inflammable soul ; but much of truth, which they themselves never uttered, was nevertheless brought out by their example. It threw a new life and vigour into the literature of our day, not merely into our poetry ; and, with all its apparent opposition, we regard it as certain that it paved the way for the

ample acknowledgment of Wordsworthian excellence.

Of Moore, whom we compare to Byron chiefly in his *Lalla Rookh*, we yet do not speak as at all equal to the mighty master. Sentiment, fancy, wit, a flow of animal spirits, an unexampled quickness of combination, a kindly heart, strong amatory and convivial tendencies, a vivid perception at once of the pathetic and the ludicrous, a ready flow of words, and a perfect ear for both music and poetry, were his great characteristics. He took life very easily. It rarely seems, at least so far as we have yet become acquainted with his view of it, to have been seen for the serious thing it ever is. Though never, we think, *profoundly* national, and calling off from all association with those whom he deemed the vulgar in the Irish parties, Moore had all the lightness and the pathos of his race. His position in the world of English society was exceedingly agreeable, and he had tact enough always to keep well with it, and to get himself pardoned for songs and sentiments which would have been signals for the banishment of most other men from respectable and moral circles. And then, even his vanity kept him up to the mark. It did not, like that of too many authors, take the form of envy, and become condensed in the dark underground stream of malignity ; it sparkled and effervesced, it flew in your face, and yet left behind a residue draught of refreshing flavour and spirit. Nobody, we really think, should doubt that the Irish melodies are genuine outpourings of a feeling heart. Nothing surely can surpass the tenderness breathing in such verses as "Farewell, but whenever you welcome the hour ;" the patriotic indignation disguised in the song, "When first I met thee, warm and young ;" and the exquisite appreciation of the character of true love shown in that song of contrast, which it would be an injury to curtail of a single word—

To sigh, yet feel no pain,—

To weep, yet scarce know why,—

To sport an hour with beauty's chain.

Then throw it lightly by :

To kneel at many a shrine,

Yet lay the heart on none,

To think all other charms divine

But those we just have won :—

This is love—*careless* love—
Such as kindleth hearts that rove.

To keep one sacred flame
Thro' life unhill'd, unmov'd,—
To love in wintry age the same
As first in youth we lov'd :

To feel that we adore
With such refined excess, [more,
That though the heart would break with
It could not live with less :—
This is love—*faithful* love—
Such as saints might feel above.

And now as to the volumes before us. Whilst the impression derived from their contents is favourable in a moral point of view—far, we believe, beyond general expectation—it is, with the exception of the autobiography, disappointing in all else. The letters are genuine, simple, affectionate effusions, valuable for the light they throw on Moore's domestic character, cheery as they show him unhardened by fame and worldly connection, but singularly destitute of anything bearing the impress of thought. He is complacent, happy, delighted with his own popularity. Of honest, much less rigid, discipline of mind there is no trace. We have not a doubt that his heart often sprung up from the ground in adoration and gratitude to the Giver of Good, and that he found relief from prayer in distress. Traces of these frames are not infrequent. "Lean on God, Bessy, lean on God," was his frequent charge to his wife. He never, we should judge, experienced the dreary sorrows of doubt as respected the abstract truths of Revelation; and, if it may be said that this was because he was too versatile, too little of a thinker on any subject, we reply that, though this is partly true, yet his learning, his considerable acquisitions in ecclesiastical history, laid him open to historic difficulties, when those of a metaphysical kind did not approach him. With all this, there is little depth of application of the highest truths: the careless, ready way in which he held himself free to undertake sacred songs and versions of the Psalms, gives us a painful impression of shallowness from which we would fain escape if we knew but how. It may be doubted whether in the whole reach of English published thought there is anything in greater contrast than the tender, awe-stricken aspira-

tions of a spirit like that of Hartley Coleridge, and the unquestioning willingness of Moore to stretch out a helping hand towards God's holy ark. From this sense of unfitness it is that we can hardly relish Moore as a sacred lyricist, any more than Count d'Orsay as a portrayer of the Saviour's divine countenance.

We have adverted to the autobiography. Perhaps there is not a similar record in our language more clever and interesting in its way than this. It would be impossible to do it justice in extracts. One of its chief beauties is in the incidental touches by which the charming character of Moore's mother comes out—that delightful Irishwoman who, with intense nationality, combined in such a rare degree sense, prudence, high principle, and self-sacrifice. Amid all her pecuniary difficulties, a smiling home was never wanting to her son. Such was her lively sympathy in every taste and pursuit of her children, that they seem to have regarded her rather as an elder sister than a parent. For them, for their pleasure and improvement, she practised her rigid domestic economies, determined that in their education at least no stint should be observed. She drew into the little rooms social and joyous supper-parties, where she herself set the example of song,—her clear, musical voice giving forth her favourite air, "How sweet in the woodlands." Out of every casual instructor she managed to make a zealous, attached friend. No doubt the seeds of knowledge in Moore's case fell into a rich soil, and he was soon enabled to surpass his teachers, but we question whether the highest intellectual instructor would have done for him what was achieved under the zealous and attached supervision of his mother. Certainly there must have been something uncommon in the ascendancy of one who could perseveringly wake the boy out of his sleep at night to repeat his lessons, if not previously heard, without the idea of hardship or distaste arising in his mind from such inflexibility.

To this mother Moore afterwards made it a practice to write twice every week when separated from her. She was a Catholic, of course, and so was he, always attending the chapel in Moorfields when in London. Confes-

sion he found, however, very revolting; and, though his mother had selected one of the worthiest priests in Dublin to make the duty more palatable, in no long time she yielded to his earnest representations and gave up this point.

Up to 1793 (when he was fourteen) Moore, in common with all the Catholic youth, was excluded from Trinity College, Dublin, and from all prospect of rising at the bar; but at that time the disqualification being removed he entered the University, and here, of course, his more distinguished Irish friends were made. Jebb, late Bishop of Limerick, on one side, and poor Robert Emmett on the other, kept him pretty well balanced as to the different political views of the time, and, though he could not but incline to the hopes and fears of the liberty party, yet out of regard to his mother he managed to keep pretty clear of any personal odium; and it seems that during the worst part of the rebellion he was visited by severe illness. In 1798-9 he went to London, entering the Temple. His legal studies, however, did not prosper like his poetical ones: Anacreon was in process of translation: he became an expectant of patronage, and was kept in a state of suspense and of hanging on great men which must have materially obstructed his improvement. These were years of irreparable loss, and they who have heard of his dissipation, and know anything of his early writings, should certainly take into account the peculiarly tempting and hazardous position in which these eight best years of his life were passed. Yet he made some valuable friends, and was never wholly idle, often indeed the very reverse.

So far as adventure goes, his life has little interest. Its charm is in the insight it gives into the literary undertakings, the social meetings, and the political talk of his time: between Holland House and Bowood, between bargains with the great booksellers, and passing notices of Lord Byron,

Jeffrey, Rogers, Lord Holland, and many more, come in very refreshing fireside pictures. His wife, his young family, his growing obligations to work for them and for his aged parents, and his honest endeavours to keep clear of debt, contributed to form that practical side of his character which was so creditable to him, and which the early part of his career would hardly have led us to anticipate.

And now a few words may be allowed as to the editorial part of these volumes. While we cordially admire Lord John Russell's preface,—a model of calm, tasteful, and sensible writing,—we own it considerably adds to our feeling of regret that so good and so candid an editor should not have interspersed, with the materials, more records of Moore's life as it appeared to those who saw him often and knew what his relations were with the political and literary men of his day. The work at present seems to us far too exclusively self-biography. It is scarcely possible but that Lord John Russell must be in possession of stores of interesting additions: even if unable himself to devote much time to shaping these into the connected form of a biography, like Moore's of Byron, or Lockhart's of Sir Walter Scott, surely he might have applied to some one or two common friends whose communications would at once have embellished and contributed to the substantial value of the work. Seldom, indeed, does it fall to an editor's lot to be so materially aided as in this case by Moore's interesting journal; but we tire both of that and of the letters, taken alone, and want the break of reply or of comment.

Perhaps in future volumes we shall be more favoured in this respect. Meanwhile public thanks are largely due to the noble editor, whose recent resumption of the duties of office will not, we trust, interfere with the fulfilment of a task so interesting, a task which, in so far as it has been already performed, fails rather by defect than by excess.

DR. YOUNG—DR. AKENSIDE—JAMES BOSWELL.

DR. YOUNG.

JOHNSON got lazy towards the conclusion of his *Lives of the Poets*, and was glad to accept the offer of a life of Young from Mr. Herbert Croft, then a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, afterwards a clergyman, and still remembered as Sir Herbert Croft, and as the author of "Love and Madness," a kind of novel founded on the story of Mr. Hackman and Miss Ray. Croft was the friend of Dr. Young's son, but, judging from the Life, he would not appear to have known much of Young; while he has fallen into some curious blunders that deserve to be corrected in any future edition of Johnson's *Lives*.* Croft, however, was diligent in his inquiries about Young, and made applications for information about him to several of his friends, among others to Mrs. Montagu, whose letter in reply I was allowed to copy from the original, then in the possession of the late "Tom Hill." As this letter merits publication, and has never been in print, I send it for preservation and public use to the pages of Sylvanus.

To Herbert Croft, Esq. Southampton Row,
London.

Sandleford, Sept. 17, 1782.

Mrs. Montagu presents her compliments to Mr. Croft, and would have returned an answer to his letter sooner, but being in the country it was delayed on its way to her. In regard to "Resignation," the matter which gave occasion to that poem was simply this: Mrs. Montagu having observed that Mrs. Boscawen, in her great and just grief for the loss of the Admiral, seemed to find some consolation in reading Dr. Young's *Night Thoughts*, she wished to give her an opportunity of conversing with him, having herself always thought his unbounded genius appeared to greater advantage in the companion than the author. The Christian was in him a

character more inspired, more enraptured, more sublime, than the Poet; and in his ordinary conversation,—

— letting down the golden chala from high,
He drew his audience upward to the sky.

Mrs. M. therefore proposed to Mrs. Boscawen and Mrs. Carter to go with her to Welwyn: it is unnecessary to add that the visit answered every expectation.

Mrs. Montagu is very sorry it is not in her power to furnish Mr. Croft with any important circumstances in Dr. Young's life; but he was sunk into the vale of years and quiet retreat, before she had the honour and happiness of his acquaintance, and his contemplation being then chiefly intent on things *above the visible diurnal sphere*, he rarely talked of the earlier and more active part of his life. From others she has heard many things greatly to his credit; particularly an act of uncommon liberality to his lady's daughter by her first husband; but as they were delivered to her in the vague relations of common discourse, she cannot speak of them with such certainty and precision as Mr. Croft's purpose requires. This deficiency she greatly laments, not only on account of the honour they would have done to the memory of her departed friend, but likewise for the sake of the world, to whom they would have held forth patterns of right and noble conduct. Though right and wrong are declared and made known to us by higher wisdom than human wisdom, yet such is the perverseness of mankind they are more apt to be influenced by the example of persons celebrated for their parts than by pure precept; for the same reason, in an unbelieving age, the interests of religion are connected with the character of a man so distinguished for piety as Dr. Young. Though unable to assist Mr. Croft, she must ever respect him for endeavouring to get information from Dr. Young's friends concerning him, instead of collecting from the whispers of calumny idle tales by which to blast the memory of a good man, and prevent the edification of a good example.

DR. AKENSIDE.

Akenside's share in "Dodsley's Museum," and the remuneration he re-

ceived from Dodsley for his services in that work, have escaped his biographer.

* Let me observe here that I commenced my now largely and curiously annotated copy of Johnson's *Lives* in the year 1839, and that I have nearly ready for publication a new edition of the *Lives*, with such corrections and new matter inserted as my own unceasing love for the work has enabled me to supply.—P. C.

All that Mr. Dyce says on the subject, in his able and otherwise ample life of the poet, is as follows: "He also contributed to Dodsley's excellent periodical publication, *The Museum, or Literary and Historical Register*, several prose papers which deserve to be reprinted." The following document, from the original in my possession, is new to the biography of the poet:—

Jan'y. 20, 1745-6.

Dr. Akenside engages to Mr. Dodsley for six months, commencing the 25th of March next,—

To prepare and have ready for the press once a fortnight, one *Essay*, whenever necessary, for carrying on a work to be called *The Museum*. And also,

To prepare and have ready for the press, once a fortnight, an account of the most considerable books in English, Latin, French, or Italian, which have been lately published, and which Mr. Dodsley shall

furnish: and the said Account of Books shall be so much in quantity as, along with the *Essay* above mentioned, may fill a sheet and a half in small pica, whenever so much is necessary for carrying on the said design.

Dr. Akenside also engages to supervise the whole, and to correct the press of his own part. On condition—

That Mr. Dodsley shall pay to Dr. Akenside fifty pounds on or before the 27th of September next.

'Tis also agreed that so long as Mr. Dodsley thinks proper to continue the *Paper*, and so long as Dr. Akenside consents to manage it, the terms above mentioned shall remain in force, and not less than an hundred pounds per annum be offered by Mr. Dodsley, nor more insisted on by Dr. Akenside, as witness our hands,

MARK AKENSIDE.
ROBT. DODSLEY.

This document is in Akenside's handwriting.

JAMES BOSWELL.

It is not known that Sir Alexander Boswell inherited his love of poetry from his father, and that the biographer of Johnson, like his son, was occasionally a poet. The following song, now first printed, and from the original in Boswell's own handwriting, was written by the charming biographer of John-

son, in commemoration of a tour he made with the famous Mrs. Rudd whilst she was under his protection, and for living with whom he was nearly disinherited by his father. Boswell occasionally sung the song on the Home Circuit.

LURGAN CLANBRASSIL.

A SUPPOSED IRISH SONG.

Tune—"Drunk at night and dry in the morning."

O Lurgan Clanbrassil! how sweet is thy sound
To my tender remembrance as Love's sacred ground;
For there gentle Fainelagh first charm'd my sight,
And fill'd my young heart with a fluttering delight.

When I thought her my own, O! too short seem'd the day
In a jaunt to Down Patrick, or a trip on the sea;
To describe what I felt then all language were vain,
'Twas in truth what the poets have studied to feign.

But I found, oh! alas! that e'en she could deceive,
Then nothing was left but to sigh, weep, and rave;
Distracted I fled from my dear native shore,
Resolv'd to see Lurgan Clanbrassil no more.

Yet still in some moments enchanted I find
A warm ray of her fondness beam soft on my mind:
While thus in bright fancy my Angel I see,
All the world is a Lurgan Clanbrassil to me.

Of Margaret Caroline Rudd, so intimately connected with the forgeries of the Perreaus, there is this mention in Boswell's biography:—

I talked a good deal to him [Johnson]

of the celebrated Margaret Caroline Rudd, whom I had visited, induced by the fame of her talents, address, and irresistible power of fascination. To a lady who disapproved of my visiting her, he said, on a former occasion, "Nay, Madam, Boswell is in

the right; I should have visited her myself, were it not that they have now a trick of putting everything into the newspapers." This evening he exclaimed, "I envy him his acquaintance with Mrs. Rudd."

Would Johnson have envied him his song?

PETER CUNNINGHAM.

Kensington, 15th January, 1853.

A JOURNEY FROM PARIS TO ITALY IN THE YEAR 1736.

By ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, M.D., afterwards Sir ALEXANDER DICK, of Prestonfield, Bart.

(The Journal continued from page 26.)

IT was now time for us to turn our faces south towards Italy.

To the recommendations we got from London, from Dr. Mead and others, to their friends in Italy, I must add we had from Mons. Mario, the greatest book and print seller in Paris, recommendations to the academies in Florence and Rome.

1736, August 28.—Mr. Ramsay and I wrote letters to Edinburgh from this place, and next day set out for Italy, by the way of Lyons, in the water-coach upon the river Seine drawn by horses against the stream. We had a great variety of company, good and bad,—monks, priests, soldiers, sailors, merchants, and others. In general they were very noisy, eat, drank, and sung perpetually; and at night those that did not go ashore lay in the boat all higgledy-piggledy, which is their usual custom. There was a Knight of Malta, and a Flandrican with a big belly, a braggadacio Burgundian, several old gentlewomen, and a Gardecorps who sung merry songs in French; Mons. Marbleu a Gascon, and a Swiss gentleman who was always asleep, and Mons. Darly an Italian, and an English abbot. We contracted more intimacy with the Knight of Malta, and Mons. Darly the Italian, in order to improve ourselves in their language.

August 31.—Lay at Sens, on the side of the river: the wine improving daily till we came into Burgundy. This is a pleasant village, situated upon the side of the rising ground. Here we left the water-coach.

September 1.—Went with the abbot and his nephew to Auxerre in Burgundy, in a *curaquille*, which is a better sort of cart.

September 2.—From Auxerre we set out in the coach, or *diligence* as it is

called, this day being Sunday, for Chalon in Burgundy, where we had for company a merchant of Lyons and his wife, Mons. Marbleu, Darly, and the Gardecorps. We passed through the best wine country in Burgundy, and consequently in France. We saw vineyards of no less extent than fifty Scots acres, and the people all hoeing betwixt the rows in great numbers; the poles that supported the grapes were no more than four feet high; the soil of the vineyards inclined much to gravel, and was full of flintish stones. We were welcomed on the road near Chalon by a gentleman of that country, who had formerly been our fellow-traveller, who received and entertained us with the greatest civilities, and presented us with the best wines of the place, which were out of his own vineyard; he appeared that morning blooming and cheerful, like the god of the vine, and gave us a very obliging invitation to his house, if we passed that way on our return. The Gardecorps diverted us much; his name was Mons. Blanchette, a true lively Frenchman: while he was with us in the water-coach, we sung, eat, drank, and slept well. Some days before we got to Chalon we passed through a very rough coarse country, inclining to a tough clay, in which sort of ground no vines are ever planted, nor any corn scarcely sown. Afterwards we came into very fine woods of great extent. In general, through all France, they have a third of their ground in summer fallow, and all their ridges straight.

September 6.—Came to Chalon, and after breakfast we set out in the *coche-d'eau*, where we were very well accommodated, and were very cheerful and merry. Here we had fine prospects, delightful villages, beautiful

collines planted with vines, gardens and country seats, for forty miles; the cattle were small, but mostly white. We went down the river quickly, and were surprised how well the sailors that work these water-coaches caught the turns of the river, and how cleverly they bring the vessel off when it runs aground, and how they change the horses. Here we had nothing spoken of by the military men in our company, or those we happened to meet with, but the fate of the French on the Rhine, but especially in Italy, where they pretend all to have been. They spoke much of the wounds they received in the different actions; the bad eating in Italy; and the massacre of Parma, at the battle which happened there lately. The rough old soldier and a young one in our company differed much about facts. We observed the French soldiers were in general ill-clothed, but they said it was universally expected there would be a reform.

September 8.—We entered Lyons this day: the view of it on our approach is extremely picturesque; it is a very fine city, and full of trade, particularly in the silk manufacture. As we expected to stay longer in that city on our return from Italy we stayed but one night, at the Noah's Ark.

September 9.—The Italian gentleman, Mons. Darly, set out with us early in the morning for Marseilles, by the *coche-d'eau*, which comes down the river very fast to Avignon. In our company we had a strange mixture of raffraff sort of people, particularly a very witty comical girl of Lyons, a Provençal priest who was very entertaining, a slattern from Marseilles without virtue or modesty, and a Roman with his wife and daughter who gave good diversion. As we went along we got every now and then a fresh cargo of Cordeliers and Capuchin monks.

September 10.—We had set out that day at four in the morning, being Sunday, and they all heard mass at Poussin.

September 11.—Dined next day at Pont St. Esprit, where we took in a very diverting Councillor of Aix; who said to some of the priests that they had taken the vows of *fainéantise* (which means being idle), and told a

good story, though a little indelicate, of the Capuchin, the landlord, and the sucking calf. Lay at Cadrouse; got in a cargo of young Jesuits, who had the address to steal a book from us, wrote against that order of priests with much wit and acrimony.

September 12.—Came to AVIGNON, where we saw a synagogue, and the Pope's palace. A young Hebrew in our company attacked with argument one of our priests, which gave us no small diversion. The Jews here, and over all the Pope's dominions, are obliged to wear yellow hats. The Duke of Ormond,* whose residence is in this place, was gone to Montpellier, probably for his health or change of air.

September 13.—Set out for Aix, having lain at Orgon. All the road is full of vineyards, and plantations of figs, almond trees, and olives; and where there happened to be any common, such as our moors, they were everywhere covered with lavender and rosemary plants, instead of our heather; and, by the bruising of the wheels of carriages, as we passed along in the heat of the day, the air was perfumed with the odiferous smell which arose from these plants, which was extremely agreeable and refreshing. While we passed along the river Rhone we observed the borders of it very rocky for many miles, and the stream very rapid. We passed the place where the Hermitage vine grows, as also that of the Coterote. We found the wine about Avignon rather too strong. We arrived at AIX, a very fine agreeable town, very well built, and well watered, and pleasantly situated; the streets, like those of Leyden in Holland, planted with tall lime-trees in the flower; the parliament house lofty and magnificent, and richly ornamented with gilding. We stayed two days here, at the Croix de Malta, where I bought a tie-wig, to put me in proper dress when I should [be] arrived in Italy, to present my letters of recommendation.

September 15.—Set out for MARSEILLES, a noble and very ancient city, formerly a Greek colony, now a place of great trade with the Levant. Here we arrived for four livres. The chaise

* James 13th Earl and 2d Duke of Ormond, K.G. who had been attainted in 1715, and died in exile in 1746.

came through a pretty rough road into a most large and spacious amphitheatre of a country shelving gradually on all sides for many miles towards the south and south-west down to the sea, and the harbour where that fine city is placed. Everywhere, as far as your eye can carry you along this amphitheatre which surrounds the city, the fields and gardens are adorned with elegant neat country-seats or villas, which are called *bastides*, to which the rich inhabitants and merchants resort during the fine season of the year, especially in the time of vintage, over all which places the finest flowers and fruits grow in the greatest profusion. The first view of Marseilles and the Mediterranean, as we descended from the high grounds, pleased us very much. When we arrived at the city, the magnificent broad street and the great appearance of trade were very striking. When we entered into the great Exchange, where the merchants assembled, we observed them all extremely well dressed, looking like noblemen and gentlemen of the first distinction, and a politeness seemed to reign there unknown in all the commercial places we had ever seen. What added to the magnificence of the assembly, was the great number of Persian, Armenian, Turkish, and Egyptian merchants, dressed in their turbans and long robes after the manner of their several countries, the air of all those people having a great gravity and solemnity in it. But it was melancholy to meet with now and then the galley-slaves, mostly Turks, two and two, chained together, some of them gentlemen formerly of great condition; they are allowed, however, to keep coffee-houses when they behave well, and to compliment strangers with the sound of a trumpet, when they arrive in town, which brings them some little perquisites. The port of Marseilles for the shipping is a very fine one, well guarded: the King of France has sixteen galleys here, wrought by the slaves. The market-places for fruit and flowers are extremely well filled, as likewise for all sorts of vegetables. Great care is taken here with respect to the bills of health, upon account of the plague, which often rages in the

Levant, and gives occasion for the strictest quarantine on suspicious occasions; there was the greatest reason for this caution, because in the year 1720 the plague was imported into that fine city, which had very near depopulated it totally, had not the good Bishop of Marseilles exerted an uncommon police during the rage of the pestilence, and the precautions which the French King took at the lines of circumvallation to prevent it spreading further into the kingdom, as may be seen by the history of those times.

September 16.—Having procured a bill of health, we set out from Marseilles in a *tartane* for Antibes, with a Benedictine friar, a French corporal who pretended to be an officer, and a gentleman from the town of Nice. We lay mostly on deck, among packs of wool, but in an inconvenient manner. The accommodation below deck was still worse. We were at length very much becalmed, and very warm. The sailors, the captain, and the coast of France afforded us some diversion as we sailed along.

September 19.—Wearied at length of the *tartane* and the calm, we desired to be set on shore at Cannes, from whence next morning we walked to Antibes, through a most delightful spot of plantations of vines, figs, almonds, pomegranates, and fragrant fields. We went from Antibes that morning to NICE, where we had the first view of Italy. The women were dressed differently from the French in their hair and in their clothes. From not taking due precautions in the night-time, by placing the nets round the beds, we were bit prodigiously by mosquitoes during the night, and by not a few bugs into the bargain.

September 20.—It was here we saw the great fishing of anchovies, which is done by a great tract of long nets pulled into the shore, where the fish are pickled and barreled soon after they are taken. This fishing obtains many miles along this coast about this season of the year.

September 21.—We set out for Genoa in a *felouche*,* with two Egyptian merchants, and our old friend Mons. Darly, in our company. We came late to

* A felucca.

MONACO that evening, belonging to the Prince of that name, who, though his territories are small, yet supports his dignity with all the formality which attends the greatest princes. We were carried before his superintendent, and examined in all the forms as to the destination of our voyage, &c. Here all the houses are painted on the outside, and make a very fine show. Upon every occasion we took care to lay in stores of the best wine and fruits as we went along the coasts, besides cold fowls, bread, oil, vinegar, ham, and anchovies; we made the sailors welcome to part of our fare, which ingratiated us much with these hardy persons, who spoke a coarse Genoese Italian.

September 22.—Sailed along the coast of Genoa, and, it being fine weather, lay in the boat; and there we could observe the Alps towering up to an immense height, covered with clouds, towards the north and towards the east. In that bay we could observe, betwixt the sea and the hills, a fine flat country belonging to the Genoese, full of excellent rich trading towns.

September 23.—Arrived at GENOA, where we observed a very noble appearance in the entry of the port, with the palaces, gardens, and natural strength and beauty of the grounds. Genoa is full of fine churches, built in a very good taste. The palace Durazzi is very noble, and there are many fine statues to be seen in the collections here; the pillars and staircases of that palace within are all white marble from the great quarries upon the seaside, not far from Genoa. We lodged at the Croce di Malta, and had occasion that evening to sup with some considerable French and Spanish officers, and sat with them till it was pretty late. Mr. Ramsay and I were then conducted to a very noble apartment of two beds. I chose the one next the door. The servant who lighted us up to our chamber, I remember, was dressed in green, and a very genteel fellow, of whom some notice will afterwards be taken; for, during the night, there was stolen out of my breeches, that were hung upon a chair, fourteen louis-d'ors by some rogue who had got into the bedchamber, and had the archness to put in place of the gold coarse brass money, called *purpables*, about

the value of our halfpennies; he did not touch my gold watch, nor some rings I had. I did not come to discover this till Mr. Ramsay and I were going to pay the bill to Signor Martelli, the landlord, who seemed to be a very good honest man, and master of this inn, of a very high character, and much frequented by the English. I made a great noise to the landlord, who seemed very much concerned for the credit of his house. Finding the matter so, I gave him the coarse brass money, after paying his bill, and desired him at his leisure to make inquiry after the rogue, not thinking it worth my while to spend money or time in prosecuting the theft. I told him I suspected some of his own servants, and, if he found out the truth, to write to me at Rome, which he accordingly did many months afterwards, having taken the utmost pains for the sake of his house to discover the criminal, who happened to be that very servant in the green clothes who lighted us up, and had seen me pay for some velvet, and take some gold out of my purse, the day before. The landlord had made the discovery by the fellow's losing louis-d'ors at play, of which he could give no account; but afterwards, having confessed it, he was sent to the galleys for life. Let no one who travels be too ready to show their purses, that have gold in them, which all sharpers, when they have once observed, will think of fifty ways to come at. In return for much entertainment from these foreign travels, please take a copy of my advice to a friend travelling in England:

Be sure, dear Dempster, when you go to bed,
To lay your breeches snug beneath your head;
Throw them not off with a neglectful ease,
If you regard your money or your keys;
For many a thief will rob them on a chair,
Who to disturb your pillow would not dare.
Think you at Inns that you have nought to fear?
Have Ostlers then antipathies at beer?
Has the brisk Waiter got no parannour?
Has Boot-catch ta'en the vow of being poor?

It was an old Latin saying of the people of Genoa, who bore the name of the Ligurian, that the *Ligures sunt omnes fures*. In part we experienced the truth of this: but universally it was not true, for a better man than our landlord, Mons. Martelli, could not be in any country. There seemed,

indeed, to prevail among the low people an uncommon sharpness and keenness of behaviour, being very urgent—such as the porters and boatmen—to serve you upon your arrival, and carry your baggage to the inn; and, after you had paid largely those what they sought for serving you, others appeared making claims upon you for their being ready to serve you, if you had had occasion.

At the time we were at Genoa they were sending daily troops, and many in their galleys, to prosecute the war they then had against King Theodore in Corsica.

It was our fortune to meet here at Genoa with an English clergyman, one Mr. Smith of Postwitham,* a nephew of the great Sir Isaac Newton, who had been some time at Genoa before we came. As he was desirous to be of our company, to proceed through Italy by the way of Leghorn, to this we agreed, and hired betwixt us a *felouche*.

September 25.—Monday morning set out coastwise for Leghorn, and came to Sestri, where, as the wind was not fair, we stayed two nights with a Spanish family. Here, for want of attention, I lost my wig I lately purchased.

September 28.—Set out at three in the morning; dined at Porto Fino, which was so full of Spaniards and Genoese that there was not the least room for us to be accommodated; so that we were obliged to set sail in the evening, which had then a very pleasing aspect. We resolved to continue out all night, and, crossing that long bay, expecting to make Leghorn in the morning. As it happened, there were several Spanish men-of-war and transports that night in the bay, who had returned from the conquest of Naples, under the conduct of the Conde de Montemar, the commander-in-chief, who at that time was residing in Pisa. At our setting out we passed six Spanish men-of-war, the sea then quite calm and agreeable; but, about ten o'clock at night, opposite to Massa, we were overtaken by a dreadful storm;

the sea in a moment had a most furious aspect, continually increasing, with immense billows, the wind varying often from different quarters. In this dreadful manner we were tossed till about three next morning, having our rudder broken, our compass useless, our men dispirited, the sea and the winds rising, the moon not up, and at length there appeared no hope, nor the least chance to remain for our safety. Our Genoese sailors at the oars invoked all their saints: an English sailor, who happened to be in the crew, and an old man, the master of the *felouche*, who was at the rudder, were the only two who showed spirit, though the moving complaints of the old man's little son, in the most plaintive Italian, would have melted a heart of stone, particularly of his remembrance of his *cara madre*, his dear mother, and his *care sorelle*, his two dear sisters. Our reverend clergyman Mr. Smith, and his man Tom, who were both stripped in order to swim, had many grievous moanings betwixt them, fearing a sudden separation for ever, having been long acquainted. Mr. Smith, though Sir Isaac Newton's nephew, happened to be a very bad astronomer, insisting that he saw the light of Leghorn, and contended we should steer towards that, but we were soon undeceived by observing that the light came from one of the low stars. Mr. Ramsay, who was a good swimmer, stripped likewise; but for myself, who could not swim, I reckoned on certain death; but before I gave all up, I thought it best to examine what wine we had yet remaining, and having got several flasks full, I instantly distributed them amongst our sailors, making them a short speech in Italian, repeating the word *animo! animo!* which is courage, courage, *mei fratelli!* my brethren; and particularly addressing myself to the padrone at the helm, and the English sailor, who I conjured not to lose his heart, which he promised not to do as long as he could keep hold of it. I last addressed myself to Mr.

* The Rev. Benjamin Smith, B.D. son of the Rev. Barnabas Smith, Rector of North Witham, and himself subsequently Rector of Linton in Yorkshire, where he died in 1776. He was an improvident and singular character, and several anecdotes of him, communicated by the Rev. William Sheepshanks, Prebendary of Carlisle, are printed in Whitaker's History of Craven, and in Nichols's Literary Illustrations, vol. iv. p. 32.

Smith and his man Tom, desiring them not to lose hopes of meeting one another in a better place; and lastly, I said what occurred to me in the most moving manner to my friend and dear travelling companion, Mr. Allan Ramsay; and I took out my gold watch and rings, to see if he could fasten them any way to his arms, and if he should escape anyhow by swimming, and reach Britain again, that he would deliver the watch and rings to my much beloved young wife I had just married before I set out, with my prayers and imprecations for his safety, hoping, if he survived, he would always remember me, and that I had the strongest impressions upon my mind that, if the worst should happen, we should certainly meet in a better place: that, as I could not swim, I could make no effort for my safety, and instantly covered myself up with an old sail as a winding-sheet, and bidding them all farewell, and calling out *animo! animo!* to the sailors, most devoutly resigned myself over to my fate. All this while the sea ran mountains high, all over white with froth, easily discernible by the fiery vapour which rises always in a storm. At length, by the perseverance of our men, and mercy of Divine Providence, the wind chopped about to blow from the sea towards land with the greatest impetuosity; and, on the 29th, in the morning, our *felouche* was violently cast upon a shore at the bottom of a large wood, where there was neither rocks nor high banks, not far distant from the city of Pisa. Here every one scrambled ashore, in spite of the great surf and crazy condition of our *felouche*. A sailor carried me out on his back, almost up to his neck in the sea; our trunks and baggage, though very wet, we saved and got ashore, and, by good fortune, got into a fisher's hut, where were assembled some of the Spanish troops who had that night been shipwrecked on the coast. They presented us with wine and refreshments, which were very comfortable; and our mutual misfortunes so cemented us by the reflection of our mutual delivery by an uncommon interposition of Divine Providence, that we seemed all as one nation; and our reverend clergyman, Mr. Smith, who felt uncommon joy in recovering his man Tom, gave us all

his benediction in the warmest manner. We lighted a large fire of sticks at a little distance from the hut, and made another agreeable libation of the Spaniards' wine, which they very joyfully and plentifully supplied us with. As day approached we began to think of sending for chaises from Pisa, and accordingly, one of the sailors was despatched upon that errand, and brought us a couple of good chaises for Mr. Smith and his man Tom, and Mr. Ramsay and me. We took leave of our friends the Spaniards with great cordiality, and hoped to meet them again at Pisa; and having paid amply for our *felouche*, and rewarded well the sailors who had helped to save us, we got into our chaises, and, as we were going up the heights, it was even terrible then to look upon the sea, being one volume of froth even after the storm was now subsided. The woods through which we passed were very pleasing, and all the fields of the country about PISA, in our road to it, are most verdant meadows and gardens, with canals of fresh water. It is inconceivable the joy of the refreshing sleep we had for many hours after our arrival. We visited this fine city in the forenoon and afternoon, and in the evening went to the opera, where we saw the Duke de Montemar, who was an old venerable Spanish soldier, with black whiskers, sitting dangling in his box among six pretty women. The city of Pisa was full then of Spanish soldiers, and scarce allowed any room for strangers. It was famous of old for the first revival of painting by Cimabue and Giotto, long before Raphael.

September 30.—Sunday, set out in chaises for Leghorn, and came there before dinner, through a fine wood. Here, for want of my peculiar attention, while Mr. Ramsay and I frequently chose to leave the chaises to come after us, to walk on some miles, I then had my boots stolen from me on the road, which makes me give this caution to everybody who travels to have all their eyes about them.

October 1.—We found the city of LEGHORN a very thriving place for trade. Many English reside here. Five thousand Spanish troops were there at that time, who had come after the conquest of Naples to reside there; and they were in the utmost good order,

well clothed in blue, and well paid. We frequently dined and supped with Spanish officers, and could observe they had no great opinion of Don Carlos, the Spanish King of Naples they had been fighting for, for they told us a story of the King: one morning, when he was feeding his cocks and hens, a diversion he was very fond of, the Duke de Montemar observing him always losing, and holding down his head at this amusement, the day before the battle of Bitonto, he says to him, "*Haussez la tête, mon Prince, je vous ferai Roi tantôt.*" And indeed this battle secured the crown of Naples to him; and the English had a hand in this victory, by transporting most of the troops. Mr. Howard was our banker at Leghorn to supply us with money, and was extremely civil to us, and gave us letters of recommendation to the places where we went in our way to Rome, and, when we came there, to Signor Belloni, the great banker. The news of our shipwreck had reached Leghorn before we arrived, insomuch that Mr. Howard was

very glad to see us, as were Mr. Aikman and many other gentlemen. Mr. Ramsay had written from Leghorn a long letter to his father, the poet, at Edinburgh, which I did not see till I came home, wherein he said that I had saved our lives by my keeping up the spirits of the sailors of the *felouche*, and by the animation I had given them by the presence of mind I was possessed of at that time; and said that, when things came to the worst, I seemed to die like Socrates in his last moments. My friend, old Allan the poet, was very fond to show me this letter, and told me, at the same time, a very singular circumstance, that he dreamed that very night, the 29th of September, the night of our storm, that we were cast away upon the coast of Italy, but were providentially saved. The letter I wrote to my dear young wife, then at Clerminston (my farm near Edinburgh), was written in the mildest manner I could conceive it, and she and old Allan Ramsay compared notes, to the joy of all our friends.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

The Rise and Progress of the Dowlais Ironworks—Robin Hood and Sherwood Forest—English Etymologies: Maze and Amaze. Amate and Mate. Mate, Make, Match, and Meet—Monumental Inscriptions recently recovered at Cholderton, Wilts—The Prince of Orange's March in 1688—The Posterity of Ralph Thoresby the Antiquary—Family Register of the Widdringtons.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE DOWLAI'S IRON WORKS.

MR. URBAN,—The Obituary of your January Magazine contained a brief but just and accurate tribute to the memory of the late Sir Josiah John Guest, Bart. of Dowlais: and your readers, after perusing that memoir, will probably take some interest in the following particulars of the steps by which his vast concerns were raised to the magnitude in which he left them.

The mineral lease of Dowlais was granted about 1748 by Lord Windsor, and under it was erected the first furnace in South Wales for the reduction of iron ore by means of pit-coal. By degrees the Guest family became possessed of a part of the interest in this lease, and, finally, on the death of his father Mr. Thomas Guest, and of his uncle, by marriage, Mr. Taitt, in 1815, Mr. John Guest succeeded to nine sixteenths, and his brother Mr. Thomas

Revell Guest, to one sixteenth of the whole. Mr. Thomas Guest, who was his only brother, died, childless, on the 30th Jan. 1837.

After having spent a few years at school at Bridgenorth, and afterwards at Monmouth, Mr. John Guest passed through the different departments of the works, mastered the details of each, and the language of the people, and finally acted, under his uncle, as general manager.

The concern was then in its infancy. Its produce, which in 1806 had been about 7,000 tons of pig iron, was even then only 20,000 tons, from four blast furnaces. The finances also were so embarrassed, that it is said to have been a serious consideration with Sir John whether he should engage in the works, or push his fortune in some other direction.

Having decided upon the former course,

he speedily raised the number of furnaces to eight, and the annual production to 30 or 40,000 tons; and about 1824 there were eleven furnaces, and, by the introduction of new blowing machinery and improved arrangements for the raising and transport of the raw material, the annual production was raised to about from 45 to 50,000 tons.

About 1826 Dowlais boasted twelve furnaces, and the largest blowing engine then known. In 1831 Sir John patented a plan for running the melted metal at once from the blast furnace into the refinery, by which means he effected a considerable saving in fuel and in the waste of metal, and rendered his works equal to the annual production of 60,000 tons, thus taking in the trade the lead which he ever afterwards maintained.

In 1835 there were fourteen furnaces, and to meet the rising demand for railway bars; and, notwithstanding the approaching termination of his lease, he had the spirit, in August, 1840, to augment the furnaces to eighteen, and by the introduction of various improvements (patented) in the manufacture, he raised the power of production to 100,000 tons annually, and actually produced that quantity of raw iron in 1849, when he sent into the market 75,000 tons in the form of bars and rails.

Among the principal improvements in the manufacture should be mentioned the substitution of coal for coke, first in the blast furnaces and finally in the refineries, so that coke is not now employed in the Dowlais Works.

This enormous increase in production was attended by a corresponding increase in the branches of mining operations and finance, and in the number of the workpeople, involving a multitude of subordinate arrangements.

Thus, the steam power, which in 1815 was inconsiderable, at this time amounts to 4,989 horse power, of which the blowing engines employ 2,063, the forges and rolling mills 1,380, the coal and ore works 967, brickmaking 17, stabling 9, and locomotion 554.* In 1849 there were 500 horses employed. The Dowlais Works freight, on an average, a ship a day in the port of Cardiff.

Of ore, coal, and limestone, about 740,000 tons are annually raised, besides about 1,171,000 tons of shale and useless matter, raised to be thrown aside.

In 1815 Dowlais contained from about 1,000 to 1,200 workpeople, residing in 100 cottages. At this time there are probably 3,000 cottages and 15,000 inhabit-

ants, of which about 7,000 draw pay direct from the works.

The money payments in labour rose in 1845-6-7 to 30,000*l.* per month, or 360,000*l.* per annum—a sum, the mere providing of which in coin to meet the weekly demand, was a somewhat weighty financial operation.

At one time Sir John Guest possessed a bank at Cardiff. He was also an original promoter of, and a very large shareholder in, the Taff Vale Railway, of which he was for many years the chairman, and always its principal freighter.

Sir John died, as he had ever wished to die, at Dowlais, amidst his own people, and is there buried. His funeral was attended by an immense concourse of about 20,000 persons, most of whom were more or less connected with his works. By common consent all business and work were suspended, and the shops closed in the district.

Notwithstanding his great wealth and his position at the head of a principal branch of British industry, Sir John Guest preserved habits of great simplicity, was humble in his estimate of himself, and singularly unobtrusive in his deportment, so that few were aware of the real extent of his information.

Few great manufacturers have been better acquainted with the details of their business, or with the persons, circumstances, and peculiarities of their workpeople; with them he at all times preserved a friendly personal intercourse, and to their complaints he was always accessible, and numberless are the instances of ability, skill, and good conduct which he detected and brought forward among them.

His foresight and sagacity in business were remarkable, and his first impression was usually correct. Most of the extensions in the Dowlais Works were projected and executed during the depressions of the trade, so that he found himself in a condition to profit largely by the improvements, usually sudden, in the markets. Though not himself a man of deep science, he was very well informed in chemistry, mineralogy, and such subjects that bore upon his business, and his custom was always to consult the highest authorities on those subjects, and to obtain sound opinions he spared no expense.

He was a man of remarkably calm temperament, seldom acting, even in trifles, without deliberation, and not easily induced to relinquish an opinion once formed. He possessed a remarkably fine

* As recently as 1814 the ore was carried to the furnaces in sacks and panniers on the backs of mules.

temper, and although the accidents of an active life had, of course, often brought him into collision with others, he was himself the enemy of no one, and when he could speak no good of a man he was silent.

During the Merthyr riots of 1831 he shewed, under very trying circumstances, great personal courage. After all negotiations had failed, he interposed between the soldiers, just about to fire, and the people, whom he addressed in their own language, and solely by his personal influence prevented a very serious effusion of blood.

The iron-masters of Merthyr, as a body, have not been remarkable for attention to the interests of their workpeople; but as early as 1824 Sir John Guest and his partners built and endowed a church at Dowlais, and founded schools, which now number about 1,000 children daily. A medical fund, and also a sick fund, supported and managed by the workpeople, have long been established. As early as 1831 the blast-furnaces at Dowlais were stopped during Sunday, and the works are now so completely closed that probably not above a dozen men are to be found upon them on that day. These examples have been but little followed in the neighbourhood. To the truck system in its various forms Sir John Guest was steadily opposed.

The long uncertainty as to the Dowlais lease materially checked Sir John's projects for the improvement of his people; but, upon its renewal in 1848, he set to work in earnest, and, notwithstanding the depressed state of the trade and the large demands upon his purse in buying out his two partners, and in the heavy outlay required upon the works, he approved of

plans for schools, for the site of which he proposed to give up the gardens attached to his residence. The very last act of his life was the establishment upon his own responsibility of a savings bank, for the encouragement of provident habits among his workpeople and the inhabitants of Dowlais.

Those who knew him best, and were consulted by him during the negotiation respecting the renewal of the lease, were well aware that his principal reason for re-entering, under very unfavourable circumstances and with declining health, upon so stupendous an undertaking, was his strong apprehension of the misery which the stoppage of the works would occasion in the district he loved so well.

Sir John Guest contributed more than any other individual to raise the iron manufacture of Great Britain to its present flourishing condition. From small beginnings, by the exercise of industry, mechanical skill, and a rare combination of prudence and boldness, he created the largest manufacturing establishment ever known, built up for himself a colossal fortune, and has left behind him a name ever to be mentioned as an authority in the annals of the trade, with affection in the principal seat of the manufacture, and with respect by the world.

He died full of years, in the midst of his children and people, successful in all his undertakings, having had ample time and inclination to prepare for his latter end, and leaving behind him a wife of tried affection and experience, in whom, living, he had unbounded confidence, and to whom, on his death, he trusted the uncontrolled management of the whole of his enormous and complicated concerns.

Yours, &c.

ROBIN HOOD AND SHERWOOD FOREST.

MR. URBAN,—I send for the perusal of those of your readers who do not believe that "Merry Sherwood" was the Hartz forest or a Teutonic myth (for those who assume Robin Hood to be the creature of a Teutonic myth or fable must dispose of the Forest of Sherwood by the same process of imagination)—a document of the highest authenticity and truth, viz. the appointment of additional Commissioners to a Commission of Inquiry into the offences committed against the vert and venison of Sherwood Forest in the year 1315.

In my opinion this record is not only corroborative of the view Mr. Hunter* has

taken respecting the exploits ascribed to Robin Hood and his companions, in No. IV. of his "Critical and Historical Tracts," but also illustrates what he therein observes, that many of the popular songs transmitted to us from ancient times are worthy of acceptance—a faith warranted by the example of Selden and of Hearne, who both believed that there was some historic truth in many of these compositions. I hope your readers will absolve me from the imputation that herein I profess to assist Mr. Hunter, who has done quite enough already to disperse the notion of the outlaws of Sherwood Forest being mere creatures of the imagination

* The Great Hero of the Ancient Minstrelsy of England, "Robin Hood." His Period, Real Character, &c. investigated, and perhaps ascertained. By Joseph Hunter. 1852. 12mo.

referrable to the remotest ages of antiquity,—I merely give the record as I find it. It is one of those plain matter-of-fact pieces that afford their own commentary; but perhaps in the facts related in this record your readers may discover some approach to the incidents sung in two of the ballads in Robin Hood's Garland.* However, the words of the record cannot be misinterpreted.

(Translation.)

For the King, concerning inquiry of the trespass committed in vert and venison in the forest of Shirewode.—The King, to his beloved and faithful John of Doncaster and Walter of Gousle, Greeting: Know ye, That whereas it lately having been given us to understand that Robert Joice, Richard of Dogmersfeld, and Robert of Kirtelington, and other evil-doers, had been very recently convicted of divers trespasses as well of vert as of venison in our Forest of Shirewood, and afterwards had not been deterred from committing the like trespasses, [and that] William of Dogmersfeld, the Steward of the Forest aforesaid, was comforting the aforesaid Robert, Richard, and Robert, and other evil-doers, in their wickedness, and retained the said Richard, after he was so convicted, in the service of the forest against the assise of the same, adhering to the aforesaid evil-doers in their wickedness, not without our grievous damage and the spoil of the forest aforesaid, and committing the like wrongs: We, being desirous to be more fully certified, had assigned our beloved and faithful William fitz William, Thomas of Newmarket, and Hugh de Cressy, and two of them, to inquire by the oath of good men, &c. as well of those who abide within the metes of the forest aforesaid, as of others of the county of Nottingham, by whom, &c. in the presence of the aforesaid William Dogmersfeld, to be forewarned,

if he wished to be present, by the aforesaid William fitz William, Thomas, and Hugh, or two of them, whether the same William was comforting the aforesaid Robert, Richard, and Robert, and other evil-doers making trespass of vert and of venison in such manner in our aforesaid forest before the same Robert, Richard, Robert, and other evil-doers were convicted of such like trespasses and afterwards, and did retain him the same Richard in the service of the forest against the assise of the same, and had adhered to them the same Robert, Richard, and Robert, and other the evil-doers aforesaid in the same trespasses as is aforesaid, or no, and concerning all other things touching that business [to inquire] more fully the truth as in our writs patent to the same William, Thomas, and Hugh, or two of them, thereon directed, more fully is contained: We have associated you or the other of you to the aforesaid William, Thomas, and Hugh, and two of them, to perform and fulfill all and singular the premises together with the same William, Thomas, and Hugh, or two of them. So, nevertheless, That if at certain days and places which the same William, Thomas, and Hugh, or two of them, shall for this purpose appoint, it shall happen that you or one of you be present, that then they do admit you or one of you for this purpose as fellows or a fellow, else, &c. And therefore we command you that you do take heed to all and singular the premises, together with the same William, Thomas, and Hugh, or two of them, to be performed in form aforesaid. For we have commanded the same William, Thomas, and Hugh, and two of them, that they do admit you or one of you for this purpose as fellows or a fellow as is aforesaid. In [witness] whereof, &c. Witness the King at Windsor, the 7th day of April [1315].

There is also upon the back of the same

* Robin Hood's Delight; or, a New Combat fought between Robin Hood, Little John, and Will. Scarlett, with three stout keepers in Sherwood Forest.

The conclusion of this combat was—

“ So away they went to Nottingham,
With sack to make amends;
For three days they the wine did chace,
And drank themselves good friends.

No. 17 of the copy of “Robin Hood's Garland.”

London: R. Marshall, in Aldermay Churchyard, Bow Lane.

Robin Hood and the Ranger; or, True Friendship after a Fierce Fight.
The conclusion is much the same as in the preceding,

“ The forester ne'er was so merry before,
As he then was with those brave souls,
Who never would fail, in wine, beer, or ale,
To take off those cherishing bowls.”

No. 21 of the same copy of the Garland.

Roll a similar Commission for disorders committed in Cranbourn Chase.

Hoping that your readers will concur

with me in believing that the above is anything but mythical,

I am, yours, &c. T. E. T.

ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.—MAZE AND AMAZE. AMATE AND MATE. MATE, MAKE, MATCH, AND MEET.

MR. URBAN,—The uncertainties of English Etymology are among the consequences of the multifarious origin of our language. The ordinary use of a word has usually no immediate respect to its etymological origin. A word once received and adopted into a language undergoes all the modifications of form and meaning imposed upon it by vulgar usage,

Quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi.

In a pure and unmixed tongue the changes produced by usage cause few difficulties to the philologist. An analogy reigns throughout them, and their laws are constant and easily recognised. But where a people derives its ideas and their expressions from a variety of sources, as is the case with all modern European nations, and more especially, in respect to language, with ourselves, there a variety of influences are introduced which render the process by which the forms and meanings of words are varied more complicated and perplexing. Words of one origin are often modified and derivatives constructed by changes which follow the analogy of those of a different origin. Their meanings are influenced by fancied connections with roots altogether foreign to them; and false and fantastic etymologies affect even the popular, which is generally the most correct, employment of words. Hence one is scarcely wrong in attributing to some words a double etymology. And in others one origin has given rise to the form, while a different fancied derivation has determined the sense.

The word *many* is an example of this double origin, as I have shewn in a previous letter. Another instance is to be found in the words *amaze*, *maze*. The etymology of the verb *amaze* given in the dictionaries refers it to the substantive *maze*, which is said to be derived from the Dutch *missen*, or the Anglo Saxon *missian*, to miss or err. Chaucer in the Nonnes Preestes Tale seems to use *masè* of a perplexing fancy;

Men dreame al day of oules and of apes,
And oke of many a *mase* therewithal.

And in the Marchantes Tale the verb *maze* seems to mean to dream or wander in fancy:

Ye *mase* ye *masen*, goodo sîro, quod she,
This thanke have I, for I have made you see.

And this origin has no doubt contributed

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to the sense in which the words *maze* and *amaze* have been used in English. But the more prevalent idea expressed by the word *amaze*, as commonly used in the older writers, is that of prostration, or subduing. For example, in the following line from the Chanones Yemannes Tale of Chaucer,

Be as be may, be ye no thing *amased*,

the word does not mean perplexed, but *cast down*.

So Milton:

But to the *amazement* of what I expected, readers, I found it all quite contrary.

And in the sonnet to Fairfax:

And fills her jealous monarchs with *amaze*,
And rumours loud which daunt remotest kings.

In this sense the word *amaze* is obviously closely connected with *amate* and *mate*. This word again in its old senses cannot with certainty be referred to a single origin. To *mete* (Ang. Sax. *metan*) in the language of Chaucer is *to dream*; and to *mate*, or *amate*, seems sometimes the causative or active verb corresponding to this neuter.

Sole by himself awshaped and *amate*.

(Chaucer, Blacke Knight.)

I think you are all *matèd* or stark mad.

(Shakspeare, Com. of Err. Act V. sc. 1.)

If the word exists at all in this sense, it is connected with the Italian *malto*, the English *mad*, and perhaps with the Greek *μάρατος*, and *μαρῆν*.

But the prevailing signification of the word *amate* is that of *subduing* or *overthrowing*.

So in Macbeth (Act V. sc. 1).

My mind she has *matèd* and amazed my sight.

The same two words are used together in Fairfax's Tasso, p. 248;

Stood hushed and still, *amated* and *amazed*.

This sense of *subduing* is common to many languages. The Italians have *mat-tare* to subdue, and *ammazzare* to kill; the ordinary Spanish word for *killing* is *matar*. *Matt* in German is *weary*, *faint*; and in the old French *mater* is to subdue. Ducange cites an ancient poem on Richard of Normandy:

Bien cuide avoir Normans *matèz* et confondus.

“*Mate*” in chess is the same word; check-mate, in Italian, *scacco matto*, in French, *échec et mat*, in German *schach-*

Z

mat, Ducange interprets *rex mortuus est*.* The French *massacre*, in medieval Latin *mazaerium*, is evidently of the same family.

* Chess, in old French, *eschas* or *eschés*, in medieval Latin *scaccorum ludus*, is probably derived from the Persian word *scach*, or "shah," which is equivalent to "king." The principal piece in the game, according to the Greek historian Michael Ducas, was called by the Persians of the time of Tamerlane *Siach-ruch*, and by the Italians *scacco zocco*. (Ducæ Hist. Byzant. p. 37, cited in Madox, Hist. Exch. p. 109.) Sir W. Jones gives his authority to another etymology, and derives it from the Persian word for the game, *chattrang*. All the numerous meanings of the word *check*, and its derivatives, are descended from this single origin. *Scaccarium* was originally a chess-table, in Italian *scacchiere*, in French *échiquier*, and in the language of Chaucer a "checkere." Hence *scacchi*, with its equivalents (Anglicè *check*, *checky*, *chequer*, &c.), was used for the pattern of a chess-board, and the squares of which such a pattern is formed.

Ed eran tante che 'l numero loro
Più che 'l doppiar degli *scacchi* s' immilla.
(Dante, Paradiso, xxviii. 92.)

"So many were the sparks, that their number mounted by thousands higher than the reduplication of the squares of a chess-board."

The sense of the word *scaccarium*, or *exchequer*, as a branch of the royal executive (originally a fiscal and subsequently a juridical court), seems peculiar to England and Normandy. Its use in this sense is as old as the twelfth century at least; and the received derivation of the name from the pattern upon the table or the cloth which covered it, like that of the Court of Star-chamber from the ornament of the walls or ceiling of the room, is, I suppose, correct. It is probable that this division of the table into squares or checks may have been useful in rude times to assist the clerks, or "chequer-men," in "checking" the accounts and making their calculations, like the *calculi*, or pebble "counters," which this word suggests, or the "ready reckoners" of modern days. Some such assistance must have been particularly necessary when reckonings had to be made with no other signs for numbers but the letters of the alphabet, before the introduction of the Arabic numerals. It is remarkable that, in the obscure passage from Dante to which I have referred, the *scacchi* are introduced merely to suggest the idea of repeated multiplication.

The English verb *to check* has evidently

The substantive *mate* in the sense of companion or equal seems to be another instance of a word derived from two sources, the senses of which are nearly allied, and have consequently not been distinguished. The origin of *match* is the Anglo-Saxon *maca*, equal. Another form of this word is *make*:

In time when hire lust to have a *mate*.
(Chaucer, Manciples Tale.)

The word *mate* is used in the same sense:

You know me once no *mate*
For you, then sitting where you durst not soar.
(Milton, Paradise Lost.)

So Dryden uses it as a verb:

Parnassus is its name, whose forky rise
Mounts through the clouds and *mates* the lofty
skies.

In these instances *mate* is used as equivalent to *match*. But the more proper sense of the word *mate* is that of companion; and the letters which form it are the same as those in the adjective and verb *meet* and *to meet*, (the Saxon *metan*) the German adverb *mit*, and the Greek *μετά*.

To meet is used by Chaucer in the sense of *to accompany*. The Canon's yeoman speaking of his master says:

For never herafter wol I with him *mete*
For peny ne for pound I you behete.

And *mate* is formed from this verb in the same way as its equivalent *fellow* is probably derived from *follow*. The true sense of *mate* is therefore *companion*, not *equal*. The distinction of *match* and *mate* is shewn in the following line of Spenser:

Unworthy *match* for such immortal *mate*.

So Milton in his sonnet to the Nightingale:

Whether the Muse or Love call thee his *mate*,
Both them I serve, and of their train am I.

This proper sense of *mate* is retained in

a twofold immediate origin—one from the *check* or attack in the game of chess, the other from the *checking*, or correcting by means of checks, of accounts in the exchequer. This is another instance of the peculiarity observed above. The word unites the two ideas of attacking, and hence of suddenly stopping, and of correcting or finding fault; and it is not easy in most cases to determine which idea prevails. Take the following instances out of Shakspeare.

Checked like a bondman, all his faults observed,
Set in a note-book, learned and conned by rote.
(Julius Cæsar, Act IV. sc. 3.)

Next time I'll keep my dreams unto myself,
And not be *checked*.
(Henry VI. Pt. II. Act I. sc. 2.)

all the words derived from it in ordinary use, *messmate*, *shipmate*, *helpmate*; which may be compared with the German *Mitbürger*, *Mitchrist*, *fellow-burger*, *fellow-Christian*.

It is observable that in the passage in Genesis, ii. 18 and 20, "I will make him an help meet for him," it would appear as if the translator had adopted the ordinary English word *helpmate*, and

altered its form, in accordance perhaps with his idea of its etymology, to suit better the purpose of the translation. Luther's translation has simply, eine Gehülfin. In the original Hebrew it is "a helper as before him," and it is so given in the margin of our translation. In the Vulgate the words used are *adjutorium simile ei*.

Yours, &c. F. M. N.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION AT CHOLDERTON, CO. WILTS.—THE PRINCE OF ORANGE'S MARCH IN 1688.

MR. URBAN,—Frequent, but ineffectual, have been the remonstrances addressed, through your pages, to incumbents, architects, and churchwardens on their reckless destruction of sepulchral monuments. Even in the very county to which I am about to allude a most glaring instance of recent wanton outrage was detected and detailed by you in your "Notes for the Month" of April in the last year, as respected a mural slab to one of the ancient family of Zouche at Pitton, near Salisbury. Lambeth was also at the same time alluded to in evidence of the fantastic exploits of these architects and their auxiliaries. In the present instance I have the more pleasing task of narrating the discovery and renovation of a tomb in the churchyard at Cholderton, remarkable as recording the reception by the deceased, then the squire of the parish, of the "Great Deliverer" on his mission of civil and religious liberty in 1688.

The slab in question was in a most dilapidated state, but the inscription was decyphered, though with much trouble, by the incumbent, the Rev. James Fraser, who took a praiseworthy interest in the matter.

There were, in fact, inscriptions to three different members of the family as follows, the last being the one more directly alluded to. The letters in brackets have been restored by conjecture:

Here lyeth in expectation of a [Joy-]
ful resurrection the body of Jonathan
Hill, Gent. who departed this life
September the 27th, 1670,
Ætatis suæ 65.
.. .. .
.. .. .

Hic jacet corpus Elizabeth, uxor
Jonathan Hill ar. In spe beatæ
Resurrectionis, Quæ obit die
Decembris Anno D'ni 1702,
Ætatis suæ 56.

Vita caduca vale; salvato vita perennis,
Corpus terra tegit; spiritus alta petit.

Hoc tumulo jacet
Jonathan Hill Ar[mi]lger
Ex antiqua sti[r]pe in

Hoc agro orium[us] Qui
Guillelmum tertium [Re]gem
Angliæ recepit more [Regio]
Georgio cum pro M.....
Milit[ar]i hono[re].....

A reference to the Parish Register shows that Mr. Hill was buried on the 28th of July, 1727. We also find an entry of the marriage of his eldest daughter and coheir, Elizabeth, then of New Sarum, to Thomas Lee of Lincoln's Inn, Esquire, on January the 12th, 1690-1; and their representative is, I am informed, the Rev. John W. T. Lee, of Withycombe Raleigh, in the county of Devon. There is no notice of the event of the Prince's visit in the Parish Register, neither does any tradition remain amongst the inhabitants.

It may here be permitted, with great deference to the distinguished historian whose coming volumes we are all so anxiously looking for, to offer a few remarks on the march of the Prince, its connection with Stonehenge, and the record on the above-mentioned tombstone. Mr. Macaulay, apparently referring to "Whittie's Exact Diary" of the Expedition, introduces the episode of the regiments halting in succession to gaze on the "mysterious ruin" as having taken place on the advance upon Salisbury from the westward. Now it is clear from Whittie's account (he was a chaplain to the army) that the Prince and his forces moved from Sherborne in three columns, first to Wincanton, thence to Mere, and so on straight to Salisbury by Hindon, Dinton, and Wilton, and consequently at the nearest point full eight miles due south of Stonehenge. But Mr. Whittie subsequently tells us that "after some stay here," viz. at Salisbury, "the Prince went to Amesbury;" and *then* follows the story of the halt to view the famous Druid circle, accompanied by some fanciful theories as to its origin and object. Cholderton is about four or five miles due west of Amesbury. From Amesbury the army and its great chief advanced to Hungerford; and here Whittie records an incident bearing a close resem-

blance to the tale on Mr. Hill's tombstone. "To proceed," he says, "the army moved daily according to the motion of his Highness, who rode from Amesbury unto a certain gentleman's house near Collingbourne." This was some eight miles due north of Cholderton, and on his direct road to Hungerford, where Mr. Macaulay states that he arrived on the 6th of De-

ember, and whence, according to Whittier, he must have removed to Littlecote, the ancient and curious seat of the Darrells and Pophams, on the 8th, staying there until the 10th, the intervening day being Sunday. From thence the army continued its march on London by the old Bath road through Newbury and Reading.

Yours, &c. L.

THE POSTERITY OF RALPH THORSBY THE ANTIQUARY.

MR. URBAN,—In your Magazine for November was an inquiry by T. M. for the sons or descendants of Ralph Thorsby the antiquary. I incline, however, to think that no such descendants are now to be found; at all events the search I have had the curiosity to make has been hitherto quite fruitless. It is to be regretted that Dr. Whitaker, in his 2nd edition of the "Ducatus," 1816, did not continue the Thorsby pedigree, there inserted, down to his own time, and which would have cleared away all present difficulty. In his memoir of Thorsby, prefixed to that work, he says: "Of ten children born to our author three only survived their father. Ralph and Richard, the two sons, were clergymen, the first educated at Queen's College, the second at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, and both promoted by the kindness of Bishop Gibson, for their father's memory, to respectable benefices, the elder being Rector of Stoke Newington, and the younger of St. Catherine's, Coleman Street."

From the pedigree it appears the elder, Ralph, died at Stoke Newington 24 April, 1763, *without issue*: the younger, Richard, died 1774, but where is not stated. He, it seems, had, besides a daughter, two sons, one of whom died in the "Black Hole" of Calcutta, 1756. Now it is extremely doubtful if any descendants of these two sons last mentioned be living, and even if so the presumption is they have sunk into obscurity. While I am gathering together these fragments, imperfect and inconclusive as they may be, allow me to mention that there is a saddler in Leeds of the name of Settle, maternally descended from a niece of the antiquary. But, to show the ignorance as to matters of personal genealogy when other and more pressing cares engross the mind, he cannot tell the maiden name of this niece, though his great-grandmother; therefore we are left in the dark as to whether she was the daughter of the antiquary's brother Jeremiah, who (by Mary, daughter of Charles Savage, esq. 7th son of Thomas Earl of Rivers) had two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, or of his sister Abigail, who, by Richard Idle, M.A. Vicar of South Dalton, had three daughters. All

that can be told with certainty is, that she married a Jeremiah Nicholson, cloth-dresser in Leeds, and Thorsby, in his Diary, edited by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, frequently speaks of his niece Nicholson. They had Richard Nicholson, a saddler, whose daughter Elizabeth married James Settle, father of the present F. N. Settle, saddler. He has an original painting of the antiquary, which was long neglected in the workshop of Jeremiah Nicholson. It is taken in the aldermanic dress of that time.

Besides our author's branch of the family there was that which Whitaker, with good reason, supposed to be allied to it. I allude to that styled by him, from the place of its residence, the Call Lane branch, the members of which frequently wrote their name after its ancient orthography Thursby. Dr. Whitaker, after giving a particular view of the heads of the family, says: "The name (excepting that it has been engrafted* into another family by baptism) is now reduced to a single individual, without issue, and unmarried." The person here spoken of was the late Mr. John Thursby, a merchant in Leeds, and the last of the Call Lane branch, who, dying without issue, left by will, dated 11 April, 1840, and proved at York, 12 June, 1840, the whole of his estate to his nephew, the Rev. Robert Nowell Whitaker, Vicar of Whalley, son of the historian of Whalley, Craven, Aire-dale, and Richmondshire, who had married Lucy, the sister of this John Thursby. John and Lucy were the children of Thomas Thursby, son of Thomas, bapt. 1684, son of Thomas of Call Lane, bapt. about 1650, and supposed to be the sixth child of Paul Thorsby, Alderman of Leeds, son of George of West Cottingwith, co. York, by his *second* marriage, the antiquary being descended from the *first* marriage.

The name appears now quite extinct in this neighbourhood; though in a Directory of the town of Leeds, of the year 1801, is a Francis Thorsby, styled "minister,"

* Dr. Whitaker's eldest son, whom he named Thomas Thorsby, killed by a fall from his horse in 1817.

doubtless of some dissenting body, though of what denomination it is difficult to say.

Reverting to our antiquary, Dr. Whitaker in his memoir says, "He was interred with his ancestors, in the choir of the parish church, close to the column which separates the chancel from the north transept, and has now lain a century without any memorial from the piety of his friends, or the gratitude of his townsmen."

Under the auspices of the present excellent Vicar of Leeds, the Rev. Dr. Hook, to whose energies the cause of the Church of England in Leeds is so much indebted, the parish church has been entirely rebuilt,

the architecture and general arrangements being very different to what they were in the old fabric; and I am happy to say that the disgrace spoken of by Whitaker now no longer exists; a neat mural monument, with an appropriate inscription, having been placed in the south-east of the choir.

Should this communication be the means of obtaining more information, it will afford much pleasure to,

Yours, &c. C. J. ARMISTEAD.

Springfield Mount, Leeds,
20 Jan. 1853.

FAMILY REGISTER OF THE WIDDINGTONS.

Edinburgh, Jan. 8, 1853.

MR. URBAN,—In the Gentleman's Magazine for July 1802, there is a letter from a correspondent containing the following observations. "Amusing myself in collecting the shattered remains of the Widdingtons, wrecked in the unfortunate cause of the Stuarts, allow me to ask what distant branches yet exist of that once splendid and noble family?" * * * * * "I should deem myself highly obliged with any account of the collateral branches (Signed) N. N." At page 704 of the same volume some explanations are given by another correspondent "M. M." in answer to the queries of N. N. regarding the last Lord Widdington, his widow, &c.

I have now lying before me a Church of England Prayer Book, dated 1684, or thereabouts (part of the date is defective), containing a number of entries of marriages and births of a family of Widdington in the county of Northumberland. The volume belongs to a lineal descendant of the family, and has never been out of their possession. They went to Ireland early in the last century, where they intermarried with Lees, Mallets, and other respectable families.

"Ralph Witherington was married to Mary Smith the 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1703, at seven a clock in the morning, Sunday.

Eliz. Witherington was borne the 14th day of Jeneruarey, of a Sunday, between 5 and 6 a clock at night, in the year of our Lord 1704-5.

Henry Witherington was borne the 11th day of March, on a Thursday, between 3 and 4 a clock in the afternoon, in the year of our Lord 1708.

Robert Witherington was born the 21st day of April, in the year of our Lord God 1712.

Mary Witherington was borne the 23d day of July, at 11 a clock of a Fryday night, in the year of our Lord 170 14.

Dubry (Deborah?) Widdington was borne

Ann Witherington was borne the 17th day of Jeneuarey, at 11 a clock in the morning, in the year of our Lord 1717.

Joseph Witherington was borne the 13th day of March, of a Thursday morning, at 7 a clock, in the year of our Lord 1719.

Ralph Widdington born ye 26 day of Feb. on ye Fryday, at 4 a clock in ye morning, in year 1720.

Francis Widdington was borne the 2 day of April, at 4 a clock in the Sunday morning, in the year of our Lord 1721.

Debra Widdington was born the second day of Nouember, a t . . [leaf torn] in the year 1725, afternoon, at 2 a clock.

Abigail Widdington was borne the 19 day of Nouembr, 17 . . [leaf torn] on a Saterdag, in the afternoon, at 2.

John Widdington, born the 22d day of Ienuary, 17 . . [leaf torn] at ten a clock at night, on a Munday."

On another blank leaf of the book the two following births occur, probably children of the same numerous family.

"William Witherington was borne the 6th day of March, between nine and ten a clock in the morning, in the year of our Lord God 1710.

Fenwick Widdington was borne the 13th day of February, at five a clock of a Thursday morning, in the year of our Lord 1730."

The following entry evidently applies to a new generation:

"Ralph Widdington was born ye 15th day of Ienuary, between eight and nine a clock in the morning, grandson to Ralph (1738-9) Widdington, and son to Henry Widdington."

In other parts of the Prayer Book the Ralph Widdington first above mentioned is styled "Ralph Widdington of Hauxley, in the parish of Warquoath, county of Northumberland." And the following entry also appears under the date of 1709:

"Henry Widdrington, in Harbottle in England, in y^e county of Northumbriand, in the parish of Whittingham." After this follow some words, which from the peculiarity of the handwriting it is extremely difficult to decipher. The following is rather a guess at what the writing may be than a copy of what it is—"Dea vigilet labores beata."

On inquiry none of the above entries are to be found in the parochial registers of either the parish of Warkworth or of Whittingham.

It would be very obliging if any of your correspondents could give information regarding the above persons, or any of them. The very early hour in the morning of the marriage in 1703 is remarkable. Could the family have been Roman Catholics, and so obliged to have the ceremony performed at so unusual a time? This sup-

position might also account for none of the names appearing in the parish registers; but, on the other hand, we find the whole writing in a Church of England Prayer Book.

By the way, what was the motto or mottoes used by the Widdringtons? Their arms are well known: Argent and gules, a bend sable; Crest, a bull's head: but I have never seen the motto. Could the above words, supposed to be Latin, and guessed at as I have already written them, have any connection with the motto? These words, as I have set them down, would support the theory of the family being Roman Catholics. Indeed that supposition mainly suggested the reading of the words, which, as I have already stated, from the nature of the handwriting, it is very difficult to make out.

Yours, &c. L. L.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The City of London Library—City of London Institution—Literary Institutions of Birmingham—Hulsean Prize—St. David's college, Lampeter—Scientific honours recently conferred—The Camden, Surtees, and Parker Societies—Antiquities collected by the Crystal Palace Company—Proposed Statue of Peter the Hermit—Statue of George Stephenson—MS. of J. J. Rousseau—Sales of Autographs and Works of Art—Forged Seals in Jet and Brass—City Benefices.

"It is with real pleasure" (we quote from the *Athenaeum*) "that we announce a considerate and proper act now on the eve of accomplishment by the citizens of London, through the good sense of one of their committees. Many of our readers are doubtless aware that this great city possesses a most curious Library relating to London matters,—that it is annually adding to its stores,—and that it is in possession of a fund fully adequate to the acquisition of fresh curiosities. But how few have ever consulted its shelves, or, indeed, been within its walls! This Library, so little used for the purposes of research by literary men, has lately attracted the attention of the present chairman of the committee (Mr. William Williams); and the result has been, that cards of admission have been sent—or rather are now on the eve of being sent—to every author of distinction whose habits of research are at all likely to render the collection of use to him. A new printed Catalogue of the Library will, as soon as completed (and it is nearly ready), accompany every ticket,—so that an author may consult the catalogue in his own room, and, on finding what he wants, wait on the Librarian with his ticket, and see at once what he wishes to see. This good example should be copied by the authorities at Oxford and at Cam-

bridge, at Lambeth Palace and at Sion College."

One of the literary institutions of the metropolis, that called *The City of London Literary and Scientific Institution*, which was located in Aldersgate Street, was finally closed on the 31st of December, after an existence of twenty-seven years. The members have subscribed for a testimonial to Mr. George Stacy, who acted as Secretary during the whole period.

A meeting has been held in *Birmingham*, under good auspices, with a view to the establishment in that town of a new literary and scientific society. The attempt, however, is to revive rather than to create. In the city of Priestley and Watt, Boulton and Baskerville, literary and scientific institutions seem to have but a short lease of life. Its Philosophical Institution has just died a natural death. The Mechanics' Institute is extinct. The Polytechnic languishes for want of support. Of the Social Union and of the Artizans' Library, organisations of which the world heard much a few years ago, we now hear nothing. Even the Public News-room appears to be in the last throes of existence. But this general decay of rival societies, while it clears the ground for a new experiment, is apt by the very fact of that clearance to discourage those who look

on from a distance as to the ultimate success of even the most magnificently announced efforts—unless something more than voluntary good-will be secured to the undertaking in the first instance. It is proposed to erect spacious buildings, at a cost of 19,000*l.* The structure is to contain three museums: the first devoted to a collection of such raw materials as supply the staple industries of the town and neighbourhood, including geological and mineralogical specimens; the second to articles in every stage and variety of manufacture, not only of this time and country, but, so far as they may be procurable, of all ages and all lands; and the third to a large collection of machinery and models. The other features of the scheme comprise a chemical laboratory for lectures and classes; a central hall for lectures on general subjects; class-rooms; a reading-room with a scientific and general library of reference; and, as an entrance to all the departments, a large hall, adapted for the reception of sculpture or other works of art, to become hereafter a nucleus for a public gallery. Another department will be devoted to mining records, showing the dimensions and position of strata in the different mineral workings of the district. The whole of the expenses are expected not to exceed 20,000*l.* Should the money not be raised by appeal to voluntary aid, it is proposed to make application to the municipal body, under the Public Libraries Act, for assistance to complete the work.—*Athenæum*.

On the 6th Jan. a banquet in connection with the literary and artistic institutions of Birmingham took place in the assembly rooms of Dee's Hotel. It originated in a combined movement on the part of the Society of Artists, the Fine Arts Prize Fund Association, and the Society of Arts and School of Design. Invitations were sent to a number of the most eminent literary men of the day, and a previous meeting was held in the rooms of the Society of Artists for the purpose of presenting Mr. C. Dickens, on the part of a number of his admirers in Birmingham, with a diamond ring and salver, both articles of Birmingham manufacture, in testimony, according to the inscription on the salver, "of their appreciation of his varied literary acquirements, and of the genial philosophy and high moral teaching which characterise his writings." The salver formed one of the specimens of Birmingham manufacture sent to the Great Exhibition by Messrs. Elkington and Co. and embraces a series of beautiful representations taken from the *Iliad*. Two hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner; the chair was occupied by Mr. H. Hawkes,

the Mayor of Birmingham, and the duties of vice-president were discharged by Mr. P. Hollins. Among the company present were Sir C. L. Eastlake, the President, and several other members of the Royal Academy.

The *Hulsean Prize* at Cambridge has been adjudged to Mr. W. Jay Bolton, of Caius College, subject "The Evidences of Christianity, as exhibited in the Writings of its Apologists down to Augustine exclusively."—The subject for the prize for the next year is, "The Position and History of the Christian Bishops, and especially of the Bishop of Rome, during the first three Centuries." The Rev. M. B. Cowie, of St. John's College, has been elected Hulsean Lecturer for 1853.

The late Mr. Thomas Phillips, of Brunswick-square, has left by bequest a sum of about 6000*l.* for the purpose of founding a professorship of the physical sciences in *St. David's College, Lampeter*. From a considerable number of candidates, the principal and professors have elected to the office the Rev. Joseph Matthews, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge. With this handsome bequest Mr. Phillips closed a series of munificent donations, which for several years have testified his interest in the colleges of the principality. To his generosity it has been indebted for the enlargement of the library, by the addition of more than 22,000 volumes, including among them many works of costly price and high literary value. A few years before his death he also conveyed to *St. David's College*, by deed of gift, the sum of 4,800*l.* to found six scholarships, for the benefit of natives of Wales and Monmouthshire.

The Academy of Sciences of Paris has divided the Lalande Astronomical prize between Mr. Hind of London, M. de Gasparis of Naples, M. Luther of Blick near Dusseldorf, M. Chacornae of Marseilles, and M. Goldschmidt of Paris, all of whom, by the discovery of new planets, were entitled to it. The Statistical prize was granted to M. Horace Say, for his volume of industrial statistics on Paris, and that of Experimental Philosophy was divided between Mr. Bridge, an English physician, and Professor Waller of Bonn, for treatises on the nervous system.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Peterburgh has elected the *Earl of Rosse*, President of the Royal Society of London, an honorary member—in consideration, as it is stated, of his high scientific acquirements, and of the important services which he has rendered to astronomy.

The University of Göttingen, through the medium of the Chevalier Bunsen, has

conferred upon *Mr. Samuel Phillips* the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in consideration of his high literary services. Mr. Phillips, who was formerly a student of the Göttingen University, has distinguished himself by some powerful literary contributions to *The Times*, which have been largely circulated in this country and America in a collected form.

We are happy to find that *The Camden Society*, whose works in the press have recently hung fire, are about immediately to issue the Second Volume of *The Camden Miscellany*, the contents of which are both varied and curious. They consist of 1. *The Household Expenses of John of Brabant*, the son-in-law of Edward I. and the princes Henry and Thomas of Lancaster, in 1292-3, from the Chapter House Westminster; 2. *The Household Expenses of the Princess Elizabeth at Hatfield in 1551-2*, from a MS. in the possession of Lord Viscount Strangford; 3. *The Request and Suite of a True-hearted Englishman*, a curious essay on commercial affairs in the reign of Edward VI. from a MS. at Edinburgh; 4. *The Discovery of the Jesuits' College at Clerkenwell, in 1628*, from MSS. in the State Paper Office; 5. *Trelawny Papers*, chiefly relating to the celebrated Bishop of Exeter; and 6. *The Autobiography of Dr. Taswell*, an Oxford Scholar in the reign of Charles II.

The Surtees Society held a meeting on the 15th December, at which sixteen recruits (chiefly enlisted at the Archaeological meeting at Newcastle) were duly enrolled; and it was announced that the books in progress for 1853 are the *Pontifical of Egbert, Archbishop of York (731-767)*, to be edited by Mr. Greenwell; and a volume of *Wills and Inventories from the Registry at Richmond*, to be edited by James Raine, jun. B.A. Fellow of the University of Durham. The books ordered for 1854 are the *Gospel of St. Matthew*, from the Lindisfarne Northumbro-Saxon translation in the earlier part of the 8th century, to be edited by the Rev. Joseph Stevenson; and the *Inventories and Account Rolls of the Monasteries of Monkwearmouth and Jarrow*, from their commencement until the dissolution, to be edited by the Rev. James Raine.

The Parker Society announces the completion of its series of publications. A volume of *Archbishop Whitgift's Works*, together with *Archbishop Parker's Correspondence*, the two remaining books for 1852, will be ready for circulation early in the spring. The remaining portions of *Archbishop Whitgift and Bradford*, with *Rogers on the Articles*, and, it is hoped, *Nowel's Catechisms*, will be issued for the year 1853. A large number of names

have been sent in of subscribers desirous of having a complete Index to the whole of the volumes published by the Society. The Council have consequently determined to issue such an Index, and the subscription for this (10s. 6d.) should be paid by all members who wish for it at the same time with the subscription for the year.

The *Crystal Palace Company* have obtained from Government permission to bring from Egypt the obelisk called *Cleopatra's Pillar*, and to erect it in their grounds at Sydenham, on condition of its being reclaimable by the public at any future time by repayment of the costs of transit. It is also stated, for the like purpose, the crypt recently removed at Gerard's Hall in London has been carefully taken to pieces, and each stone marked; and it has even been suggested that Temple Bar should be removed to the same site!

The Society of Antiquaries of Picardy have announced, that, by a decree of the Prince President of the Republic, dated the 23rd Feb. 1852, they have been authorised to erect a statue in bronze of *Peter the Hermit*, in one of the public places of Amiens. Their circular states, that, although that great event of the middle ages, the "holy war," has obtained a place among the recorded "glories"—what announcement in the French language is without this vain word?—the apostle of the crusades has not yet a monument in his native city. The style and tone of this announcement are in perfect keeping with the spirit which has ever reigned in France. It states, however, that Peter the Hermit belongs not to France alone, but to the whole Christian world, and that all the "friends of religion" are bound to subscribe something towards the accomplishment of this object, most worthy to be recorded, as the French chroniclers word it, among the *Gesta Dei per Francos*!

Mr. Baily, the eminent sculptor, has just completed the model of a colossal statue of *Mr. George Stephenson*, the father of railway locomotion, and which, when executed in marble, is to be placed on the grand staircase at the Euston-square Station. The figure is ten feet high, and represents the renowned engineer standing: with one hand he holds a plan of a railway-bridge, while the other touches the front of his coat, in natural and characteristic action. We are glad to find that our best sculptors have at length taken courage to grapple with the difficulties of modern costume, essential as they are to characteristic portraiture and historical truth.

In a valuable collection of manuscripts, imported from the Continent, which was sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson

on the 23d Dec. was (lot 21) an unpublished philosophical work by Jean Jacques Rousseau, written by him on the margins of the third and fourth volumes of his own copy of the first edition of his *Emile*. It is said that Rousseau composed a work similar to this during his residence in England, and that he afterwards destroyed it; 42l. Lot 7. a MS. of Artur de Bretagne (sec. XIII) was sold for 54l.

The collection of paintings, bronzes, porcelain, &c. of the late M. Champion, the philanthropist, who was generally known by the name of *le Petit Manteau bleu*, has just been sold by auction at the Hôtel des Jeûneurs, at Brussels. The paintings did not bring high prices, although there were several of Teuiers and other celebrated artists. The cabinet of curiosities and objects of art, 235 in number, and many of them very rare, excited great competition. A marble bust of a female, said to be by Houdon, was sold for 4,000f.; another marble bust, for 1,010f.; a marble group, 1,210f.; and two smaller busts, 1,955f. Two busts, in bronze, of Turenne and Condé, were sold for 710f.; a Génie in bronze, 700f.; a bust of Voltaire, 214f.; and two bronze statuettes, 1,065f. Two porcelain vases brought 2,580f.; a third, 925f.; and two of the time of Louis XV. 1,600f. Several other articles were sold at equally good prices; a pair of vases in red porphyry brought 3,001f. Among the objects of curiosity, an ebony console of the time of Louis XVI. was sold for 2,025f.; and a

snuff-box in Egyptian jasper was sold for 1,020f.

On several occasions we have noticed the fabrications of spurious articles of antiquity, and particularly of matrices of seals. The forgers have latterly applied their ingenuity to jet, a material which is easily fashioned into shape and engraved; and in a recent instance it was attempted to counterfeit the head and titles of the emperor Severus! These jet seals are supposed to be made in Yorkshire. There are still in the curiosity shops of London many fictitious brass matrices of mediæval seals. They may generally be detected by their handles, though they are now better made than they used to be; but always by the imperfections of the impression, which of course cannot be more perfect than the wax seals from which they have been cast.

The decease of Mr. Antrobus the Rector of St. Andrew Undershaft, in the city of London, a living estimated at between 1300l. and 1400l. a-year, has raised a demand for some better provision for the adjoining vicarage of St. Helen, which only enjoys a stipend of 200l., with some 14l. from Queen Anne's Bounty, and the voluntary Easter offerings. The population of each parish is said to be equal (between 600 and 700 inhabitants each). We take notice of the circumstance as connected with the history of St. Mary Axe, which was related in our last Magazine. The parishes of St. Helen and St. Mary Axe still suffer from their churches having been appropriated to the priory of St. Helen.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Saxon Obsequies, illustrated by Ornaments and Weapons discovered by the Hon. R. C. Neville in a Cemetery near Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire. With coloured lithographic plates. 4to.—In no department of archæology has a greater or more satisfactory advancement been made during the last few years than in that which comprises our early Saxon antiquities. We need not take a far retrospective glance over antiquarian publications to be convinced not only of the want of appreciation of this peculiar and interesting class of our ancient national remains, but also of its non-existence as a class. Saxon antiquities were confounded capriciously either with British, or Roman, or Norman; or, if here and there they were perceived to be what they really are, they were hardly valued; certainly they were not estimated for the remarkable light they throw on the history of our country

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and its population in the fifth and subsequent centuries. An examination of the *Archæologia* will serve to show the period at which the rectification commenced. Douglas may be called the father of Anglo-Saxon archæology. Apparently without the experience of early research in this peculiar field, he laid open a large number of graves in Kent, he noticed the position of their contents, he classified and arranged them, he saw not only what they were not, but what they were, and he bestowed an unusually copious amount of well-directed learning in explaining the objects he had rescued from obscurity. Douglas, however, restricted his *Nenia* to the county of Kent. Opportunity was not afforded him for making similar researches in other parts of the kingdom, and thus he wanted those means of comparison which would have rendered his work of more comprehensive utility. Of late years

the few who have devoted their time more especially to this branch of archæology have gone further afield; they have collected evidence from other countries, they have explained much that was previously not understood, or but very imperfectly. By close comparison, that test of sound antiquarianism, it has been noticed that the Saxon sepulchral remains found in different parts of the kingdom differ in many respects from each other. There are certain leading characteristics common to all, but in details there are remarkable peculiarities, which seem to be sufficiently marked to indicate at once their origin. This fact corroborates the historical statements which inform us that Britain was populated by several immigrations of the Saxon tribes, made at considerable intervals of time.

It is only by an accumulation of well authenticated facts that conclusions such as this can be deduced, and it must be admitted that the scientific antiquary has many difficulties to contend against in collecting such facts. The materials he has to work with are comparatively few, and they are not unfrequently presented under questionable circumstances, or associated with remains which belong to other periods and peoples. He has to travel far to gather information which, after all, may be inadequate to his purpose, from the want of an authenticated record of circumstances not heeded by the mere collector, but indispensable to the scientific inquirer. Thus, the opinions he may form as to the Anglo-Saxon remains found in graves indicating from certain peculiarities the various tribes or races which settled in particular parts of Britain, can only be confirmed by multiplied examples. Such specimens may be abundant enough in museums and in private collections; but it is well known to all who have sought to use them for the true purposes of archæology, that the chances are the owners know little or nothing of their history, and that they procured them, perhaps at a high price, as things ancient and rare, which they felt a certain pleasure in possessing; beyond this they probably did not seek to inquire.

The Anglo-Saxon cemeteries have usually been discovered by accident, and generally in secluded districts; and thus their contents have frequently been dispersed or neglected from sheer ignorance. We could also cite instances where barrows have induced the curious to open and ransack them; even antiquaries have excavated them, and left the result of their researches not only unpublished, but also unrecorded. It is therefore with much pleasure we hail the production of Mr. Neville's catalogue

of the objects he obtained from the cemetery at Little Wilbraham. From time to time, it appears, discoveries had been made at the spot, and there is no saying what may in consequence have been lost. It was therefore fortunate that the chance of making a full exploration of the site fell into such good hands, and we cannot be too grateful to Mr. Neville for publishing the collection he has made in a manner so elaborate as to fill no less than forty large quarto plates. The work is modestly called a *Catalogue Raisonné*, and this must be borne in mind by those who may be disposed to cavil at the letter-press being little more than an enumeration of the contents of each grave, and their relative position. The antiquary will value the work as an important contribution to our materials for studying the Anglo-Saxon antiquities, and he will know how to extract advantage from it, contrasting the superior worth of abundant illustrations with few words, over lengthy dissertations on objects which no description alone can make intelligible without cuts or diagrams.

The Little Wilbraham cemetery afforded to Mr. Neville's excavations 188 skeletons, laid in various directions, without regard to uniformity. With some of them were weapons of war, amounting altogether to nineteen bosses of shields, thirty-five spears, four swords and knives, the last of which probably only for domestic uses, and one battle-axe. The ornaments consist of 125 fibulæ (chiefly of the kind called cruciform), buckles, nearly 1200 beads, Roman coins worn as beads, and some curious objects which, when exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, were supposed to be keys, and are described as such in their Proceedings. They seem, elsewhere, to have been satisfactorily determined to be ornaments or appendages to the girdle.* There were numerous other objects, such as some small wooden pails, combs, tweezers, &c. But among the most interesting may be reckoned the urns, remarkable for their characteristic types and patterns. They resemble some found a few years since near Derby, which we recollect one of our antiquaries pronounced to be Saxon, contrary to the then general opinion. The plates of these urns are perhaps the least satisfactory, as the deep colouring considerably obscures the ornamental details, and this remark may in some respects be applied to one or two of the other plates,

* See "Collectanea Antiqua," vol. II. plates LV. and LVI.; and the woodcut in our Magazine for Sept. last, p. 238, extracted from "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," p. 420. In Mr. Neville's plates they are engraved upside down.

and the groupings of the spears and knives are more artistic than archæologically useful. Altogether, however, the plates are well executed, and some, particularly those of the beads, are beautifully coloured.

We suspect that the ethnologists (for instance Dr. Thurnam and Mr. Davis) will regret the total absence of craniological information, especially when an opportunity so unusually favourable was afforded for obtaining it. But, under all circumstances, we must be obliged to Mr. Neville for publishing so handsome a volume, which the antiquary will not fail to find valuable for reference.

Hadrian the Builder of the Roman Wall: a Paper read at the Monthly Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 4 Aug. 1852, in reply to "The Roman Wall: an attempt to substantiate the claims of Severus to the authorship of the Roman Wall. By Robert Bell." By the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, M.A., F.S.A. London and Newcastle. Pp. 32. 1852.—The pamphlet published by Mr. R. Bell, to which this is a reply, has not reached us; but we gather from Mr. Bruce's tract what may be considered as the substance of his arguments. The first, and on which he appears to lay the greatest stress, is founded on the well-known inscription on the upper part of an ancient quarry on the banks of the river Gelt, which mentions a vexillation of the Second legion, with the date of the consulship of Aper and Maximus, A.D. 207, about four years previous to the death of Severus, and shortly before his coming to Britain. From this inscription he maintains that the building of the wall was contemporaneous, and adds that "the Hadrianites endeavour to evade this powerful proof that the wall was built by Severus by the supposition that the inscription was made when the wall was only repaired by Severus, in the year 207. But it must be observed that the inscription is nearly at the top of a rock, and the quarry has been worked to an enormous extent down to the bed of the river, a depth of at least fifty feet."

Mr. Bruce meets this objection to his own conclusions in favour of Hadrian by observing that, "because a vexillation of the Second legion carved some lines upon the face of a quarry on the Gelt, we are not necessarily to infer that they were engaged in extensive operations there,—that it is admitted on all hands that the Second legion was extensively employed upon the Wall, and so was the Sixth, and so was the Twentieth. The inscriptions on the Wall itself do, indeed, prove that the Second legion was engaged in the erection of that

structure, and in three instances the name of Hadrian is coupled with that of the Second legion on those inscriptions, whilst the inscription at the Gelt merely establishes the fact that a part of that legion was in Cumberland in the reign of Severus."

Mr. Bell ridicules Mr. Bruce's notion that most of the inscriptions recording the Second legion (as well as others) may, from their peculiar character, be supposed to have been executed prior to the reign of Severus. In this he will hardly be supported by any one who has closely studied the general shape of the letters and their ligatures, and has compared the earlier inscriptions with those of a later date. The matter also is essential to be observed, and the form varies as much as the letters. Had Mr. Bell attended to this important key, he would probably have paused before he had cited on his side of the question the supposititious inscription in Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, SEPT. SEVERO. IMP. QVIMVRVM HVNC CONDIDIT.

The evidence of ancient writers in reference to the building of the Wall is rather obscure and conflicting; but we are inclined, upon a careful review of it, to strike a balance in favour of Mr. Bruce. Neither Xiphiline nor Herodian, the latter of whom gives a pretty minute account of the campaign of Severus in Britain, make any mention of Severus as builder of the Wall, which probably they would have done had he really been its constructor. Xiphiline speaks of the *Mæatæ* as dwelling near the barrier wall, a mode of expression which implies its existence at the time of the coming of Severus. Spartian, a writer of inferior merit, who is quoted by Mr. Bell in favour of the claims of Severus, says that this emperor fortified Britain with a wall drawn across the island, ending on each side at the sea, which was the chief glory of his reign, and for which he received the name of Britannicus. But the same author, in a passage overlooked by Mr. Bell, states that Hadrian went to Britain, where he corrected many things, and first drew a wall eighty miles long to separate the Romans from the barbarians. Aurelius Victor uses precisely the same words as Spartian in attributing the wall to Severus. Eutropius is on the same side, but he makes the wall one hundred and thirty-two miles in length. Cassiodorus and Paulus Diaconus are late writers, and equally unsatisfactory on this point. Paulus lived five hundred years after Severus, and borrowed the very words of Eutropius, substituting XXXV for CXXXII, M.P. as the length of the wall.

But whatever credit may be attached to the evidence of ancient writers, their testi-

mony cannot be allowed to weigh against the remains as they now exist, and the conclusions deduced from a careful examination of them. Hodgson, the illustrious historian of Northumberland, gave more time and attention to the subject than any one since the days of Horsley, and he came slowly, and in spite of prejudices, to the belief that Hadrian constructed at one and the same time the stone wall, with its ditch on the north and the earthen vallum to the south. In any other point of view they were to him unsatisfactory makeshifts, and misapplied and incomplete fortifications. Considered as one grand work they could be understood and admired as a consummate effort of engineering skill. The circumstances under which Hadrian visited Britain, and the inscriptions discovered along the line of the works, support this view. On the contrary, the insurrection of the Caledonians cost Severus 50,000 men, and it is probable he was hardly in a condition to have projected and completed a work requiring so much time and labour. But he evidently did what many of his inscriptions prove; he repaired the fortifications, and probably strengthened them with additional castra. Mr. Bruce has surveyed and re-surveyed the Wall from end to end, conjoining with it a study of the inscriptions, and he arrives, in consequence, at the same conclusion as Hodgson. Mr. Bell does not, it appears to us, attempt to follow him in so extended a view of the question; and, with regard to inscriptions, confines himself to those of his own neighbourhood. In no respect are his objections to Mr. Bruce's theory conclusive, while most of his arguments are forcibly refuted in the reply. But truth is served by discussion, and, as Mr. Bell is evidently an ardent antiquary, we trust he will continue and extend his researches in co-operation with Mr. Bruce, who candidly acknowledges services rendered, and who evidently does not allow difference of opinion to lessen friendship.

Colchester Castle built by a Colony of Romans as a Temple to their deified Emperor, Claudius Cæsar. By the Rev. H. Jenkins, B.D. 8vo. pp. 38. 1853.—It would occupy too much space to discuss the ingenious arguments put forth by Mr. Jenkins in favour not merely of the Roman origin of the well known castle at Colchester, but in support of a notion which the author has been induced to conceive that the castle is actually the temple of Claudius mentioned by Tacitus, but considerably altered at different periods. This conclusion, which will be found, we suspect, altogether original and singular, the author states has been forced upon him from a

careful personal survey, and from discoveries made in the immediate vicinity of the castle, which we understand will be followed up by further researches and excavations. It is therefore worthy of respect and of fair consideration, especially when it is obvious that, although the general form of the structure resembles that of the Norman castles, there are some peculiarities in the architectural details which induce a few of our best antiquaries to consider it of Saxon origin, and historical evidence is rather in favour of this opinion. Though portions of the building are constructed *more Romano*, the general features do not accord with those of any well-authenticated Roman building with which we are acquainted. Still we look forward with much interest to the resumption of Mr. Jenkins's investigations, being well convinced that as truth is the grand object of his inquiry it must be advanced by the practical researches he proposes to make.—Since writing these remarks we perceive that Mr. Jenkins's essay has received a very full and elaborate reply from the hands of Mr. Cutts, of Coggeshall, which has been published in the Essex and West Suffolk Gazette. Mr. Cutts arrives at the conclusion that, "Allowing for the peculiarities of construction made necessary by the use of Roman materials, which peculiarities are not without parallel in buildings of the same date built of similar materials, the building called Colchester castle corresponds in magnitude, constructive features, internal arrangements, in short, in every particular, with the usual plan of a Norman keep."

Isis: an Egyptian Pilgrimage. By James Augustus St. John. 2 vols. 8vo.—These volumes commence with a dream, and terminate with a mystery. Between those extremes, however, there are many evidences of power of observation made by a vigilant man, and many pleasant stories lucidly and rapidly told. How much of the book is true, and how much merely "ben trovato," it would be difficult to say. For ourselves, we prefer those portions that are true, or seemingly true; the impossible is less well told, and is not remarkable for imagination. When we say that we prefer the true, or seemingly true, we make exception of one incident, so well told and so possible that we know not strictly how to class it. We allude to the picnic amid the Tombs of the Kings, when the revellers were not only of rather too exuberant mirth, but found additional excitement in the performances of dancing girls, and for cooking their banquet found fuel in the coffins of the dead monarchs in whose unconscious company they sang,

danced, and were noisily glad. We would fain trust that for this scene Mr. St. John has drawn upon his imagination, and that so barbarous a feast was not in truth a reality.

The work is as much one of tales as of travel—the incidents, supposed or real, of travel serving only as a string whereon to connect the scattered pearls of story. There is, too, no lack of philosophy, after its sort. Of disquisitions upon politics and religion there are many, the former having an ultra-democratic smack with them, and the latter an ultra-liberality beyond the usual limits even of the religious speculators in these liberal days. We might have a word or two to say on these matters, wherein we discern much mischief, though nothing but good be meant; but Mr. St. John something peevishly intimates in one of his chapters that he is rather impatient of contradiction—and no doubt were we to question the soundness of his opinions on either religion, politics, or social distinctions, he would set us down as among "pestilent" critics.

This by way of protest; but, apart from what that protest refers to, we rejoice in having the opportunity of saying that the author has written not only two exceedingly pleasant volumes, but that he has evidently written with a purpose in view. Every one of his stories is obviously intended to carry a moral with it. We may sometimes dispute the application, but we are constrained to do justice to the merits of the narrator. As a specimen of the work, we make one extract. It rather suits our space than does justice to the author's work, but it is gracefully and graphically told; and it shows that Mr. St. John might, if he thought it worth while, compete with Haas Andersen, and give us another "Picture-book without Pictures."

"As I sat next morning in my boat, describing my impressions of the previous day, a little dancing girl from Essonan came on board, with two or three young companions, and asked permission to entertain me with their performances. There is really something in race which exerts a powerful influence over our minds. . . . This girl immediately excited in me an interest which none of the rest had ever done. I could not at all, at first, explain the matter to myself, but, as I continued to look at her, the conviction flashed upon me that she must be an European. To the Arabs I have always been partial, more than to most of the nations of Christendom; but the sight of an European girl, not more certainly than sixteen years of age, among the wild Ghawazi of the tropics,

awakened home associations, and irresistibly prejudiced me in her favour. On inquiring into her history, I found she was the daughter of a French gentleman, who, for some reason which I could never hear, had settled many years ago at Essonan. He had long been gathered to his fathers, and having left behind him no property—friends he could not be expected to have in that remote place—had bequeathed his sweet little daughter to the public. The countenance united the dignity of the Arab with the vivacity of the French; her eyes were large and black, her hair was of the same colour, and yet her complexion was that of a Parisian woman entitled to the epithet fair. She had a small, delicately formed mouth, and the prettiest smile imaginable. When I asked her who took care of her, she replied, in a tone of some melancholy, there was no one to take care of her, that she was quite alone, without friends or relatives, but that the Arabs were kind. She asked me if I would carry her with me into Nubia, in my boat, and afterwards to Europe, for that she should like to see France, her father's country. I inquired if she could speak the language, and she replied 'No!' Whether she remembered her father's name? She still answered in the negative. Yet such was her simplicity, she still thought it perfectly practicable to find out his relatives, merely by saying that he was the person who had come so many years before to Essonan. I excused myself as well as I could for not showing her the hospitality she desired, and assured her, moreover, what was very true, that it would be much better for her to remain where she was, than to travel to Europe, even if she had the power. A shade passed over her face at this remark, but it was soon gone; and, binding the broad girdle about her waist, she astonished me by the energy and grace of her dancing. She afterwards sang two or three songs in a plaintive and almost wailing music; and having with her companions been treated with pipes and coffee, and received somewhat more than the usual present, she sprang lightly and gaily ashore, wished me a pleasant voyage, and disappeared among the houses. I afterwards, however, saw her several times, and invariably observed that the Arab girls among whom she lived treated her with peculiar deference. If this was owing to the circumstance of her being friendless it argued in them a peculiar delicacy of sentiment; and if they attributed to her some superiority, on account of her European origin, we cannot help admiring their humility. At all events she appeared happy, poor girl, in that land of strangers, though it was in some sort her home, the

only home she knew or could hope for in this world, and I trust it proved as pleasant to her as I wished it."

It will be allowed, we think, that the sketch of this *columba inter corvos* is gracefully executed. In this sort of delineation, and in narrative generally, the author evinces powers of no mean order. In his reflections he is seldom so attractive; they are for the most part tinged, to use the lightest possible expression, by inveterate prejudice. We shall be glad again to meet the author as a narrator—even of revolutions and their incidents, which he can graphically describe; but we confess that we look with little eagerness, but much alarm, for the appearance of his half-promised work on the theory of revolutions.

Bibliographia Historica Portugeza, ou Catalogo methodico dos Auctores Portugezes, &c. (Portuguese Historical Bibliography, or a methodical Catalogue of the Portuguese Authors, &c.) Por Jorge Cezar de Figanière. Lisboa.—The author of this work, which we notice on account of its universal usefulness, as well as an example of a book of a very desirable character in reference to our own country, makes known, in the form of a methodical catalogue, all works published in the Portuguese language concerning the civil, political, and ecclesiastical history of Portugal and its dependencies, up to the year 1844. The value of such a book is not merely of a local nature. It possesses a certain claim to the notice of the literary world at large, as being of essential service to those engaged upon matters connected with Portuguese history, or who take an interest in literature in general.

The catalogue is divided into three parts, each subdivided into various chapters, or, as they are termed, titles. The first part, after noticing the works treating of the general history of the kingdom, mentions the chronicles, histories, and other publications relative to the particular reigns of its sovereigns; the second part gives the works written upon the antiquities, geography, and topography of Portugal and its adjacent islands, those concerning America, Asia, and Africa, tragical events, such as earthquakes, shipwrecks, famines, &c. and the biographies of illustrious Portuguese; and the third and last treats of all the writings upon the church, clergy, and military orders of Portugal. The author of each work is first alphabetically indicated, with his station in life and birthplace; then its title and the particulars of all the editions it may have gone through; and, in those cases where copies have become scarce, one or more places are mentioned where they may be met with. Anonymous

works are separately given after each of the chapters under which their subjects may be classed. Besides an index of chapters, there is also an alphabetical index of authors at the end of the volume.

The only previous work of this kind already extant in Portugal is Diogo Barbosa Machado's *Bibliotheca Lusitana*; a compilation of the highest merit, but which is already of nearly a century's age, the last of its four folio volumes having been published so far back as 1759. Mr. Figanière has not only filled up this void, but also pointed out and corrected several omissions and errors inseparable from a work so extensive as that of Barbosa Machado's, which comprised all the Portuguese authors whatever that had appeared before his time. Mr. Figanière's catalogue includes all books that had appeared up to the year 1844, and a supplement is shortly to be issued containing an account of those published since that period.

The object aimed at in the *Bibliographia Historica* would, however, be more thoroughly attained were it followed by a catalogue similar in plan relating to the authors who have written upon Portuguese history in the Latin and Spanish idioms, whose writings are both numerous and highly prized.

We hope that the labours of Mr. Figanière, a young man already well known and appreciated in his own country for his literary taste and antiquarian researches, may tend to diffuse a truer light than at present exists as regards the literary worth of the land of Camoens and Vasco da Gama.

The Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage of Great Britain and Ireland, for 1853. By Charles R. Dod, Esq. 12mo.—The editor of this most useful and comprehensive of all our books of reference for biographical purposes has now established a character so universally acknowledged for unwearied attention to every passing change, and indefatigable industry in acquiring fresh items of information, that we should have a difficulty in varying our annual language of commendation, did not Mr. Dod also usually introduce some new feature to supply us with a point of further congratulation. He has this year not only carried forward the object commenced in his last edition of recording the *birth-places* of the subjects of his book, by obtaining more than 500 additional birth-places; but he has introduced into the First Part of his work *cross-references* to the children and titled relatives of every Peer, who are enumerated and described in Part II. By this improvement Mr. Dod's *Peerage* is made as

ready a means of referring to the junior branches of every noble family as those books which are compiled after the old model of taking every family by itself in connection with its head. The *new* articles in this yearly volume, occasioned by the accessions of new personages to hereditary or official titles, during the past year, are eighty-nine in number: whilst a new parliament and a multitude of other changes have occasioned many thousand emendations.

The Life and Correspondence of John Foster. Vol. II. Post 8vo. (Bohn's Standard Library).—This volume completes the work; the first was noticed in our January number, p. 65. We cannot, however, help remarking, that *second* volumes are sometimes enemies to the *first*, when they present the subject in a less advantageous light. This is the case with Foster. The materials of which the first is composed are richer, as they include his copious and instructive journal, for a sequel to which we look in vain. The more unfavourable parts of his character, such as his virulent hatred of the Church of England, though they appear in the first, are offensively prominent in the second. Perhaps a modified edition in one volume (like the condensed lives of Hannah More and Wilberforce) may one day be found desirable. In such a case, it will be sufficient to intimate Mr. Foster's extreme opinions on some points, without presenting him so prominently in a hostile attitude as has now been done. His reputation will not suffer in consequence.

James Watt and the Steam Engine. (The Monthly Volume.) 18mo. pp. 192.—There is a great deal of information, historical and mechanical, condensed in this little volume. Modern accounts of this engine are common enough; but chap. 1, entitled "What the Ancients knew about Steam and the Steam Engine," will be read with peculiar interest. The contrivance by which Anthemius, the Byzantine architect of St. Sophia, annoyed his neighbour Zeno (p. 17), shows that knowledge enough of steam existed at that period for mischievous purposes.

The Ancient British Church. By W. L. Alexander, D.D. (The Monthly Volume.)—This is an inquiry "into the history of Christianity in Britain previous to the establishment of the Heptarchy." The third chapter is devoted to the question, "Did St. Paul bring the Gospel to Britain?" which the author resolves in the negative. The investigation of the "Story of King Lucius," another alleged intro-

ducer of Christianity into Britain, in chap. 5, is avowedly based on the researches of Mr. Hallam, in the *Archæologia*, vol. 33. The author justly observes, that "the obscurity which hangs over the origin of the ancient British Church is not greatly dissipated, as we advance to consider its subsequent fortunes." (P. 116.) This volume is altogether one of the most learned of the series. But why should Herodotus be termed "the garrulous and inquisitive?" (P. 23, note.) The latter epithet is an honourable one, from which the former appears intended to detract.

Life and Times of John de Wycliffe. (The Monthly Volume.)—The author observes that "the life of Wycliffe was devoted to one thing, and therefore was lacking in that variety of fact and incident which gives to biography its chief attraction and interest. The record, however, is valuable, as throwing light upon his times, and as revealing the necessity of that great Reformation for which he so intensely sighed and laboured." (P. 4.) We do not perceive that he notices the hypothesis, first brought forward in our pages (Aug. 1841), that the deprived Warden of Canterbury was not the Reformer. That paper elicited, in the controversy to which it gave rise, the fact of there being several contemporaries of the same name. Nor is it unimportant in Wycliffe's history, as it presents his motives in a most disinterested light. At p. 27, *Hentham* should be *Henthorn*. The volume, however, will be read with interest, and the reader of English history will do well to include it in his course.

Religion and Education in relation to the People. By Alfred Langford.—An able and intelligent book, plunging its readers into the heart of many serious difficulties, from which our way of escape would certainly *not* be that which Mr. Langford points out. We really cannot allow that the *first* of considerations, when we are endeavouring to raise the character of the people by education, is to teach nothing that may by possibility be the object of dislike or disbelief to here and there a parent. We are sure that in requiring from an honest-minded Christian schoolmaster that he should check the overflowings of his heart, and not even speak of the Great Creator, lest an Atheist may thereby be led to keep his child from school, we should be doing what would make the educator and the education utterly worthless. They who are so *very* sensitive respecting the cases of sceptical or unbelieving parents, are not sensitive at all where the poor religious school-

master is concerned. Mr. Langford is himself anxious that the religious principle in young people should be cultivated, but he would concede the point rather than that education should not be universal. There must be, somewhere or other, a stop to these demands for individual conscience, and *against* general religious teaching. We would give a large latitude to honest doubt and difficulty; but, where the peace and happiness of vast numbers are concerned, we cannot concede the grand outlines of Dispensation made by Him who best knows his creatures, for their crowning blessing.

The Laws of Life, with special reference to the Physical Education of Girls. By Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D.—This sensible and valuable book, of small size but considerable importance, comes to us from New York, where its author, we understand, having passed through all the stages of an European medical education, and taken out her diploma, is practising as a physician to women. We wish that its very sensible counsels were disentangled from a few medical details, which render it unfit, or at least less fit, to be placed in a young lady's library. Apart from these, which remove it from the very class it seems to have been intended for, and make over to the mother what should be the daughter's manual, we feel the volume to be really one which we should thankfully recommend to schools and colleges. Nothing can be more wise and true than Mrs. Blackwell's remarks on our "double nature"—on our injustice in frequently imputing to the *body* evils which really originate in our mental and moral neglects. The *body*, as she justly says, is not the cause of gluttony, intemperance, &c.; the evil is, that the moral nature which should allow every bodily power no more than proper sway, is not permitted by us to do its true work. If such a book as this could find its way into good hands it might be the means of saving much waste of medicine, and of raising many a puny being into vigorous health.

The Revealed Economy of Heaven and Earth.—In style and general tone this work so much resembles those which have been welcomed by thoughtful readers as the productions of Isaac Taylor's pen, that we cannot help suspecting the author of "The Physical Theory of another Life" and the author of "The Divine Economy of Heaven and Earth" to be dwellers in one habitation, and recipients of the same inspirations. The preface to the "Divine Economy," if there were nothing else in the volume worth reading, would well re-

ward attentive perusal. Of the rest we can only here say (fully allowing the almost *injustice* of our brevity), that it is too conjectural for our taste or our conscience; that much is assumed which cannot be proved, either from Scripture or reason; and that such confident readings of the all unknown and awful future seem to us neither salutary nor always safe.

Ruth. A Novel. By the Author of *Mary Barton*. 3 vols.—We were not prepared by anything in *Mary Barton*, successful and popular as that fiction deservedly was, for so original a work as this. Speaking of it simply as a novel, it is very remarkable. The style, scenes, characters, the deep pathos and the genial wit: the construction of the whole narrative, unflagging in its interest to the last, combine to render it one of the nearest approximations to perfection of constructive skill we ever met with. But other considerations belong to it. The work of a woman, written on a subject materially affecting woman's character and position, it will have to submit to a severe ordeal; and, as there is no trace throughout of that braggart and daring spirit which has too often been put forth in the discussion of woman's rights and wrongs, we hope the judgment formed respecting it will be ever respectful, and delivered only after the exercise of conscientious thought. To us "*Ruth*" appears to be the fruit of very profound consideration of a painful subject in all its bearings, thrown out in story, as the form most natural to the writer; whose ideas cannot remain abstractions, but *must* find a body and an atmosphere of circumstance for themselves. In conducting the persons of her narrative through their several parts, we think her eminently guarded on the side of truth and virtue. Perverted, indeed, *must* that mind be which could find in *Ruth* anything favouring evil in woman, any more than in man. We are bound to say yet more than this. It seems to us that there is consummate skill in the manner in which our sympathies, generally in accordance with the kindly Minister, and out of harmony with the harsh and vulgarminded hearer, are led, in due honour for plain truth and rectitude, to enlist themselves in no small degree with the latter, spite of his odious violence. The balance is preserved with an equity truly remarkable. The guilt of falsehood is never palliated, though the hurry and the urgency of the case are fairly stated; and surely, it is among the serious ill consequences resulting to morals from merciless severity towards a single and early offence, that dissimulation in every form is sure to follow, not as the fruit of a wholesome shame,

but as presenting the only path which runs parallel to that of the virtuous in actual life. Our space allows of no more extended remark, but we must point to the range of the author as evidence of her high talent. Topsy, in Uncle Tom's Cabin, is not cleverer and more witty than Sally, in "Ruth."

Life and Letters of George Barthold Niebuhr. Edited and Translated by Susanna Winkworth. Vol. III. (Supplementary).—A third and supplementary volume of the Life and Letters of Niebuhr will meet with a welcome from all who have read the former two. Its contents will not, however, be found of such general interest as the preceding, although a series of letters from Holland, written during the eventful years of 1808 and 1809, will well reward perusal. As descriptions they are lively, as criticisms on national character sensible; though too much tinged by the writer's fastidiousness about any habits dissimilar to his own. Besides these letters, and indeed occupying a very prominent place, we have an explanatory epistle from Niebuhr's attached and competent friend the Chevalier Bunsen, who anxiously desires to have the great Dane more worthily judged as to several political points, but does, we think, little more than tell us that we must wait for documents not yet presentable. So, with regard to the fragments in the latter part of the volume, they do not surely add much to our previous means of estimating him. In the review of his Life and Letters in this Magazine,* very little was said of his modern political creed. We felt then, as now, that it is the great misfortune of those countries in which the principal part of Niebuhr's Life was passed, that after an education of considerable scope has been afforded to the young, after all the pains possible has been taken to make the people capable of doing something, nothing is given them to do. There can be no doubt that Niebuhr felt and lamented this—that he wished for that species of political self-government which should educate the citizens and yeomanry of Germany, and make them fit to choose their own representatives. But he was himself susceptible, to a degree which detracts from his dignity as a politician, of the outward influences whose effects he could yet at a distance deplore. He could not help being one of the aristocracy of learning, and he did not wrestle with its fastidiousness; he saw that those who rose against the government,—the eager youth of the universities,—were

not going to work in the manner he believed likely to issue in substantial good, and he allowed his sympathies to be conquered, and indulged in irritable and unjust remarks upon them. Still we protest, in the name of fact and justice, against an assertion recently made by one of his severest reviewers, that "he died in a state of horror at the popular rising against the Ordinances of Charles X." †

There can be no occasion to do more than quote Dr. Arnold's report of his conversation in August, 1830, to prove how great an exaggeration this is: "He (Niebuhr) said he was now much more inclined to change old institutions than he had been formerly; but 'possibly,' said he, 'I may see reason in two or three years to go back more to my old views.' Yet he anticipated no evil consequences to the peace of Europe even from a Republic in France, for he thought that all classes of people had derived benefit from experience. . . . He often protested that he was no revolutionist; but he said, though he would have given a portion of his fortune that Charles the Tenth should have governed constitutionally, and so remained on the throne, 'yet,' he added, 'after what took place, I would myself have joined the people in Paris, that is to say, I would have given them my advice and direction, for I do not know that I should have done much good with a musket.' . . . While we were at tea there came in a young man with the intelligence that the Duke of Orleans had been proclaimed King, and Niebuhr's joy at the intelligence was quite enthusiastic."—Appendix to Memoir, vol. ii. p. 389. 4th edition. Journal, dated August, 1830.

Whatever treasures connected with Niebuhr may remain as yet hidden from us by the necessities of diplomatic prudence, we can scarcely believe that they will materially affect our own estimate of him. It will and must remain a fact that his mind was very changeable, his opinions affected by the gloom of his spirits; that his whole character was one which suffered more than it gained by being placed in office, not because it ever lost the stamp of a conscientious desire after right, but because of its sensitiveness; because also the vastness of his premises made it difficult for Niebuhr to draw conclusions.

We are told by the Duke de Raguse, in his interesting Memorials, that Buonaparte complained bitterly of those among his allies who were men of conscience rather than men of honour. "With the man of honour," said he, "with him who

† Westminster Review. New Series, No. III.

* Gentleman's Magazine, March 1852. GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXIX.

purely and simply adheres to the letter of his promises, one knows what to reckon on; whilst, with regard to the other, the man of conscience, who will only do what he thinks best, we have nothing to rely on but his judgment and intelligence." Now, though adherence to his promises was at all times one of Niebuhr's marked personal characteristics, we cannot think he laid sufficient stress on the like virtue in others.

He was so much delighted to see sovereigns and ministers busied, apparently, in thinking out what would be best for the people, that he seems to have overlooked, or far too lightly touched on, actual breaches of faith.

In conclusion, we will only say, that additional reading and new materials for forming a judgment, if they somewhat detract from our admiration of Niebuhr as a statesman, leave our love and respect for his personal virtues and his high abilities quite unimpaired.

Light and Shade. By A. H. Drury.—A tale of considerable interest, cleverly written, and with some well-drawn characters; it is, however, unequal, and wants more of incident, and what there is is imperfectly managed. The thoughtless Lady Angel is too foolish and too heartless to excite pity. One of the best drawn among the characters is that of a young French artist, who plunges himself and his friend into the most ridiculous dilemmas, all the time firmly believing that he is in a way to make both their fortunes. Miss Drury is very skilful in the comic portions of her works. Her "Friends and Fortune," though far from faultless, is one of the most spirited modern tales we know.

The Experience of Life. By Miss Sewell.—Here we have some beautiful domestic pictures, and some charming characters. Had Miss Sewell never written anything else worthy of record, the "Aunt Sarah" of this tale would make her memorable,—it is altogether one of the most picturesque of

characters. The dryness of manner, yet the real tenderness of heart—the benevolence, the shrewdness, and yet the simplicity, are very charming. We may differ widely from the old lady's notions about the best mode of dealing with the ignorance and misery that surround us; but we feel that such a person would inform with life any plan, however meagre and restricted.

Jesuit Executorship. An Autobiography, &c. Two vols. 8vo.—We think this book better written than named. The public are tolerably weary of polemical and controversial works, and of those relating to Jesuitry especially. It is fitting, however, that the subject should be kept before all readers and thinkers, but it were more judicious to lead them skilfully into details of Jesuit doings than repel them at the outset by a title which does not seem to promise much novelty to follow. Saving this exception to the title these volumes will be found worth reading. They are, indeed, very unequally written, so much so that we could well believe that two very different minds have been concerned in their putting together. In some pages the language is graceful, dignified, and impressive; in others just the reverse. The exciting interest of the story, however, is not allowed to flag, and they who are fond of indulging in strong and terrible emotion will find as much of that as is good even for larger appetites in Jesuit Executorship.

Preciosa: a Tale.—A book respecting which we find it impossible to say more than that it displays both thought and feeling, and extensive command of poetical imagery; but that the resources of its author, which are undoubtedly rich, are expended on a feeble, uninteresting narrative—on a hero whose manliness is laid prostrate by a hopeless attachment, and a heroine who is at once virtuous, cold, and unattractive.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 13. John Payne Collier, esq. V.P. Among various presents of books was a folio copy of the "Historiæ Romanæ Scriptores," fol. Paris, 1620, the donation of Mr. William Hardy, a fellow of the Society, with the autograph of Ben Jonson, in an extremely bold, plain hand, *Sic Ben. Jonsonij*, on the title-page. Mr. Henry Porter Smith and the Rev. James

Henthorn Todd, D.D. of Trinity college, Dublin, were elected Fellows.

Benjamin Williams, esq. exhibited a very curious series of impressions, taken from the candelabrum presented to the Cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle by the Emperor Barbarossa in 1166. They represent the Birth, Passion, &c. of Christ, and the Beatitudes.

James S. Knowles, jun. esq. presented

to the Society's museum a cast of a sculptured stone discovered last year during some excavations in Saint Paul's Church-yard, at the depth of twenty feet. Its dimensions are 2 ft. 10½ inc. by 1 ft. 10½ inc. On its face is carved in low relief a horned animal involved in interlacing wreaths of the usual Scandinavian patterns, and on one edge is a Runic inscription in two lines. W. D. Saull, esq. F.S.A. has communicated from some friends in Lancashire a translation of part of this: "Kina caused to be laid this stone and Toke" The stone is supposed to have marked a grave, and a human skeleton was found, in a long rude hollow, near it.

The conclusion of Mr. Parker's memoir on the Churches of France, accompanied by a very beautiful series of original drawings, was read.

The resident Secretary then communicated an account of some Roman potteries discovered by the Rev. J. Pemberton Bartlett in the western district of the New Forest. The site of the kilns was marked by mounds resembling depressed tumuli, and on digging into them an immense number of fragments, and many vessels in a perfect or almost perfect state, were discovered. No traces, however, of masonry were met with, and no tools or implements, but three or four coins were turned up in a very corroded state. Two of the coins found were of Hadrian and one of Victorinus. The former, scarcely legible from oxidation, had evidently been long in circulation, and afforded no precise information as to the age of these potteries. The coin of Victorinus is of the third century, but, as that also bore marks of wear, the inference was that it had been lost at a still later period, and that the kilns were, perhaps, in operation down to the period of the abandonment of Britain by the Romans. The spot in which these potteries was situated was about midway between the town of Fordingbridge and the place where tradition tells us Rufus was slain by Sir Walter Tyrrel. The account which the chroniclers give of the depopulation of this district by the Conqueror was probably exaggerated, perhaps from the practice of translating the word *tun* by town. Many Saxon churls doubtless dwelt in this district, whose tuns or homesteads, guarded by large and fierce dogs, would be prejudicial to the deer it was the tyrant's object to preserve, and the removal of such dwellings would be the consequence. The specimens of pottery had been evidently rejected on account of their being over-baked, or cracked by the action of a strong fire, and some of them had thereby acquired a vitrified surface not hitherto observed on Roman fictile ware.

Jan. 20. Lord Viscount Mahon, Pres. Charles Scott Murray, esq. of Danesfield Park, Buckinghamshire, and Thomas Tobin, esq. of Ballincollig, were elected Fellows of the Society.

John Adey Repton, esq. F.S.A. presented a sketch representing an elegant Piscina, discovered a few years ago in Springfield church, near Chelmsford. He attributes it to the time of Edward I. which is the date of the beautiful windows in the chancel of the church; and Mr. Repton remarked that the age of piscines may usually be determined by the tracery of adjoining windows. The occurrence of some of the old bricks with which the tower was repaired in 1586, shewed that the piscina at Springfield had been built up from the time of Elizabeth.

Edward Phillips, esq. of Whitmore Park, Coventry, communicated an account of the discovery at Newnham Regis, in Warwickshire, of a leaden coffin, containing the embalmed body of a man who was found to have been beheaded. The head was separately wrapped up in linen, and the shirt which covered the body was drawn over the wounded neck. The hands were crossed upon the breast, and the countenance had a peaked beard. The only indication of the party was the mark on the linen shirt of the letters T. B., worked in black silk. Mr. Phillips suggested from the peaked beard that the corpse must have been that of a cavalier of the time of Charles the First, and probably of Major-General Brown, Sheriff of London, who is mentioned by Clarendon as having fought in the royal cause. Four other coffins found at the same time were inscribed with the names of Francis Earl of Chichester, 1653; Audrey Countess of Chichester, 1652; Lady Audrey Leigh, their daughter, 1640; and John Anderson, the son of Lady Chichester, by her first husband. Another leaden coffin, found near the altar, bore an inscription for Dame Marie Browne, daughter of one of the Leighs, by Lady Maria, daughter of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere.

Richard Brooke, esq. of Liverpool, F.S.A. communicated some observations on the field of the battle of Wakefield, made on a visit to that spot on the 31st July, 1852. No traditions among the country people now fix the precise scene of the contest; but from the discovery of broken swords and other relics, together with human bones, on digging the foundations of the mansion called Portobello, it is evident that it was on a flat plain, now meadow-ground, extending from Sandal castle to the river Calder.

Some remarks "On the Angon or barbed javelin of the Franks, described

by Agathias," were communicated by Wm. Michael Wylie, esq. who has detected, in the Musée d'Artillerie at Paris, a unique specimen which was found at Mount St. Jean, near Marsal, in the neighbourhood of Metz. It is not ascertained whether the Angon was originally a Frankish weapon, or borrowed by them from the Celts on their arrival in Gaul. A similar weapon is ascribed to the Lusitanians by Diodorus Siculus. Towards the close of his memoir Mr. Wylie made some observations on the origin of the Fleur-de-lis of the French monarchs, which many writers have derived from the Angon. This idea was combated by Montfaucon, who suggested that it was imitated from the ornamentation of the crowns of the Byzantine empresses: and Mr. Wylie, inclining to that view, considers that it may have borne some mystic meaning derived from a remote and oriental source; in support of which suggestion he pointed out the same emblem in several objects recently found at Nineveh, Babylon, and Arban.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Jan. 7. James Yates, esq. F.R.S. in the chair.

The Rev. W. Gunner read a short memoir, the result of his recent researches amongst the archives of the Bishops of Winchester, and those of the College, which had supplied some curious information in relation to the discharge of episcopal functions in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Many Irish prelates at that period seem to have been scarcely more than titular bishops, bearing the titles of sees in the sister kingdom, whilst their duties were chiefly, if not exclusively, confined in rendering assistance to English bishops in the discharge of their functions. A bishop of Achourey, as it appeared, was, for example, frequently deputed by William of Wykeham to consecrate churches or perform other episcopal duties in his diocese; and several remarkable instances were cited by Mr. Gunner, showing how frequently Irish prelates were engaged as suffragans to the bishops of Winchester, as also in other dioceses in England. The subject appeared to claim consideration as connected with ecclesiastical history, and the position of church affairs in the two countries respectively, prior to the Reformation, independently of its interest in regard to the functions of suffragans at that period, which have not been distinctly ascertained. Mr. Gunner stated that Mr. T. Duffus Hardy, Keeper of Records in the Tower, had in preparation a carefully revised edition of the *Episcopal Fasti*,

which would supply a useful auxiliary in historical inquiries.

Mr. Burt, of the Chapter House, read a memoir relating to some new facts illustrative of the life and times of Eleanor of Castille, Queen of Edward I. from original documents preserved at Westminster. They consist of the Rolls of the Auditors of Complaints, concerning various matters connected with the estates which had appertained to the deceased Queen, proclamation having been made, as it would appear, speedily after her demise, calling upon all who had any claim to make against any of Eleanor's servants, to appear and support it. The pleadings, which relate chiefly to Norfolk and Suffolk, and to the counties of Chester and Flint, comprise many particulars of interest; and whilst hitherto no precise evidence has been adduced to show who were the executors of Eleanor, it appears by these recently discovered Rolls that Edward was himself the chief executor, and to him, doubtless, must be attributed the actual direction of the design and execution of those beautiful crosses, raised in various places to the memory of his beloved consort. It may be hoped that further investigation of documents lately brought into notice may throw valuable light upon this interesting period.

Mr. Wardell communicated an account of the examination of a tumulus at Winteringham, East Riding, in which were found, with human remains, and the flint weapon of the natives of Britain, in the rudest period, the bones likewise of a dog, showing apparently the practice, similar to that of Eastern nations in recent times, of depositing with the deceased the favourite animal, his companion in the chase. Examples have occurred in Yorkshire, and other parts of England, of the remains of horses, and even of the wheels of some kind of car, interred with the early inhabitants of these islands, and such facts are not undeserving of note in connexion with ethnological inquiries.

Mr. Fowler sent a considerable deposit of bronze celts and broken weapons found by a ploughman in Lincolnshire. A large assemblage of ornaments of a later age, some of them of the most skilful workmanship, found in the same county, were produced by Mr. Trollope; claiming special attention as compared with the numerous objects of the same date, displayed by the Hon. Richard Neville, in his beautiful volume relating to "Saxon Obsequies," (which is reviewed in our present Magazine.)

Mr. Tucker gave an account of some mural paintings lately uncovered in Exeter Cathedral, which appear to be of a higher class of artistic design than the decora-

tions of this nature usually found in England. The date of these paintings has been assigned to the close of the fourteenth century; and the mode of execution deserves close attention, as they appear to have been painted not in *fresco*, but in *tempera*, to use the Italian term, on the plaster, the colours being partly, as it would appear, applied with the aid of some preparation of wax. The composition of the designs is good and effective, the colouring forcible, and in many parts very fresh. The subject of this early specimen of art, which deserves to be carefully copied, is the Resurrection, and the details, especially in costume, partake of an Italian character. It may, however, more probably be regarded as an early work of the Flemish school. The Dean of Exeter has with praiseworthy care taken measures to preserve at least an accurate delineation, as the colours of such mural paintings frequently fade after a short exposure.

Numerous antiquities, and objects illustrative of ancient usages, or arts and manufactures, were brought for examination, especially a collection of Saxon relics, personal ornaments, and beads of glass, almost equal in brilliancy and variety of colour to the celebrated productions of Murano. These were found at Quarington, in Lincolnshire. Several productions of the enamellers of Limoges, in the thirteenth century, objects of the greatest rarity in England until the recent dispersion of continental collections, were shown, with various specimens of goldsmiths' work of Italian and German origin. Mr. Le Keux brought a fine head-piece, and some portions of armour, once suspended as a funeral achievement in a church in Buckinghamshire, but thrown aside during recent "restorations." Mr. Burt brought a series of foreign and English seals, a portion of the collections formed by the late Mr. Caley. A singular folding hat was produced, supposed to be formed of white whalebone, and long preserved amongst the heirlooms of an old Surrey family, as having been worn by Queen Elizabeth. It is a curious specimen of ingenuity in manufacture, and, as a prototype of the modern parasol, seems not ill-adapted to the taste of Queen Bess, who loved to be seen in "an open garden light," in which this singular piece of costume would, from the transparency of its texture, throw the slightest shadow over her strongly marked features.

The Annual Assembly of the Institute was announced as fixed for July 12, at Chichester; his Grace the Duke of Richmond, and the Bishop of the diocese, being patrons of the meeting.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dec. 8. S. R. Solly, esq. F.R.S. Vice-President, in the Chair.

A communication was received from Miss Agnes Strickland, in reference to the discovery of a jewel in the form of a cross, supposed to have belonged to Queen Mary, and represented in her portrait at Holyrood. Inquiries were directed to be made on this subject.

A paper was read by the Rev. E. Kell, F.S.A. on some coins found in excavating a part of the marsh contiguous to Newport, and some other relics obtained at different times from the same locality. The Rev. Mr. Hugo read a paper on the field of Cuedale, and detailing the particulars relating to the discoveries made on that spot in 1840.

Mr. G. Vere Irving read some remarks on an interlude called *The Killing of a Calf*, in illustration of an entry in the book of expenses of the Princess Mary, in 1522,—“Item, paid to a man at Wyndesore for killing a calffe before my lady's grace behynde a clothe, 8d.”

Sir F. Durrant exhibited a stone celt recently found in Ireland; Mr. Rolfe an embossed brick found in Sandwich, representing two persons stoned to death by soldiers in Roman costume; the mouth-piece of an ivory drinking-horn, and a carving of a stag's head in wood, of curious workmanship; a pound weight of the time of Elizabeth, the crown of which is engraved, and the date 1588 inscribed on it; and also two decade rings in silver, a large and a small one. Mr. Baigent forwarded the drawing of a drinking bowl of the time of Henry VII. lately sold at Winchester; on the silver rim is inscribed *Potum et nos benedicat Agnos*. Mr. Newton exhibited the impression of a Gnostic ring, representing a figure with four heads. Mr. Meeke of Royston forwarded a Roman buckle, portions of glass, &c. found in a tumulus on the high road from Royston to Baldock. The tumulus, of the bowl shape, was thirty feet in diameter, and between five and six feet in vertical height. It has now been entirely removed; chalk, flint, bones of an entire skeleton, &c. were discovered. Mr. Gunston exhibited several specimens of lamps obtained from various places: one of black earth, found among cinerary urns, horns and bones of oxen, tusks of boars, &c. in Walbrook, in the present year; a circular one, with the letters I. H.; and a fragment of another, with the Christian monogram adopted by Constantine the Great. This monogram was also shown upon several coins exhibited at the meeting.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Emperor of the French has announced his intention of contracting marriage. The negotiations for this object with the Princess Wasa having failed, he has fixed his affections on a lady resident at his own court. The Countess Théba is a Spaniard by birth, and twenty-six years of age. She is sister to the Duchess of Alba, and her mother, the widow of the Count de Montijos, is of Irish extraction.

By a decree published in the *Moniteur* of the 18th December, in case of the Emperor's leaving no direct heir, legitimate or adopted, his uncle Jerome, and his descendants, direct and legitimate, the issue of his marriage with the Princess Catharine of Wurtemberg, from male to male, by order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of the females, are appointed to succeed.

The reigning Duke of Anhalt-Bernberg has ceded to the Duke of Dessau, chief of the ducal house of Anhalt, all his rights to the duchy of Anhalt Koethen, which ceased to be a separate sovereignty in Nov. 1847.

The India Mail has brought news that Pegu was taken on the 21st November, and will be annexed to the British dominions. The campaign may be considered at an end, unless the Burmese forces should attack the new territory. In such a case a march would be made on Ava. The British Empire by the annexation of Pegu is extended into Eastern

India. This will indemnify us for the expenses of the war, and will give great facilities for overland commercial intercourse with China. In this sort of trading Russia has hitherto beaten us; but we shall now break down the Muscovite monopoly, and lessen Russian influence generally in that part of Asia.

In California nearly the entire city of Sacramento has been destroyed in a fearful conflagration. The largest buildings—churches, hotels, and stores—have all fallen a prey; many lives were lost, either in a vain endeavour to arrest the progress of the flames, or in equally vain endeavours to escape, so rapid was the progress of the fire. The city of Louisville has also been burned; and there have been destructive fires in San Francisco. In all, property to the amount of ten millions has been lost.

An expedition has been formed by the Porte against the mountaineers of Montenegro, whose country, not exceeding 50 miles in length by 30 in breadth, occupies a portion of the Albanian range between the Pashalik of Scutari, Herzegowine, and the Austrian frontier at the Bocca di Cattaro. They are a warlike people, professing the faith of the Greek Church; have been frequently attacked in former times by the Turkish pashas of Scutari, but in vain; and their independence has been admitted and undisturbed by the Porte from the year 1797.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES.

The arrangements of the Earl of Aberdeen for a new Administration having been completed, the transfer of power was carried into effect at a Council held in Windsor Castle on the 28th December. The present Cabinet is thus constituted:

First Lord of the Treasury	Earl of Aberdeen.
Secretaries of State	Foreign .. Lord John Russell.
	Home Viscount Palmerston.
	Colonial .. Duke of Newcastle.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Cranworth.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
Lord President	Earl Granville.
Lord Privy Seal	Duke of Argyll.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Sir James Graham.
Chief Commissioner of Indian Affairs	Sir C. Wood.
Secretary at War	Mr. Sidney Herbert.
First Commissioner of Works	Sir W. Molesworth.
Without office	Marquess of Lansdowne.

The new elections to the House of Commons have all taken place without loss to the ministry, except in the case of Mr. Sadleir, the member for Carlow, who has been defeated by Mr. Alexander. In the University of Oxford a zealous and determined opposition was raised against the re-election of Mr. Gladstone, on the ground of his having formed a coalition with the enemies of the Church. On this account the High Church party took part against him, whilst the evangelical party still maintained the objections they had entertained at the former election. Notwithstanding, however, this treatment from his former constituents of the two extremes, Mr. Gladstone has been re-elected, but by the small majority of 124, and after the contest had been prolonged to its utmost limit of fifteen days, Mr. Gladstone polling 1022, and Mr. Dudley M. Perceval 898.

The winter of 1852-3 has been remarkable beyond all memory for its high temperature and incessant fall of rain. The rain commenced on the 21st of October, and for several weeks after the greater part of England was under water. On the 15th Nov. the Feltwell New Fen District in Norfolk was inundated by the bursting of Brandon Bank, when the extent of about 8,000 acres was submerged to the depth of from four to six feet. More than 100 poor families have been compelled to leave their habitations, and the estimated loss of the district is from 25,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* A public subscription for the relief of the sufferers was set on foot at a meeting held at Downham Market on the 22d December, to which Her Majesty has given 50 guineas, the Duke of Bedford and Earl of Hardwicke each 50*l.* the Earl of Leicester 25*l.* &c. &c.

A fearful inundation occurred in the neighbourhood of Bury, Lancashire, by the bursting, on the 5th Dec., of two reservoirs three miles off, in the village of Elton, forming a "lodge," some forty feet deep, for the accumulation from three narrow streams rising at Cockey Moor. Property was here destroyed to the amount of 20,000*l.* and 300 people thrown out of work. Destroying, in its course, small bridges and gardens for a mile further, it reached the cotton-mill of Mr. C. Wolstenholme, destroying property to the value of 1,000*l.* employing forty hands. Reaching the chemical works of Mr. Mucklow, in a body of water twelve to fifteen feet high, in an instant it swept away forty out of

fifty yards of building; the warehouses flooded, and drugs destroyed to the value of between 5,000*l.* and 6,000*l.* Reaching Bury, it flooded houses and mills, but fortunately no lives were lost, though the total amount of property is said to reach from 30,000*l.* to 35,000*l.*

In a storm on the 26th Dec. the destruction was still more general; which was particularly felt at Carlisle, at Carnarvon, at Gloucester, at Oxford, at Exeter, and at Dublin, as well as on the Thames and throughout the country. The steeple of Trinity church at Stockton-on-Tees was blown down, and the steeple of Middlesbrough was also damaged.

In the year 1817 a column was erected on the Black Down hills near *Wellington*, in honour of the great commander who had taken his title from that town. This monument having remained in an unfinished and somewhat ruinous condition, an influential meeting was held at Taunton on the 13th of January, at which the chair was taken by Montagu Gore, esq. the High Sheriff of the county, and the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Portman, moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting, deeply lamenting the death of the late Duke of Wellington, is desirous of restoring the column erected in 1817 on the Black Down hills, in commemoration of his victories." The resolution having been seconded by Bickham Escott, esq. was carried unanimously, and subscriptions to the amount of nearly 400*l.* were received at the meeting.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Nov. 15. Henry Charles Mules, esq. to be one of the three Chief Commissioners of the Tithe and the Land Enclosure Commission for England and Wales.

Dec. 28. Earl Granville declared President of the Council.—Sir William Molesworth, Bart. Sir John Young, Bart. and Edward Cardwell, esq. sworn of the Privy Council.—Lord Cranworth sworn Lord Chancellor.—The Duke of Newcastle (Colonial), Lord John Russell (Foreign), and Viscount Palmerston (Home), to be three of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.—The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell to be President of the Committee of Trade and Foreign Plantations.—The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart. appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Dec. 30. The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone to be Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer.—The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart. to be Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of India.—The Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers to be Advocate-General.—The Right Hon. M. T. Baines to be a Poor Law Commissioner for England.—The Right

Hon. Sidney Herbert to be Secretary at War.—James Moncreiff, esq. to be Advocate for Scotland.—The Right Hon. Sir James R. G. Graham, Vice-Adm. Hyde Parker, C.B., Rear-Admiral Maurice F. F. Berkeley, C.B., Capt. the Hon. Richard Saunders Dundas, C.B., Capt. Alexander Milne, and the Hon. W. F. Cowper, to be Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—The Earl of Bessborough to be Master of the Buck Hounds.—Lord Alfred Paget to be Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal to Her Majesty.—Lord Ernest Bruce to be Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household.—Lord Foley to be Captain of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.—Viscount Sydney to be Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.—Richard Davies Hanson, esq. to be Advocate-General for South Australia.

Jan. 1. The Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Lord Alfred Hervey, the Hon. F. W. Charteris, and John Sadleir, esq. to be Commissioners of the Treasury.—Capt. the Hon. Dudley Charles Fitzgerald de Ros, of 1st Life Guards, to be Equerry to H. R. H. Prince Albert.

Jan. 3. The Right Hon. Edward Strutt to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Jan. 4. The Duke of Argyll and Viscount Sydney sworn of the Privy Council.—The Earl St. Germans declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—The Duke of Argyll sworn Lord Privy Seal.—Lord Stanley of Alderley appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade.—The Duke of Norfolk, K.G. to be Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household.—The Earl of Mulgrave to be Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household.—Viscount Drumlanrig to be Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household.

Jan. 5. Viscount Canning to be Postmaster-General.—The Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart. to be First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings.—The Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley to be Paymaster-General.—The Right Hon. John Wynne to be a Privy Councillor of Ireland.

Jan. 6. Viscount Torrington to be a Lord in Waiting to H.R.H. Prince Albert.—Samuel Hobson, esq. late Capt. 10th Foot, to be one of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Jan. 7. 14th Foot, Surgeon E. D. Batt, from 3d Foot, to be Surgeon.—48th Foot, Capt. G. M. Lys to be Major.—80th Foot, Capt. L. L. Montgomery to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. T. Powys, of the 60th Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

Jan. 11. The Marquess of Ormonde to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Jan. 12. Frederic William Hamilton, esq. late Capt. 12th Royal Lancers, to be one of H. M. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Jan. 13. Earl Somers, Lord Camoys, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Rivers, Lord Waterpark, and Lord de Tabley, to be Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty.—The Marquess of Dalhousie, K.T. to be Constable of Dover Castle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports.—William Monsell, esq. to be Clerk of the Ordnance.

Jan. 15. The Duchess of Sutherland to be Mistress of the Robes.—John Marquess of Breadalbane, K.T. to be Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household.—Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Lauderdale Maule to be Master of the Ordnance.

Jan. 17. Robert Handyside, esq. Advocate, to be Solicitor-General for Scotland.

Jan. 21. The Duke of Wellington to be Master of the Horse.—39th Foot, Major-Gen. R. Luellyn, C.B. to be Colonel.

Sir G. J. Turner to be one of the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal.

Sir W. P. Wood to be a Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. Kenyon Parker, Q.C. and C. Otter, esq. to be Examiners in the Court of Chancery.

To be Under Secretaries of State, Hon. H. Fitzroy (Home), F. Peel, esq. (Colonial), and Lord Wodehouse (Foreign).

Joint Secretaries of the Treasury, Right Hon. W. G. Hayter, and James Wilson, esq.

Joint Secretaries to the Board of Control, R. Lowe, esq. and Sir T. Redington.

Secretary to the Admiralty, Bernal Osborne, esq.

Secretary to the Poor Law Board, Hon. Granville Berkeley.

Private Secretaries.—Clinton Dawkins, esq. and James Henry Cole, esq. to the Prime Minister; R. W. Grey, esq. to the Home Secretary; Henry Roberts, esq. to the Colonial Secretary; Mr. Arthur Russell to the Foreign Secretary, and Mr. F. W. H. Cavendish, Precis Writer; Capt. Henry O'Brien to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and H. E. C. Stapylton, esq. to the Secretary; J. F. Campbell, esq. to the Lord Privy Seal; C. Cardwell, esq. to the President of the Board of Trade, and Edgar Bowring, esq. (continued) to the Vice-President;

T. G. Baring, esq. to the President of the Board of Control; the Hon. F. A. Chichester to Mr. Lowe, and A. Hobhouse, esq. to Sir T. Redington, at the same Board; G. F. Dalton, esq. to the Chief Secretary for Ireland; W. M. James, esq. to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and R. Wilbraham, esq. to James Wilson, esq. Financial Secretary of the Treasury.—W. C. S. Rice, esq. to be Chief Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

IRELAND.

Right Hon. Maziere Brady to be the Lord Chancellor.—Abraham Brewster, esq. to be Attorney-General, and William Keogh, esq. Solicitor-General.

The Lord Chancellor has made the following appointments: Secretary, Maziere J. Brady, esq.; Secretary of Bankrupts, Cheyne Brady, esq.; Purse-bearer, Mark Perrin, esq.; Clerk of the Custodies in Lunacy, Rich. B. McCausland, esq.

Mr. C. Kelly, barrister-at-law, 1839, has been appointed Castle Adviser.

The following constitute the household of the new Lord Lieutenant: Major Ponsonby, Private Secretary; Lord Dunkellin, State Steward; Major Bagot, Comptroller; Mr. G. L'Estrange, Chamberlain; Capt. Willis, Gentleman Usher; Captain Harvey, Master of the Horse; Mr. L. Balfour, Gentleman at Large; Capt. R. Williams, Gentleman of the Bedchamber; Dr. Hatchell, Surgeon to the Household; Dean Tighe, First Chaplain.—Aides-de-Camp: Capt. H. Cust, 8th Hussars; Capt. the Hon. J. J. Bourke, 88th Regt.; Capt. A. L. Peel, 52d Regt.—Extra Aides-de-Camp: Brevet Major G. Bagot, 41st Regt.; brevet-Major H. Ponsonby, Gren. Guards; Capt. Lord Killeen, 8th Hussars; Capt. A. Wombwell, 46th Regt.; Capt. S. T. Williams, 2nd Drag.; Capt. C. B. Molyneux, 4th Light Dragoons; Capt. J. P. Winter, 17th Lancers; Lieut. the Hon. J. W. H. Hutchinson, 13th Light Dragoons.

Exeter and S. Devon Volunteer Rifle Brigade, Sir E. S. Prideaux, Bart. to be Major Commandant.—Inverness, Banff, Elgin, and Nairn Militia, A. P. G. Cumming, esq. late Capt. 71st Light Inf. and 4th Light Drag. to be Major.—Tower Hamlets Militia, Major W. L. Grant to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. S. Walker, late of 88th Foot, to be Major.—2d Staffordshire Militia, The Hon. E. R. Littleton to be Colonel; Lord Paget to be Lieut.-Colonel; R. Dyott, esq., late Capt. 53d Foot, and E. Blake, esq., late Captain 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Majors.—1st Yorkshire West Riding Militia, the Hon. E. G. Monckton to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Cheshire Militia, W. D. Davenport, gent. and W. H. Harper, gent. to be Majors.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Dec. 17. Vice-Adm. John Wright, and Vice-Adm. W. H. B. Tremlett, to be Admirals on the half-pay list; Vice-Adm. Sir S. Pym, K.C.B. to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. J. W. D. Dundas, C.B. to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Sir G. R. B. Pechell, Bart. and Captain H. B. Powell, to be Rear-Admirals on reserved half-pay; Captain the Hon. H. J. Rous, to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—To be retired Rear-Admirals on the terms proposed 1st Sept. 1846, Capt. H. T. B. Collier, Capt. J. Brenton, Capt. W. Ramsden, Capt. H. Stanhope, Capt. J. T. Coffin, Capt. E. Curzon, C.B. Capt. S. Arabin.

Capt. G. B. Martin, C.B. late of the Victory, to be Superintendent of the Dockyard, Deptford. Capt. John Shepherd (1840) to the Victory, at Portsmouth, as Flag-Captain to Vice-Adm. Sir T. Cochrane.—Comm. Henry Trollope, to Ratlesnake storehouse.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Carlou.—Edward Alexander, esq.
Morpeth.—Right Hon. Sir George Grey.
Oxford.—Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.
 [All the new ministers have been re-elected, with the exception of Mr. Sadleir, late Member for Carlou.]

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. P. Lightfoot (R. of Wootton, Northamptonsh.) Honorary Canonry of Peterborough.
 Rev. W. Potter, (R. of Withnesham, Suffolk,) Honorary Canonry of Norwich.
 Rev. E. C. Adams, Hawkchurch R. Dorset.
 Rev. G. D. Adams, East Budleigh V. Devon.
 Rev. D. L. Alexander, Ganton V. Yorkshire.
 Rev. S. Andrew, Haiwell R. Devon.
 Rev. J. A. Aston, Bollington P.C. Cheshire.
 Rev. W. Ayerst, Egerton P.C. Kent.
 Rev. P. S. Bagge, Walpole St. Peter R. Norf.
 Rev. T. R. Baldwin, Leyland V. Lancashire.
 Rev. B. Belcher, St. Gabriel P.C. Pimlico.
 Rev. W. H. Benn, Charchover R. Warwicksh.
 Rev. T. Bibby, Norton P.C. Gloucestershire.
 Rev. T. E. B. W. Boughton-Leigh, Newbold-upon-Avon V. Warwickshire.
 Rev. J. Brooks, Walton-le-Dale P.C. Lanc.
 Rev. W. Calder, Fairfield P.C. Lancashire.
 Hon. and Rev. A.G. Campbell, Kipton R. Leic.
 Rev. R. J. Clarke, Ocker-Hill P.C. Staffordsh.
 Rev. ——— Davies, St. Mark P.C. Whitechapel.
 Rev. E. A. Davies, St. Mathias P.C. Malvern-Link, Worcestershire.
 Rev. G. J. Garton, Castle Macadam P.C. Wicklow.
 Rev. N. M. Germon, Gussage V. Dorset.
 Rev. Lord A. C. Hervey, Horningsheath R. Suffolk.
 Rev. A. B. Hill, High Roding R. Essex.
 Rev. C. E. Hosken, Luxulian V. Cornwall.
 Rev. W. James, Bilton R. Warwickshire.
 Rev. H. Jellett, Aghinagh R. and V. dio. Cloyne.
 Rev. W. H. Jones, Mottram-in-Longdendale V. Lancashire.
 Rev. G. Knowling, St. Paul P.C. Stonehouse.
 Rev. A. Lyall, St. Dionis-Backchurch R. London.
 Rev. J. Lyons, Tillingham V. Essex.
 Rev. R. Mann, Long Wharton R. Leicestersh.
 Rev. ——— Meade, Ballyspillane V. dio. Cloyne.
 Rev. W. Menzies, Winnall R. Hants.
 Rev. W. C. Moxon, Elsham V. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. W. Petersen, Holy Trinity P.C. Cranbrook, Kent.
 Rev. H. S. Pollard, Edlington V. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. S. T. Preston, Little Brandon R. Norfolk.
 Rev. H. H. Price, Ash P.C. Salop.
 Rev. E. M. Pridmore, Breage and Germoe V. Cornwall.
 Rev. R. T. Pulleney, Ashley R. Northamp.
 Rev. W. L. Rosenthal, Holy Trinity P.C. Wilenhall, Staffordshire.
 Rev. W. Sheppard, Kilgevin V. dio. Elphin.
 Rev. C. W. H. H. Sidney, Gooderstone V. Norf.
 Ven. C. J. Smith, Erith V. Kent.
 Rev. E. Sparke, Tuddenham St. Mary R. Suff.
 Rev. C. Thompson, South Mimms V. Middx.
 Rev. A. W. Upcher, Ashwellthorpe R. Norfolk.
 Rev. C. Uttermarck, Withycombe-Rawleigh P.C. Devon.
 Rev. J. Wilcox, St. Peter P.C. Hixon, Staff.
 Rev. C. T. Wilkinson, Attercliffe P.C. Yorksh.
 Rev. T. Willis, Killeedy R. dio. Limerick.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. R. B. Baker, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Meath.
 Rev. W. M. Bradford (R. of West-Meon), to Lord Chancellor.
 Rev. J. D. Glennie, Union, Elham, Kent.
 Rev. K. Hind, H. M. S. Rodney.
 Rev. J. A. Mathias, Colonial, Ceylon.
 Rev. B. Houchen, Gaol, Swaffham, Norfolk.
 Rev. A. M. Pollock, Asylum, Leeson Street, Dublin.

Ven. E. A. Stopford (Archdeacon of Meath), Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Meath.
 Rev. J. C. Thompson, East Riding House of Correction, Beverley, Yorkshire.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. B. M. Cowie, Hulsean Lecturer, Camb.
 Rev. W. De Burgh, Donnellan Lecturer, University of Dublin, 1853.
 Rev. P. V. M. Filleul, Fellow and Sub-Warden of Christ's College, Tasmania.
 Rev. C. O. Goodford, Head Master of Eton.
 Rev. E. C. Hawtrey, D.D. Provost of Eton.
 Rev. J. Matthews, Professorship of Physical Sciences, St. David's College, Lampeter.
 Rev. J. Porter, Mathematical Master, Collegiate Institution, Tarvin, Cheshire.
 Rev. C. P. Shepherd, Head Mastership of the Grammar School, Sudbury, Suffolk.
 Rev. J. B. Travers, Governor of Alford Grammar School.
 Rev. W. Watson, Second Mastership of the Oundle Grammar School, Northamptonshire.
 W. H. James, B.A. Vice-Principal of the Normal Training College, Cheltenham.
 M. Muller, M.A. Lectureship of Modern Literature, University of Oxford.
 J. O'Leary, esq. Vice-President of Queen's College, Galway.
 A. Smith, B.A. Vice-Principal of Huddersfield College.

Erratum.—P. 84, 1st col. for Rev. F. H. Barker, read Barber.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 7. At Melton Mowbray, the Hon. Mrs. Coventry, a son.—16. At Carton, Maynooth, the Marchioness of Kildare, a son.—At Kinnaird castle, N.B., Lady Catherine Carnegie, a dau.—At Hindlip house, Worc. the Countess Henri di San Damiano, a son.—At Debenham vicarage, the Hon. Mrs. J. Bedingfeld, a son.—20. At Cane End house, Oxf. the wife of W. H. Vanderstegen, esq. a son and heir.—21. The Lady Huntingtower, a dau.—26. Viscountess Maidstone, a son and heir.—At Syston park, Lady Thorold, a son.—27. At Eaton sq. the wife of Major Ormsby Gore, a son.—29. At the Rectory, Hertingfordbury, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Godolphin Hastings, a dau.—In Berkeley sq. the wife of Sydney Smitke, esq. a dau.—30. At Bramford Speke, the wife of Trehawe Kekewich, esq. a dau.—31. At Byfield house, Barnes, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Wrottesley, a dau.—At Berne, the wife of Andrew Buchanan, esq. H. M. Minister Plenip. to the Swiss Confederation, a dau.

Jan. 1. At Edgehill, Liverpool, the wife of the Rev. J. S. Howson, Principal of the Collegiate Institution, a dau.—At Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Hewitt, a dau.—At Forest hill, the wife of Henry Vansittart, esq. Bengal Civil Service, a son.—2. At the Priory, Wherwell, Mrs. W. Iremonger, a dau.—At Glen Stuart, the Viscountess Drumlanrig, prematurely, a son, who survived only a few hours.—7. At the Lodge, Goldington, Beds, the wife of A. Mellor, esq. a son.—At Richmond, the wife of Bransby H. Cooper, esq. Bengal Civil Serv. a dau.—8. At the Rectory, Barnes, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. R. E. Copleston, a dau.—10. In Upper Woburn pl. Mrs. Charles Rivington, Upper Tooting, a son.—At Fallapit, Devon, the wife of W. B. Fortescue, esq. a dau.—11. At Chesham st. the Countess of Desart, a son.—14. At East Bergholt lodge, Suffolk, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Poole, E.I.C.S. a son.—17. At Stratton-Strawless, Norfolk,

Mrs. Charles Marsham, a son and heir.—At Garboldisham, Suffolk, the Hon. Mrs. Fitz-Gerald Foley, a son.—The wife of James Ogilvie Fairlie, esq. of Coodham, Ayrshire, a dau.—19. At the vicarage, Mapledurham, Lady Augusta FitzClarence, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. . . 1852. At Adelaide, South Australia, Stephenson Harry *Scaife*, esq. of Glenhannah, eldest son of the late Stephenson Scaife, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Catherine-Digby, third dau. of the late Henry Shuttleworth, esq. of Market Horborough.

May 19. At Otaki, New Zealand, the Ven. Archdeacon Octavius *Hadfeld*, to Kate, third dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Henry Williams.—At Port Lyttelton, New Zealand, Charles John *Percival*, esq. of Little Bookham, Surrey, to Eleanor, youngest dau. of the late John Matthews, esq. of Longnor, Salop.

27. At Jericho, Van Diemen's Land, Robt. Nalder *Clarke*, esq. B.A., J. P. of Lérderberg, Port Philip, of Downing coll. Cambridge, to Catharine-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Dr. Hudspeth, Bowdsen.

June 30. At East Maitland, New South Wales, Arthur-Edward, fourth son of the Rev. Townsend *Selwyn*, Canon of Gloucester, to Rose Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. G. K. Rusden, M.A.

Aug. 5. At Sydney, H. *Denne*, esq. of Liverpool Plains, son of the late David Denne, esq. Chisleit, to Catherine, third dau. of R. Stubbs, esq. Sydney.

28. At Sydney, William, second son of the late Captain Micajah *Madon*, R.N. Governor of the Stapleton depot for the French prisoners of war, to Martha-Trelawney-Grace, eldest dau. of Edward Elmsall Day, surgeon.

Sept. 23. At Secunderabad, Capt. Anthony Robert *Thornhill*, 5th Madras Cav. second son of Thomas Thornhill, esq. of Woodleys, Oxf. to Margaret, only dau. of Major Cuthbert Davidson, B.N.I.

30. At Heidelberg, Australia, Sidney *Ricardo*, esq. to Lucretia-Seymour, second dau. of the late Lieut. Wm. Flinn, R.N. late of Exmouth.

Oct. 8. At Singapore, William W. *Shaw*, esq. to Emily-Caroline, third dau. of Thomas O. Crane, esq. of Singapore.

18. At Kurrachee, Scinde, Lieut. Charles Mardon Wallace *James*, Bombay Establish. to Fanny-Margaret, dau. of the Rev. Richard Studdert Welsh, of Newtown house, and Rector of Six-mile Bridge, co. Clare.

19. At Cape Town, James-Arnold, second son of Thomas *Wood*, esq. late of Arthingworth, Northamptonsh. to Eleonora-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Elliot, Rector of Simonburn, Northumberland.—At Macao, James Bridges *Endicott*, esq. to Sarah-Ann, eldest dau. of Robert Russell, esq. of Brixton, Surrey.

28. At Bermuda, Captain Edward F. *Hare*, 56th Regt. Fort-Adjutant, son of Major W. H. Hare, of Plymouth, to Fanny-Louisa, eldest dau. of Col. W. H. Eden, acting Governor of the Bermudian Islands.

Nov. 1. At St. John's, Hampstead, Arthur *Rishworth*, esq. only son of J. Rishworth, esq. formerly of York, banker, to Ellen, eldest dau. of T. Potter, esq. of Poplar house, Hampstead.

2. At Cambridge, the Rev. Sparks Bellett *Sealy*, M.A. Curate of St. Andrew-the-Less, Cambridge, second son of the late Lieut.-Gen. B. W. D. Sealy, H.E.I.C.S. to Eliza-Holt, only dau. of the late Jon. Holt Titcomb, esq.

3. At Coburg, the Rev. Henry Dudley *Jessopp*, M.A. eldest son of the late Capt. Henry Jessopp, formerly of Farmhill house, Essex, to Maria-Wilhelmina, eldest dau. of James Calcutt, esq.

of Coburg.—At Mussorie on the Himalayas, Ludovick Charles *Stewart*, esq. surgeon, 94th Regt. to Emma, dau. of George Ray, esq. of Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Kent.

8. At Chester, Neville *Parry*, esq. only son of J. B. Parry, esq. Q.C. to Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Sir Thomas Usher.

10. At St. Pancras New Church, Frederick William *Hutton*, esq. eldest son of the late Henry William Hutton, esq. of Beverley, to Sarah-Isabella, younger dau. of Charles Craddock, esq. of Burton cresc.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Hon. Robert Neville *Lawley*, Capt. 3d Life Guards, second son of the late Lord Wenlock, to Georgiana-Emily, youngest dau. of the late Gen. Lord Edward Somerset.

11. At Bath, Otto *Courtin*, esq. of Manheim, to Maria-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B.

13. At St. Marylebone, Kenneth *Macleay*, esq. of Keiss castle, co. Caithness, to Jane, widow of G. R. Butcher, esq. of Welbeck st.

15. At Exmouth, Capt. *Browne*, 9th Inf. eldest son of Major-Gen. Sir Henry Browne, of Bronwylfa, Flintshire, to Frances-Mary-Anne, only dau. of Capt. Parsons, R.N.—At Llanrian, Francis *Green*, esq. of Park Henry, Carmarth. to Elizabeth, second dau. of John Harding Harries, esq. of Trevaccon, Pemb.

16. At Chesham Bois, Bucks, the Rev. Matthew *Anderson*, B.A. Curate of St. Peter's, Derby, to Sophia-Jane, only dau. of the late John Turner, esq. of Arundel.—At Adwell, Oxf. the Rev. Frederick *Fyler*, second son of James C. Fyler, esq. of Heffeton, Dorset, and Woodlands, Surrey, to Charlote, youngest dau. of the late John Fane, esq. of Wormsley.

—At Edinburgh, the Rev. J. *Wordsworth*, Vicar of Brigham, Cumberland, to Helen, second dau. of Donald Ross, esq.—At Boughton-Monchelsea, Kent, the Rev. P. B. *Collings*, M.A. of Pentrick, Derby, to Elizabeth-Jane, only dau. of John Jackson Bird, esq.—At Walton-on-the-Hill, Lanc. the Rev. J. H. *Jones*, Fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, and Incumbent of St. Augustine's, Liverpool, to Ann-Mary, dau. of the late Rev. E. Royds, Rector of Brereton.

—At St. Michael's, Chester, the Rev. Henry *Cunliffe*, M.A. Vicar of Shiffnall, Salop, third son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Cunliffe, Bart. to Mary-Augusta, only dau. of Sir James Riddell, Bart. of Strontian and Ardnamurchan, N.B.—At Dover, Capt. F. J. *Phillott*, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Robert Gamble, esq. of Wortham, Suffolk.

—At Seal, Kent, William Talbot *Agar*, esq. of Camden Town, to Jessy-Harriet, second dau. of Sir Alex. Crichton, F.R.S.—At St. James's, Gloucester, the Rev. John *Emeris*, M.A. Perp. Curate of that Church, to Ann-Elizabeth, second dau. of the late James Helps, esq.—At Aberford, Yorkshire, the Rev. Chas. Page *Eden*, Vicar of Aberford, to Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. Landon, Vicar of Aberford.—At St. Pancras, John Julius *Stulzer*, M.A. of Glendalough, &c. to Frances-Albertine, youngest dau. of the late James Fielding, of Catterall, Lanc.—At Hammer-smith, Mr. J. W. *Waelan*, of Southampton, to Laura-Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Collingwood, esq. of Northampton, and niece of Adm. Sir Hugh Pigot, K.C.B.—At Bradford, Sam. T. *Warren*, esq. of East Dereham, Norfolk, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late William Spence, esq. of Malton, Yorkshire.

—At Christ Church, Marylebone, Randolph Henry *Horne*, esq. of Staines, to Catherine-Louisa, eldest dau. of the late William Wyon, esq. R.A. of Her Majesty's Mint.—At Donnington, Heref. Thomas *Evans*, esq. of Sufton Court, to Harriet, dau. of Richard Webb, esq. of Donnington hall.

17. At Kelso, N. B. Charles-Edward-Belaisa,

only son of the late Henry *Smedley*, esq. barrister-at-law, of Westminster, to Margaret-Sturmonth, only dau. of Patrick Wilson, esq. banker, of Kelso.—At St. George's Hanover square, William Henry *Brodhurst*, esq. Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of W. Brodhurst, esq. of Newark, to Lucy-Anne, dau. of E. G. Hallewell, esq. of Cheltenham.—Richard *Despard*, esq. of Rathmolyon house, co. Meath, eldest son of W. W. Despard, esq. of Donore, Queen's county, to Charlotte-Mabelle, only dau. of Rev. H. Burdett Worthington, of Bedford.—At Ilford, William *Cotesworth*, esq. son of Robert Cotesworth, esq. of Walthamstow, to Adelaide, second dau. of John Davis, esq. of Cranbrooke park, Ilford.—At Forres, John Henry *Jenkinson*, esq. youngest son of the late Bishop of St. David's, to Alice-Henrietta, third dau. of Sir William Gordon Cumming, Bart.—At Sculcoates, Hull, John Vessey *Machin*, esq. of Gateford hill, Notts, to Delia, dau. of J. K. Watson, esq. of Hull.—At St. John's, Notting hill, John Clerveaux *Fenwick*, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Ellen, youngest dau. of William Benning, esq. of Fleet street, London, and niece of the late T. C. Granger, esq. Q.C.

18. At Teignmouth, the Rev. G. *Thomson*, of Dawlish, to Wilhelmina, youngest dau. of the late General Dilkes.

19. At Plymouth, William *Oakes*, esq. of Hatch court, Som. and Shirland house, Derby, to Sarah, second dau. of Capt. Monday, R.N. Plymouth.

23. At All Souls' Langham pl. Capt. Colin *Campbell*, 1st Madras Cav. son of the late John Campbell, esq. of Kinlock, to Amelia, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B.—At Spondon, Derby, Adam *Washington*, esq. barrister-at-law, of Darley dale, near Matlock, to Frances-Richardson, only dau. of the late Roger Cox, esq. of Spondon hall.—At Hornsey, James, eldest son of Wm. *Bird*, esq. of Crouch hall, Hornsey, to Elizabeth-Jane, eldest dau. of Richard Clay, esq. of Muswell hill.—At Hull, the Rev. G. Batho *Best*, Curate of Brandesburton, to Eliza-Gill, second dau. of John Taylor, esq. of Belle-vue-terrace.—At All Saints', Knightsbridge, Jas. *Baber*, esq. of Knightsbridge, to Mary-Kate, dau. of the late G. Smith, esq. R.E. Gibraltar.

24. At Wollaton, Notts, Capt. Geo. Thompson *Wade*, 13th Light Infantry, youngest son of the late Col. Hamlet Wade, C.B. to Caroline-Louisa-Henrietta, eldest dau. of Duncan Davidson, esq. of Tulloch castle, and granddau. of the late Lord Macdonald.—At Combroke, Warwickshire, the Rev. Francis *Litchfield*, Rector of Farthinghoe, Northamptonshire, and of Great Linford, Bucks, to Frances-Anne, second dau. of Sylvester Richmond, esq. late of the 49th Regiment.

25. At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Right Hon. Lord *de Blaquiere*, to Eleanor-Amelia, eldest dau. of Sir W. G. Hylton Jolliffe, Bart. M.P.—At St. Mary's in the Castle, Hastings, Coventry *Payne*, esq. to Harriet, eldest dau. of the late John Wright, esq. of Wickham pl. Essex.—At St. James's, Paddington, Edward Morgan *Puddicombe*, esq. of Silvertown, Devon, to Isabella-Zefinca, youngest dau. of the late Rev. H. T. Cresswell, Vicar of Creech St. Michael, Som.—At Eastbourne, Henry Alfred *Pitman*, esq. M.D. Montague pl. Russell sq. to Frances, only dau. of Thomas Wildman, esq. of Eastbourne.—At Edmonton, Sampson *Hanbury*, esq. of Rosemerry, near Falmouth, second son of Daniel Bell Haubury, esq. of Clapham, Surrey, to Emily, eldest dau. of Richard Booth Smith, esq. of Huxley, Edmonton.

26. At Clifton, Thomas, eldest son of Thos. *Jacob*, esq. of Kensington park, to Jane, second dau. of the late James Gibbon, esq. M.D. of Windsor lodge, Swansea.

27. At St. George's Hanover sq. Charles *Lang*, M.D. of Bryanston pl. to Sarah-Tatham, widow of Fred. W. Coe, esq.—At Southampton, Thomas, youngest son of the late Capt. *Simpson*, R.N. K.T.S. to Emily, only dau. of the late Robert Wightman, esq. M.D.

30. At Brighton, the Rev. Wm. Brudenell *Barter*, to Barbara, third dau. of the late J. S. Broadwood, esq. of Lyne.—Major H. W. *Bunbury*, third son of Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart. to Miss Cecilia Napier, dau. of Lieut-Gen. Sir George Napier, K.C.B.—At Epsom, the Rev. G. B. *Levia*, Curate of Chessington, to Frances-Mary, fifth dau. of the late Rev. R. C. Hesketh, Rector of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East.—At Crophorne, Worc. the Rev. C. H. *Steward*, Curate of More, Salop, to Jane-Corbett, only dau. of Francis Holland, esq. of Crophorne Court.—At Penboy, Carm. W. O. *Bristoche*, esq. to Emmeline, youngest dau. of the late Oliver Lloyd, esq. Cardigan.—At Sellinge, Kent, the Rev. Wm. *Tylden*, of Lympne, to Ellen-Coates, second dau. of the Rev. J. W. Bellamy, of Sellinge.—At Trinity, Westbourne terr. George Frederick *Blumberg*, esq. of St. Petersburg, to Rosalie-Susanna-Jane, eldest dau. of Ludwig Blumberg, esq. of Palace gardens, Kensington.—At Prettlewell, Essex, John *Paton*, esq. C.E. to Eliza-Adlington, eldest dau. of the late William Henry Porter, esq. late of Wanstead, and niece of the late G. R. Porter, esq. F.R.S.

Lately. At Great Bircham, Norfolk, Wm. Ryder *Durant*, esq. of Broomhill, Teddington, to Rosa Le Clerc, youngest dau. of the Rev. George Steers Faught, of Great Bircham.—At St. Michael's, Chester sq. F. S. *Tremlett*, Lieut. R.N. only son of Vice-Adm. Tremlett, to Ellen, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. George, H.E.I.C.S.

Dec. 1. At Paddington, Robert *Cooke*, esq. of Scarborough, eldest son of Capt. R. Cooke, late 9th Lancers, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late John Bury, esq. of Scarborough.

2. At Leominster, the Rev. Vernon George *Guise*, Rector of Longhope, Glouc. fourth son of Gen. Sir John Guise, Bart. to Mary-Harriet, youngest dau. of Robert Lane, esq. of the Ryelands, Heref.—At Sidbury, Devon, Thomas Charles *Darnell*, esq. 51st Bengal N.I. youngest son of the Rev. N. W. Darnell, Rector of Stanhope, to Emily-Jane, youngest dau. of Major Charles Fitzgerald, H.E.I.C.S. of Mount Edgar, near Sidmouth.—At Niton, Isle of Wight, Alexander Mitchell *Innes*, esq. eldest son of William Mitchell Innes, esq. of Ayton castle, Berwickshire, to Fanny-Augusta, youngest dau. of the late James Vine, esq. of Puckaster, Isle of Wight.—At St. Mark's, Surbiton, the Rev. W. *Brown*, Rector of Little Horstead, Herts, and Fellow of St. John's coll. Camb. to Frances, youngest dau. of the late John Wheeler, esq. of Prestwich, Manchester.—At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Edwin *Cobbett*, esq. of Marylebone, fourth son of William Cobbett, esq. of Sunbury, to Emily-Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of the late Richard Cobbett, esq. of Northumberland street and Esher.—At Whitchurch, Shropshire, the Rev. Henry H. *Price*, M.A. Perp. Curate of Ash, to Frances-Selina, only child of George Corser, esq. of Whitchurch.—At Brighton, Alfred *Mather*, esq. of Brighton, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Fuller, esq. Capt. R.A. of Heathfield.—At Edinburgh, Sir Henry James Seton *Stewart*, Bart. of Allanton, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Robert Montgomery, esq.

4. At Oxford, J. C. *Stevens*, esq. of Willesborough, Kent, to Clara, second dau. of the late Capt. Emerton, R.N.—At Putney, R.R. W. *Lingen*, esq. Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Privy Council on Education, to Emma, second dau. of Robert Hutton, esq. of Putney park.—At Paddington, Robert Peel *Floyd*,

esq. third son of Major-Gen. Sir Henry Floyd, Bart. to Mary-Jane, only dau. of Henry Carey, esq. of Ayshford, Sidmouth.—At St. George's Hanover sq. David, youngest son of the late William White, esq. of H.M. 50th Regt. to Emma, only dau. of Alfred Lavaletti, esq. of Tachbrook street.—At Ribbesford, Thomas Lambert Hale, esq. of Cleobury Mortimer, to Anne, eldest dau. of William Bancks, esq. of the Fir Tree house, Bewdley.

7. At Hitcham, T. W. Wing, esq. of Westhorpe lodge, to Eliza, second dau. of J. Harper, esq. of Hitcham hall.—At Harleston, Northampton, Cecil William Forester, Lieut.-Col. 52d Regt. second son of the late Rev. P. Townshend Forester, D.D. to Henrietta-Maria, third dau. of the late Adm. the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, and widow of Lord Henry Russell.—At St. Marylebone, James Buchanan, esq. eldest son of the late Archibald Buchanan, esq. of Catrine bank, Ayrshire, to Mary-Jane, dau. of the late David Carruthers, esq. M.P.—At Colchester, Daniel Meadows, esq. of Lowestoft, sixth son of Daniel Rust Meadows, esq. of Burghersh house, Suffolk, to Mary-Hamilton, only dau. of John Thomas Hedge, esq. of Reed hall, Colchester.—At Stoke Newington, the Rev. Henry Bennett, B.A. Curate of Cranbrook, Kent, to Mary Chiles, younger dau. of Mr. Etherington, of Chatham.—At Charlton, Lieut. and Adjutant Adolph Hermann Berger, 28th Prussian Infantry, eldest son of Chevalier Berger, to Frances-Elizabeth, only child of the late Thomas Clarke, esq. M.D.

8. At Coolhurst, Sussex, Henry George Liddell, esq. M.P. eldest son of the Hon. Henry Liddell, to Mary-Diana, only child of the late Orlando Gunning Sutton, esq.—At St. Peter's Eaton sq. John Henry Wyndham King, only son of John King, esq. of Grosvenor pl. and Coates house, Sussex, to Emily-Mary, youngest dau. of Lady Elizabeth Dawson and the late Hon. Lionel Dawson.—At Ardwick, near Manchester, Benjamin, youngest son of Thos. Weall, esq. of Rickmansworth, Herts, to Elizabeth, third dau. of the Rev. Charles Alford, Rector of West Quantoxhead, Som.

9. At St. Austell, F. Hicks, esq. to Mary-Frances-Elizabeth-Graves, only dau. of Sir Joseph Graves Sawle.—At St. James's, Westminster, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Alex. Gordon, second son of the Earl of Aberdeen, to Caroline-Emilia-Mary, eldest dau. of Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Bart.—At Marston, the Rev. T. Norris, of Bradford, to Ann, dau. of John R. Beauchamp, esq. of Coal lane house, near Frome.—At Bathwick, Bath, John Whitehead, esq. barrister-at-law, to Jane-Philippa-Baskerville, youngest dau. of the late H. H. Farmer, esq. of Dunsinane, co. Wexford.—At Hooton Pagnell, the residence of Arthur Saltmarsh, esq. G. H. Lang, esq. of Overtoun, Dumbartonshire, and Great George st. Westminster, to Catherine-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Christopher Saltmarsh, esq. of Bath.—At Aston, Herts, William Jefferies Beckingsale, esq. of Newport, Isle of Wight, to Margaret-Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Rev. Woolley Leigh Bennett, Rector of Water Stratford, and Foxcott, co. Bucks.—At Westcoat's house, Edinburgh, James Loftus Marsden, esq. M.D. of Great Malvern, to Mary-Lyon, fourth dau. of the late C. Campbell, esq. of Jura, N.B.—At Horton, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Granville Sykes Howard Vyse, Rector of Boughton and Pitsford, fifth son of Gen. Howard Vyse, of Stoke place, Slough, Bucks, to Lilly-Anne, second dau. of the late Major Gunning, 17th Nat. Inf.—At Carmarthen, the Rev. Thomas Thomas, Curate of St. David's, to Elizabeth-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Rev. D. H. Saunders, M.A. Rector of Steynton, Pemb.—At St. George's, Thomas S. Blacker, esq. of Armagh, to Frances-Mary-Anne, dau. of the

late Thomas Arthur Forde, esq. of Mountjoy sq. Dublin.

10. At St. George's Hanover square, Marsh Nelson esq. of Charles st. St. James's sq. to Julia-Satara, youngest dau. of Lieut-Gen. Briggs, F.R.S. of Holly lodge, Lindfield, Sussex.

11. At Twerton, Thomas Leonard, esq. of London, to Ann, widow of John Collins, esq.

13. At Rawcliffe, the Rev. M. W. Barstow, Incumbent of Rawcliffe, to Louisa, eldest dau. of W. P. Ingram, esq. of Rawcliffe.—At Drusburg-on-the-Rhine, the Rev. William Isaac, of Petersfield, Hants, to Sarah-Margaret, second dau. of Mr. John Porter, of Leighs Priory, Essex.—At Edinburgh, James Warburton Begbie, esq. M.D. to Anna-Maria Churchill, eldest dau. of the late Neville Reid, esq. of Runnymede, Berks.

14. At Southampton, George Henry Errington, esq. late of the King's Dragoon Guards, eldest son of George Henry Errington, esq. of Colchester, to Isabel-Lannette, youngest dau. of John Hopton Forbes, esq. of Merry Oak, Hants.—At Worcester, the Rev. Octavius Fox, M.A. Rector of Knightwick, Worc. to Maria-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of J. P. Sheppard, esq. of Worcester.—At Scarborough, the Rev. John Oates, M.A. Lincoln college, Oxford, Curate of Scarborough, to Harriette, dau. of Samuel Wharton, esq. of Scarborough.—Robert Reid Kalley, esq. M.D. formerly of Madeira, to Sarah-Poulton, eldest dau. of Wm. Wilson, esq. of Highstead, Torquay.—At St. Marylebone, Edward Bradford, esq. staff-surgeon of the first-class, to Catherine, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Penny, of Foxhall, Essex.—At Great Malvern, Walter Birch, esq. Capt. H.E.I.C.S. to Jane, eldest dau. of Lieut-Gen. Birch, C.B. Royal Eng.—At Dublin, James J. Donovan, esq. son of the late Jas. Donovan, esq. of Buckham hill, Sussex, to Anne, dau. of the late Geo. Braddell, esq. of Prospect, co. Wexford.—At Lamarsh, Wm. Simons Supton, esq. of Ilford, to Jane-Annette, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Piper Parmenter, of Lamarsh lodge.—At Kingswinford, Wordsley, Staffordshire, Henry Smith, esq. of Harts hill, near Dudley, to Marianne, only dau. of Joseph Webb, esq. of Springfield, Wordsley.

15. At St. James's Piccadilly, W. G. Young, esq. of Hyde park, to Sarah, youngest dau. of C. E. Chandler, esq. late of Tewkesbury, now of Gravesend.—At Halifax, Nova Scotia, James Somerville Little, esq. Surg. R. Art. to Ellen, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Porter, of Alphington, Exeter, Devon.—At Fleetwood, Robert Landale, esq. of Pitmedden, Perthsh. S.S.C., Edinburgh, to Mary, dau. of John Laidlay, esq. Fleetwood-on-Wyre, Lanc.—At Shrewsbury, Salop, Roderick W. Moore, esq. of Clerkenwell, youngest son of the late John Moore, esq. of Calcutta, to Rebecca, youngest dau. of John Hall, esq. of Shrewsbury.

16. At Warwick, the Rev. Arthur Charles Copeman, M.B. Curate of St. James's, Bury St. Edmund's, to Mary-Stephens, eldest dau. of the town clerk, James Tibbitts, esq.—At Wirksworth, the Rev. John Francis Hurt, second son of Major Hurt, to Cecilia-Isabella, eldest dau. of F. Hurt, jun. esq. of Hopton hall.—At Manchester, Captain John Bickerson Flanagan, 81st Regt. to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Taylor, esq.—At Plymouth, the Rev. George Peake, Vicar of Ashton-juxta-Birmingham, to Maria-Sophia, dau. of the late H. H. Strangways, esq. of Shapwick house, near Bridgewater.

Jan. 11. At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, the Rev. Montague Webster, second son of J. Webster, esq. of Penns, Warwickshire, to Frances-Barbara, dau. of the Rev. Marmaduke Vavasour, Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

OBITUARY.

LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE.

Dec. 16. At Compton Verney, Warwickshire, in his 80th year, the Right Hon. Henry Peyto Verney, eighth Baron Willoughby de Broke (1492).

He was the second son of John sixth Lord Willoughby de Broke, one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to King George the Third, by Lady Louisa North, daughter of Francis first Earl of Guilford, K.G.

He was a member of Oriol college, Oxford, and created M.A. May 8, 1792.

He succeeded to the peerage, Sept. 1, 1820, on the death of his brother John the seventh Lord, who was unmarried.

In politics he was strictly conservative; but he had taken little or no part in public affairs for several years past. He was very fond of mechanical pursuits, and his time was principally devoted to the improvement of his estates, and he was reputed as one of the richest fundholders of the aristocracy. Although from his advanced age his death could not be altogether unexpected, he had been as well as usual on the day before his death. At midnight a change was perceived, and his attendant found him speechless. He continued in an almost unconscious state until about two o'clock the next afternoon, when he breathed his last.

He married on the 3rd of March, 1829, Margaret, third daughter of Sir John Williams, Bart. of Bodelwyddan, Flintshire, who survives him, without issue. His lordship's sister, the Hon. Louisa Verney, married in 1793 the Rev. Robert Barnard, Rector of Lighthorne, Warw. and Prebendary of Winchester, and had issue Louisa, born on the 24th July, 1802, married to Joseph Townsend, esq. of Alveston; and Robert John Barnard, born on the 17th Oct. 1809, in whom the title and estates are now vested. The present Lord married in 1843 the third daughter of Major-Gen. Thomas William Taylor, C.B. of Ogwell, co. Devon, late Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and has issue two sons.

The body of the late Lord was deposited in a vault, recently constructed, near the chapel at Compton Verney, on the 22nd December. The mourners were the present Lord and his eldest son, Sir J. H. Williams, Bart. Joseph Townsend, esq. Hugh Williams, esq. with his two sons, William Williams, esq. the Hon. W. O. Stanley, Spencer Lucy, esq. Aymer Lucy, esq. &c. The pall was borne by Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. Colonel North, the Rev. John Lucy, and the Rev. H. Townsend.

A numerous body of tenantry headed the procession, and it was closed by about two hundred labourers and cottagers, each of whom received a complete suit of mourning.

REAR-ADM. SIR THOS. TROUBRIDGE,
BART. C.B.

Oct. 7. In Eaton-place, Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart. C.B. Rear-Admiral of the Red, a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Haddington.

He was the only son of Admiral Thomas Troubridge, who was created a Baronet on the 30th Nov. 1799, for his important naval services, by Miss Frances Richardson.

He entered the Navy, Jan. 21, 1797, as a volunteer on board the Cambridge 74, guard-ship at Plymouth, from which he was discharged in April, 1799. In Jan. 1801, he joined as a midshipman the Achille 74, Capt. George Murray, with whom he continued, employed in the Channel and Baltic, in the Edgar 74, and London 98, until transferred in May, 1802, to the Leander 50, Captain James Oughton. In the Edgar he was engaged in the battle of Copenhagen, fought on the 20th April, 1801. In July, 1803, he was received on board the Victory 100, flag-ship of Lord Nelson, in the Mediterranean; whence, in Aug. 1804, he removed to the Narcissus 32, Capt. Ross Donnelly, which he left in Feb. following.

In Feb. 1805, he was made a Lieutenant of the Blenheim 74, bearing his father's flag in the East Indies; and in the following month he became acting Commander of the Harrier 18. In July of that year he assisted in the destruction of the Dutch brig Christian-Elizabeth of 8 guns, under the fort of Manado, at the capture of the Belgica of 12 guns, and in an action with a Dutch squadron, consisting of the Pallas frigate, Vittoria and Batavia Indiamen, and William corvette, of which the last only escaped capture. In the following month he was made acting Captain of the Macassar frigate, and in November of the Greyhound, his commission as Commander bearing the intermediate date of Sept. 5, 1806.

On the 12th Jan. 1807, his father left Madras in the Blenheim, accompanied by the Java frigate and Harrier brig, for the purpose of assuming the chief command at the Cape of Good Hope. The Blenheim and Java parted company from the Harrier on the night of the 1st Feb. during a violent gale, and were not afterwards heard of. Capt. Troubridge, in the Greyhound, vainly cruized in quest of his father during

the greater part of the year, and in Jan. 1808, invalided home, having been advanced to the rank of Post Captain on the 28th Nov.

From Feb. 1813, to May, 1815, Sir Thomas Troubridge commanded the *Armidale* 38, which, assisted by the *Endymion* 40, on the 15th August, 1814, captured the *Herald* American privateer of 17 guns, and the following day the *Invincible* of 16 guns. During the operations against New Orleans he commanded as senior officer of the naval brigade, and his services were acknowledged in the *Gazette*.

On the 15th April, 1831, he was appointed to the *Stag* 46, which he commanded, on particular service, until Oct. 1832. On the 30th June, 1831, he was appointed a Naval Aide-de-camp to King William the Fourth, and he retained the same appointment to her present Majesty until promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1841.

At the general election of 1831 he was returned to Parliament for the port of Sandwich, for which he sat until the dissolution in 1847, having been rechosen on five occasions; on three of which there was an opposition, but the influence of government (the Whigs being in power) always carried the poll in his favour.

In April, 1835, he obtained a seat at the board of Admiralty, but he resigned that appointment in Aug. 1841, for the command of the *Formidable* 84, fitting for the Mediterranean. He was advanced to his flag on the 23d Nov. following, since which date he had been on half-pay. He had been nominated a Companion of the Bath, July 20, 1838.

He married Oct. 18, 1810, Anna-Maria, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Forrester-Inglis-Cochrane, G.C.B. and has left issue. His son and heir, now Sir Inglis-Cochrane Troubridge, was born in 1816.

SIR JOSEPH WALLIS HOARE, BART.

Nov. 26. At Brussels, aged 79, Sir Joseph Wallis Hoare, the third Bart. (1784) of Anuabell, co. Cork.

He was the son and heir of Sir Edward the second Baronet, M.P. for Carlow, by Clotilda, second daughter of William Wallis, esq. of Ballycrenan Castle, co. Cork.

He married, April 11, 1800, Lady Harriet O'Bryen, third and youngest sister of the present Marquess of Thomond; and by her ladyship, who died in 1851, he had issue four sons and six daughters. The former were—1 Sir Edward, his successor; 2. William O'Bryen Hoare, esq. who married in 1834 Caroline, daughter of John Hornby, esq. of the Hook, Hampshire, and has issue; 3. Joseph James Parish

Hoare, esq. who married in 1834 Helen, eldest daughter of Henry A. Hardman, esq. of Mount Hardman, Grenada, and has issue; and 4. John-Willoughby, of the 13th Bombay Native Infantry, who married in 1840 Jane-Ellis, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Charles Payne. The daughters: 1. Sarah-Maria-Clotilda, married in 1824 to Robert Carrick Carrick-Buchanan, esq. of Drumpellier, co. Lanark, and has issue; 2. Harriet, married in 1826 to the late Hurt Sitwell, esq. of Furney Hall, co. Salop, and left a son, Willoughby Hurt Sitwell; 3. Mary, married in 1832 to Charles Poster, esq. R.N. and died in 1836; 4. Katherine-Diana; 5. Sophia; and 6. Fanny-Rosalie.

The present Baronet, Sir Edward Hoare, was born in 1801, and married in 1824 the second daughter and coheir of Thomas Hercey Barritt, esq. of Garbrand Hall, Ewell, Surrey, by whom he has issue.

SIR T. J. DE TRAFFORD, BART.

Nov. 10. At Trafford Park, Lancashire, aged 74, Sir Thomas Joseph de Trafford, Bart. a Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

He was the eldest surviving son of the late John Trafford, esq. of Croston and Trafford, by Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Walter Tempest, esq. of Broughton, Yorkshire.

He succeeded to the family estates on the death of his father in 1815; and served the office of Sheriff of Lancashire in 1834. He was created a Baronet by patent dated in August 1841, and in October of the same year received a royal licence to alter the orthography of his name to De Trafford.

He married, on the 17th August 1803, Laura-Anne, third daughter and coheir of Francis Colman, esq. of Hillersdon, co. Devon, and by that lady, who died on the 22nd of October last, aged 72, he had issue five sons and nine daughters. The former were,—1. Humphrey de Trafford, his successor, born in 1808, and unmarried; 2. Thomas-William, who died in 1844, in his 21st year; 3. John Randolphus de Trafford, esq. born in 1820, who married in 1850 Lady Adelaide Cathcart, daughter of Earl Cathcart; 4. Charles-Cecil; 5. Augustus-Henry, late of the 1st Dragoons. The daughters:—1. Elizabeth-Jane, who died Sept. 1813, aged 9; 2. Laura-Anne, married in 1845 to Thomas William Riddell, esq. of Felton, Northumberland; 3. Jemima, married in 1829 to her cousin Henry Tempest, esq. second son of the late Stephen Tempest, esq. of Broughton; 4. Maria, died May 9th, 1826, aged 15; 5. Jane-Seymour, married in 1842 to George Arthur Shee, esq. eldest son of Sir Martin

Archer Shee, late President of the Royal Academy; 6. Caroline, married in 1838 to Wm. Gerard Walmsley, esq. of Westwood, co. Lanc.; 7. Sybilla-Catherine, married in 1843 to the Rev. John Sparling, third son of William Sparling, esq. of Petton Park, Shropshire; 8. Belinda; and 9. Harriet.

ADM. SIR THOMAS BRIGGS.

Dec. 16. At the Admiralty House, Portsmouth, aged 72, Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs, G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief of that port.

Sir Thomas Briggs was the only son of Stephen Briggs, esq. Chief Surgeon at Madras, by Magdalene, youngest daughter of James Pasley, esq. of Craig, county of Dumfries, brother to Adm. Sir T. Pasley, who died in 1808, and uncle to the present Rear-Adm. Sir T. S. Pasley. He entered the navy Sept. 10, 1791, as first-class volunteer, on board the *Bellerophon* 74, commanded by his uncle Capt. Pasley, whom he soon afterwards accompanied, as midshipman, into the *Vengeance* 74, lying in the river Medway. From April 1793 until the year 1798 he was attached, under Capt. C. Tyler, to the *Meleager* 32, *Diadem* 64, and *L'Aigle* frigate, and participated during that period in the operations against Toulon and Corsica in 1793-4, and in Hotham's partial actions of the 14th March and 13th July, 1795. Having been confirmed in the rank of Lieutenant on the 28th Sept. 1797, he was removed to the *Ville de Paris* 110, the flag-ship off Lisbon of Earl St. Vincent, and he shortly afterwards joined the *Princess Royal* 98, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. T. L. Frederick off Cadiz. On the 10th July, 1799, he assumed the acting command of the *Salamine* 16, to which sloop he was officially appointed June 30, 1800, and assisted in the reduction of Genoa. On the 21st Jan. 1801, in company with the *Caroline* 36, he captured a zebec laden with arms, and mounting 4 guns, with a crew of 24 men. He next engaged in the expedition under Lord Keith and Sir Ralph Abercromby, for his services during which he obtained the Turkish gold medal and the Order of the Crescent, and was promoted to post rank by commission dated the 24th of July in the same year.

His succeeding appointments afloat were, in August following, to the *Madras* 54, flag-ship of Sir Richard Bickerton off Alexandria; in 1802 to the *Agincourt* 64, on the Mediterranean and Home stations; and on the 14th Dec. 1805, to the *Orpheus* 32, in which he captured on the 25th Sept. and 12th Nov. 1806, the privateers *Guadaloupe*, of 3 guns and 54 men, and *Susannah*, of 4 guns and 20 men, and

was subsequently wrecked on the coral reef of Jamaica, on the 23d Jan. 1807, when he was personally rescued off the bowsprit of his ship by the present Lieut. Henry Belsey, in a boat belonging to the *Elephant* 74.

On the 27th April, 1808, Capt. Briggs was appointed to the temporary command of the *Theseus* 74, off *l'Orient*; on the 7th of Nov. in the same year to the *Clo-rinde* 38, on the East India station, where he took, on the 28th Jan. 1810, *l'Henri* privateer, of 8 guns and 57 men, and proved of material service in disembarking the troops at the reduction of the Isle of France in Dec. 1810, and was next employed in the China Sea; in Oct. 1814, to the *Leviathan* 74, which ship, after serving on the Lisbon, Cork, and Mediterranean stations, was paid off on the 19th July, 1816; and on the 15th May, 1818, to the *Queen Charlotte* 100, as Flag Captain at Portsmouth to Sir George Campbell, with whom he continued until Feb. 1821.

In 1823 Captain Briggs was nominated Resident Commissioner of the Navy at Bermuda. He removed to Malta in 1829; attained the rank of Rear-Admiral on the 27th June, 1832; and was appointed about the same period Superintendent of Malta Dockyard, where he remained until 1838, having received in 1833 the grand cross of the order of St. Michael and St. George for his services in the temporary command of the Mediterranean squadron. He was made a Vice-Admiral on the 23d Nov. 1841; Admiral, Sept. 2, 1850; was appointed Commander-in-Chief of Portsmouth on the 18th Sept. 1851, and hoisted his flag on board the *Victory* as successor to Admiral Sir Thomas Bladen Capel on the 1st of October following. In this capacity he was most active in the discharge of his duties, and might be seen every day in the dockyard. His hospitality and benevolence were widely extended, and he was as much beloved in the social circle as he was universally respected in the navy.

His remains were conveyed to the Kensal-green Cemetery for private interment in the same vault that contained those of his late wife. Captain Martin, his son-in-law, and Flag Captain, and Mr. Trip-hook, his secretary and executor, accompanied the body to London.

Sir Thomas Briggs married, in 1814, Isabella-Harriet, daughter of General Tre-paud, and had issue three sons, of whom the eldest, George-Campbell, died a Lieut. R.N. in 1845. His daughter, Isabella-Harriet, is married to Capt. George Bohun Martin, R.N., C.B. nephew to the late Sir George Martin, G.C.B. Admiral of the Fleet.

LIEUT.-GEN. CLITHEROW, K.C.

Oct. 14. At Boston House, Middlesex, in his 70th year, Lieut.-General John Clitherow, K.C., Colonel of the 67th Foot.

General Clitherow was the eldest son of Christopher Clitherow, esq. of Bird's Place, in Essenden, co. Hertford, by Anne, only surviving daughter of Gilbert Jodrell, esq.

He was appointed Ensign in the 3d foot guards Dec. 19, 1799; Lieutenant and Captain Feb. 24, 1803; and Lieut.-Colonel Oct. 8, 1812. He served the Egyptian campaign of 1801, and received its medal; the expedition to Hanover in 1805, and that to Walcheren in 1809. In Dec. 1809 he proceeded to the Peninsula, where he was present in the battle of Busaco, and severely wounded in that of Fuentes d'Onor, and in consequence he came home. He rejoined before the battle of Salamanca, in which he was engaged; and was again wounded at the siege of Burgos, and obliged to return. In 1815 he served in France.

He attained the rank of Colonel in 1821, that of Major-General in 1830, and that of Lieut.-General in 1841. He was appointed to the command of the 67th regiment on the 15th Jan. 1844.

On the death of his cousin-german James Clitherow, esq. Colonel of the West Middlesex Militia, on the 12th Oct. 1841, he succeeded to the representation of that ancient family,—the only family, we believe, of any antiquity in Middlesex, having first settled at Boston House in the parish of Brentford in the reign of Charles I. in the person of James Clitherow, esq. who was the son and heir of Sir Christopher Clitherow, Lord Mayor in 1636, and one of the citizens in Parliament for the City.

The General married first, in Jan. 1809, Sarah, daughter of Lieut.-General Burton, of North Cave, co. York, by whom he had issue John Christie Clitherow, born in Dec. 1809, Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards; and secondly, in 1825, Millicent, eldest daughter of Charles Pole, esq. of Wyck Hill House, co. Gloucester, and sister to Lieut.-Col. Arthur Cunliffe Pole, Lieut.-Colonel of the 63d Foot.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SHULDHAM.

Nov. 17. At Dunmanway, co. Cork, aged 73, Edmund William Shuldham, esq. a Lieut.-General in the East India Company's service.

He was the eldest son of Arthur Lemuel Shuldham, esq. of Dunmanway, who for many years resided at Deer Park, co. Devon, was a Deputy Lieutenant of that county, and Lieut.-Colonel of the East Devon Yeomanry Cavalry. His mother was Katharine Maria, daughter of the late

Sir William Anderson, Bart. of Kilnwick Percy, Yorkshire, and Lea Hall, Lincolnshire.

He was nominated a cadet in the Bombay establishment in April 1797; became Colonel of the 25th Native Infantry Sept. 8, 1826; and a Lieut.-General in 18 . . . He was for some years Quartermaster-general at Bombay.

After returning to Ireland, he became a constant resident on his estate, and spent in his neighbourhood the income that he derived from it, benefiting the population not only by the employment which he gave, but by those attentions to their wants in suffering and sickness which are so often needed by the poor. Famine and pestilence found him at his post, feeding the hungry and succouring the ailing, and entitling himself to a place in the grateful recollection of the survivors of those terrible visitations. A poor-law guardian and a magistrate, he was blameless in the discharge of the duties of each office; and indeed in the several relations of an active though unobtrusive life he set an example which, if followed by all of similar position, could not fail to have a beneficial effect on our social condition.

General Shuldham married Nov. 3, 1816, Harriett-Bonar, daughter of Thomas Rundell, esq. and had issue: 1. Harriet Katherine, born Oct. 28, 1823, recently married to Lord Carbery; 2. Edmund Anderson, born at Bombay, May 12, 1826; 3. Leopold-Arthur-Francis, born at Florence, July 25th, 1828; and 4. William-Monckton, born 1829, who is deceased.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. F. ADDISON.

Nov. 11. Suddenly, at the Green Dragon hotel, Bishopsgate-street-Within, in his 80th year, Thomas Fenn Addison, esq. of Chilton Lodge, Suffolk, a Major-General in the army, and a magistrate for the counties of Suffolk and Essex.

He was the eldest son of John Addison, esq. of Sudbury, banker, (who died in 1821, aged eighty-three,) by Mary eldest daughter of Thomas Fenn, esq. also of Sudbury, banker, Receiver-general of the land-tax for Suffolk.

He was appointed Cornet in the 1st dragoon guards, May 4, 1800; Lieutenant in 1802, and Captain Dec. 24, 1803. In 1805 he was Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Pulteney, who commanded in the Eastern district; and after that officer's retirement from the staff he was appointed Major of Brigade to the troops in the same district, and performed the duty of Assistant Adjutant-general in the absence of a senior officer. In 1811 he became Military Secretary to Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, and accompanied him to Nova

Scotia, exchanging at that time to the 100th Foot, which was then serving in North America. He obtained the brevet rank of Major, June 4, 1814; and in September of that year went with Sir J. C. Sherbrooke in the expedition to the Penobscot, which took possession of the forts and tower of Castine, Macchia, &c. and also destroyed the American frigate Adams. He was sent home with the despatches on that occasion, and in consequence received the brevet of Lt.-Colonel, Oct. 13, 1814.

In 1816 he accompanied Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, as Military Secretary, to Quebec, when that officer was appointed Governor-in-chief, and Commander of the Forces, in British North America. He retired on the half-pay of a Captain of the 94th Foot. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1837, and that of Major-General in 1846.

He married June 1, 1801, Jane, daughter of Charles Gibbon, esq. of Kettering, co. Northampton, and had issue one son and four daughters. His son, John Charles Addison, esq. died in 1840, having married Anna, youngest daughter of Francis Brewin, esq. The daughters were: 1. Mary, married in 1835 to John Hennell, esq. of Chapel en le Frith, co. Derby; 2. Caroline; 3. Emma, married in 1832 to John Addison, esq. of Boroughbridge, co. Somerset; and 4. Susan, married in 1832 to Joseph, second son of the Rev. John Savill, of Colchester.

An inquest was held upon General Addison's body, and the verdict was "Natural death from an affection of the chest or heart, and decay of nature."

MAJOR-GENERAL CAULFEILD, M.P.

Nov. 4. At Copswood, co. Limerick, aged 67, James Caulfeild, esq. Major-General in the East India army, a Director of the East India Company, and M.P. for Abingdon.

He was the seventh and youngest son of the Ven. John Caulfeild, Archdeacon of Kilmore, by Euphemia Gordon of Kenmure, co. Dumfries. He was appointed a cadet on the Bengal establishment in 1798, and was attached to the 9th Regiment of Light Cavalry, of which he became Lieut.-Colonel in 1829. He served for seventeen years on military duties, during which he was frequently actively employed in the field; and subsequently, in the political department, he was engaged for twenty years in situations of great trust and responsibility, in the exercise of judicial and fiscal functions. He was for some time resident with the Mysore princes as superintendent. General Caulfeild was elected a Director of the East India Company in 1848, after having been a candidate from July, 1841.

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He first contested the borough of Abingdon in July, 1845, opposing the re-election of Sir Frederic Thesiger, then appointed Attorney-General. Sir Frederic was elected by 156 votes to 126. Again, at the general election of 1847, the same parties were competitors, and Sir Frederic retained his seat only by a majority of two, polling 153 votes to 151. At the recent general election Major-General Caulfeild was returned for Abingdon without opposition, but he did not take his seat, dying on the day of the first assembling of Parliament.

REAR-ADMIRAL BLACK.

Nov. 6. At Ormesby, near Yarmouth, in his 82nd year, William Black, esq. retired Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's Navy.

This veteran officer had seen considerable service. He was midshipman on board the *Leviathan*, at Toulon, at Lord Howe's action; and of the *Sans Pareil* in Lord Bridport's. He was acting Lieutenant of the *Unité* at the taking of Surinam in 1799, and from that year to 1801 commanded the tender to *Sans Pareil*, in the West Indies, where he captured several privateers. In the action off Ferrol, in 1805, he was senior Lieutenant of the *Æolus*. In the year 1806 he was senior Lieutenant of the *Egyptienne*, and captured with her boats a letter of marque of superior force, on the coast of Spain. At Copenhagen, in the year 1807, he was senior of the *Cambrian*; in 1808 he was flag-Lieutenant of the *Polyphemus* 84 on the Jamaica station; and from 1809 to 1814 he commanded the *Racoon*. He was also employed on the north-west coast of America. He was advanced to post rank June 7, 1814; and on the 9th Oct. 1846, was placed on the list of retired Rear-Admirals.

EDWARD KNIGHT, ESQ.

Nov. 19. At Godmersham Park, Kent, aged 85, Edward Knight, esq. of that place, and of Chawton House, Hampshire.

He was the second son of the Rev. George Austen, Rector of Steventon, Hampshire, by Cassandra, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Leigh, Rector of Harpsden, Oxfordshire. His youngest brother, Admiral Charles John Austen, who has recently died in India, will form the subject of an article in our next Obituary. One of his sisters, Miss Jane Austen, was the author of "*Pride and Prejudice*," and other popular novels.

In 1794 he became possessed of the estates of Chawton and Godmersham by bequest of his cousin Thomas Knight, esq. whose mother was Jane, eldest daughter

and coheir of William Monk, esq. of Buckenham, Sussex, by Hannah, daughter and coheir of Stephen Stringer, esq. of Goudhurst, and Jane Austen his wife.

The family of Knight became extinct in the original male line in 1679; and the name has since been assumed on four different occasions,—by Richard Martin, esq. by Christopher Martin his brother, by Thomas May, esq. (originally Broadnax,) and by the subject of this memoir.

By all classes in the immediate neighbourhood of Godmersham Park Mr. Knight was highly respected for his charity to those who stood in need, for his conduct to his numerous tenantry, and the affability shown to all with whom he was brought in contact, either in matters connected with business or friendship.

He married, in 1791, Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir Brook Bridges, Bart. and by that lady, who died in 1808, he had issue six sons and five daughters. The former were, 1. Edward Knight, esq. of Chawton House, who married first in 1826 Mary-Dorothy, daughter of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., and secondly, in 1840, Adela, daughter of John Portal, esq. of Freefolk Prior's, Hants; 2. George Thomas Knight, esq. who is the third husband of Hilare dowager Countess Nelson, widow of the Rev. William first Earl Nelson; 3. Henry, a Major in the army, who married in 1836, Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Edward Northey, Canon of Windsor, and was left a widower in 1839; 4. the Rev. Edward Knight, Rector of Steventon, Hants, who married Caroline, eldest daughter of the late John Portal, esq. of Freefolk Prior's, and has issue; 5. Charles-Bridges; and 6. Brook-John.

The daughters were, 1. Fanny-Catharine, married in 1820 to the Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. M.P.; 2. Elizabeth, married to Edward Rice, esq. of Dane Court, Kent; 3. Marianne; 4. Louisa, who became in 1847 the second wife of Lord George Augusta Hill, of Ballyare Castle, co. Donegal, uncle to the present Marquess of Downshire; and 5. Cassandra-Jane, who married in 1834 the same Lord George Augusta Hill, and died in 1842, leaving issue.

The funeral of Mr. Knight took place at Godmersham on Friday Nov. 26, the service being performed by the Rev. Mr. Gale, Rector of the parish. Besides his immediate family, the Earl of Winchelsea, Sir Brook Bridges, Wm. Deedes, esq., E. Rice, esq., Edw. Hugessen, esq., Rev. Mr. Rice, and Rev. Mr. Leigh, attended, besides a long list of tenantry desirous of paying their last tribute of respect to so good a landlord.

CLEMENT SWETENHAM, ESQ.

Nov. 17. At Somerford Booths, Cheshire, in his 66th year, Clement Swetenham, esq. a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

He was the eldest son of Roger Comberbach, esq. who assumed the name of Swetenham on succeeding to the estate of his maternal uncle (and the representative of the family of Swetenham seated at Somerford from the reign of Edward I.), by Anne, daughter of William Archer, esq. of the county of Warwick. His father died in 1814.

In early life he held a commission in the 16th Dragoons, and served in the Peninsula from the year 1809 to the termination of the war after the battle of Toulouse, and subsequently with the same regiment at Waterloo. In the riots of 1820 he did duty as Major of the 2d Cheshire Yeomanry, embodied at that time at the expense of the county.

He married, May 1, 1817, Eleanor, daughter of John Buchanan, esq. of Donally, co. Donegal; and had issue three sons, Clement, Edmund, and James; and two daughters, Eliza and Fanny.

JOHN MARTEN CRIPPS, ESQ.

Jan. 3. At Novington, near Lewes, aged 73, John Marten Cripps, esq. F.S.A.

This gentleman inherited the property of his uncle, John Marten, of Stanton, one of the old Sussex families, which included possessions in the parish of Chilton, with the manor of Stanton, on which is the old mansion of the Chaloners. He was a member of Jesus college, Cambridge, and graduated M.A. *per lit. Regias* 1803. Before he settled as a country gentleman he travelled in the East with his tutor, the celebrated Dr. Clarke, and the late Bishop of Chichester, Dr. Otter, and at a great expense collected the leading botanical plants indigenous to the lands through which he travelled, and a large collection of statues and antiquities. On his return with these he temporarily fixed his residence at Lewes, at which time he and Dr. Clarke married two sisters, the Misses Rush. Here he invited most of the leading families of Sussex to inspect his extensive museum, and subsequently made munificent presentations from his collection to the University of Cambridge and other public institutions. Although it was not publicly acknowledged, it was to Mr. Cripps, and his personal expense, that we are indebted for the elaborate account of Dr. Clarke's Travels, which, in fact, were the results of Mr. Cripps's personal investigation, aided by the refined experience of his

tutor. Having built Novington Lodge on the Stantons estate, Mr. Cripps fixed his residence there, where he devoted himself to rural pursuits, especially to practical horticulture. His investigations were valuable, and the county generally are indebted to him for several important additions to the varieties of apples and other fruits. He introduced from Russia the khol rabbi, which has subsequently been extensively grown for the use of our dairy farms. During a long life he was a useful member of society, aiding by his energy the philanthropic institutions of Sussex, and contributing by his example to the general progress of agriculture, and other interests of the county. In his own neighbourhood he was beloved for his unbounded liberality and kindness. Easy of approach, his advice and assistance were rendered whenever his service was solicited. As a magistrate he was attentive to his duties so long as he had health to perform them, and at the Brighton bench for many years he was unceasing in his attendance. For some years past he has been an invalid, and confined within doors.

He married in 1806 Charlotte, third daughter of Sir William Beaumaris Rush, of Wimbledon, and has left issue.

COUNT POMPEO LITTA.

Aug. 17. At an advanced age, Count Pompeo Litta, author of the *Famiglie Italiani Celebri*.

He was descended maternally from the illustrious house of Visconti. The Conti di Brebbia, a branch of that family, became extinct in the male line in 1750, by the death of Giulio Visconti, whose daughters and coheirs married into the ancient Tuscan family of Litta, the elder daughter wedding the Marchese Antonio Litta, and the younger, Elizabetha, the Marchese Pompeo Litta. The former was mother of Antonio Duc di Litta, Chamberlain of Napoleon's Italian kingdom, and of the Cardinal Lorenzo di Litta; and the latter of the subject of the present notice.

In his early days he saw some considerable service in the Italian campaigns of Napoleon; but his name will descend to posterity by more substantial services.

His magnificent work on the genealogies of the most distinguished Italian families, both existing and extinct, was commenced in 1819. It was published in parts, to the extent of about five large folios.* It is

* Qu?—We have looked at the copy in the British Museum, and it consists of twelve fasciculi, which are all bound in one folio volume.—*Edit. G. M.*

copiously illustrated with figures of the tombs and monumental effigies of such families as Sforza, Castiglioni, Visconti, Medici, Guicciardini, and Piccolomini; with medals, and portraits carefully coloured by the hand, from pictures in the principal galleries. The author thus rendered an inestimable boon to art, even for purposes of identification, against the processes of spoliation and removal going on in Italian galleries—the result of the gradual decay and increasing poverty of a nobility that refuses to recruit itself from the resources of commercial enterprise and alliance.

REV. SAMUEL LEE, D.D.

Dec. 16. At Barley Rectory, Herts, aged 69, the Rev. Samuel Lee, D.D. Rector of Barley, Canon of Bristol, and late Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge.

This gentleman was remarkable for his success in the acquisition of languages, entirely by his own laborious and persevering application, mostly without the assistance of a living instructor. Of his natural powers of acquiring languages the simple history of his life affords ample proof. Of the wonderful extent and variety of his attainments as a scholar the evidence is before us in numerous and valuable publications. On the accuracy and solidity of those attainments those only are qualified to decide who have themselves mastered the subjects to which Dr. Lee so energetically and successfully devoted himself.

The following narration of his progress in languages is from a letter now before the writer of this notice, and addressed by Mr. Lee, in 1813, to the late Jonathan Scott, esq. of Shrewsbury.* It is so pleasantly and feelingly written, and conveys so complete and truthful a picture of his early career in life, that the document shall speak for itself.

“The first rudiments of learning I received at a charity school at Longnor, in the county of Salop, where I was born (May 14, 1783), which is a village situated about eight miles from Shrewsbury. Here I remained till I attained the age of twelve years, and went through the usual gradations of such institutions without distinguishing myself in any respect; for, as punishment is the only alternative generally held out, I, like others, thought

* This gentleman was for several years Persian Secretary to Warren Hastings, esq. A memoir of him, by the writer of the present notice, will be found in vol. xcix. (May 1829) of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

it sufficient to avoid it. At the age above-mentioned I was put out apprentice to a carpenter and joiner by Robert Corbett, esq. in which, I must confess, I underwent hardships seldom acquiesced in by boys of my age; but, as my father died when I was very young, and I knew it was not in the power of my mother to provide better for me, as she had two more to support by her own labour, I judged it best to submit. About the age of seventeen I formed a determination to learn the Latin language, to which I was instigated by the following circumstances:—I had been in the habit of reading such books as happened to be in the house where I lodged; but, meeting with Latin quotations, I found myself unable to comprehend them. Being employed about this time in the building of a Roman Catholic chapel for Sir Edward Smythe of Acton Burnell, where I saw many Latin books and frequently heard that language read, my resolution was confirmed. I immediately bought 'Ruddiman's Latin Grammar' at a book-stall, and learnt it by heart throughout. I next purchased 'Corderius' Colloquies, by Loggon,' which I found a very great assistance to me, and afterwards obtained 'Entick's Latin Dictionary;' also, soon after, 'Beza's Testament' and 'Clarke's Exercises.' There was one circumstance, however, which, as it had some effect on my progress, I shall mention in this place. I one day asked one of the priests, who came frequently to us, to give me some information of which I was then in want, who replied that 'Charity began at home.' This was very mortifying, but it only served as a stimulus to my endeavours; for from this time I resolved, if possible, to excel even him. There was one circumstance, however, more powerful in opposing me, and that was poverty. I had at that time but six shillings a-week to subsist on, and to pay the expenses of washing and lodging. Out of this, however, I spared something to gratify my desire for learning, which I did, though not without curtailing myself of proper support. My wages were, however, soon after raised one shilling a-week, and the next year a shilling more, during which time I read the Latin Bible, Florus, some of Cicero's Orations, Cæsar's Commentaries, Justin, Sallust, Virgil, Horace's Odes, and Ovid's Epistles. It may be asked how I obtained these books? I never had all at once, but generally read one and sold it, the price of which, with a little added to it, enabled me to buy another, and this being read was sold to procure the next. I was now out of my apprenticeship, and determined to learn

the Greek. I bought, therefore, a 'Westminster Greek Grammar,' and soon afterwards procured a Testament, which I found not very difficult with the assistance of 'Schrevelius's Lexicon.' I bought next 'Huntingford's Greek Exercises,' which I wrote throughout, and then, in pursuance to the advice laid down in the Exercises, read Xenophon's *Cyropædia*, and soon after Plato's Dialogues, some part of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer, Pythagoras's Golden Verses, with the Commentary of Hierocles, Lucian's Dialogues of the Dead, and some of the *Poetæ Minores*, with the *Antigone* of Sophocles. I now thought I might attempt the Hebrew, and accordingly procured Bythner's Grammar, with his *Lyra Prophetica*, and soon after obtained a Psalter, which I read by the help of the *Lyra*. I next purchased Buxtorf's Grammar and Lexicon, with a Hebrew Bible, and I now seemed drawing fast towards the summit of my wishes, but was far from being uninterrupted in these pursuits. A frequent inflammation in my eyes, with every possible discouragement from those about me, were certainly powerful opponents; but habit, and fixed determination to proceed, had now made study my greatest happiness, and I every day returned to it rather as a source of rest from manual labour, and though I felt many privations in consequence, it amply repaid me in that solitary satisfaction which none but a mind actuated as mine was could feel. But to return; chance had thrown in my way the *Targum of Onkelos*, and I had a Chaldaic grammar in Bythner's *Lyra*, with the assistance of which and of Schindler's *Lexicon* I soon read it. I next proceeded to the Syriac, and read some of Gutbir's Testament by the help of Otho's Synopsis and Schindler's *Lexicon*. I had also occasionally looked over the Samaritan Pentateuch, which differs little from the Hebrew except in a change in letters. I found no difficulty in reading it in quotations wherever I found it, and with quotations I was obliged to content myself, as books in that language were entirely out of my reach.

By this time I had attained my twenty-fifth year, and had got a good chest of tools, worth I suppose about 25*l*. I was now sent into Worcestershire to superintend, on the part of my master, Mr. John Lee, the repairing of a large house belonging to the Rev. Mr. Cookes. I began now to think it necessary to relinquish the study of languages, as I perceived that, however excellent the acquisition might have appeared to me, it was in my situation entirely useless. I sold my books, and made new resolutions; in fact, I mar-

ried, considered my calling as my only support, and some promises and insinuations had been made to me, which seemed of a favourable nature in my occupation. I was awakened, however, from these views and suggestions by a circumstance which gave a new and distressing appearance to my affairs; a fire broke out in the house we were repairing, in which my tools, and with them all my views and hopes, were consumed. I was now cast on the world without a friend, a shilling, or even the means of subsistence. This, however, would have been but slightly felt by me, as I had always been the child of misfortune, had not the partner of my life been immersed in the same afflicting circumstances. There was, however, no alternative, and now I began to think of some new course of life, in which my former studies might prove advantageous. I thought that of a country schoolmaster would be the most likely to answer my purpose; I therefore applied myself to the study of Murray's English Exercises, and improved myself in arithmetic. There was, however, one grand objection to this; I had no money to begin, and did not know any friend who would be inclined to lend. In the meantime the Rev. Archdeacon Corbett had heard of my attachment to study, and having been informed of my being in Longnor, sent for me, in order to inform himself of particulars. To him I communicated my circumstances, and it is to his goodness I am indebted for the situation I at present fill, and several other very valuable benefits, which he thought proper generously to confer. My circumstances since that time are too well known to you to need any further elucidation. It is through your kind assistance I made myself thus far acquainted with the Arabic, Persian, and Hindoostanee languages, of my progress in which you are undoubtedly the best judge."

It thus appears that Mr. Lee had rendered himself familiar with the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Samaritan previously to his introduction to Archdeacon Corbett and Jonathan Scott, esq. under whose fostering friendship he was brought into public notice.

To the foregoing narrative Mr. afterwards Dr. Scott, has remarked, that the assistance Mr. Lee so gratefully speaks of from himself "consisted chiefly in a loan of books, and directing him in pronunciation. He wanted no other. In the course of a few months he was able not only to read and translate from any Arabic or Persian manuscript, but to compose in those languages. He has sent me translations into Arabic and Persian of several of Dr. Johnson's Oriental apologies in the

Rambler, and of Addison's Vision of Mirza in the Spectator. They were wonderfully well done; and in this opinion I am not singular, as they have met also the approbation of Mr. James Anderson, whose abilities as an Orientalist are sufficiently established to render his applause highly satisfactory. Mr. Lee, in addition to his knowledge of the dead and Eastern languages, has made also considerable proficiency in French, German, and Italian. With his amazing facility of acquiring languages he possesses taste for elegant composition, and has no slight poetical talents, of which I have seen some specimens in English and Latin; also a Parody of Gray's Ode to Adversity, in Greek and Sapphic verse, which competent judges pronounce a surprising effort of self-instructed genius."

For two or three years previously to 1813 (the date of the above letter), Mr. Lee held the Mastership of Bowdler's Foundation School in Shrewsbury (which he obtained through the interest of Archdeacon Corbett), in addition to which he also attended two schools as a teacher of arithmetic, and at a few private houses as instructor in Persian and Hindoostanee to the sons of gentlemen who expected appointments in the civil or military services of the Hon. East India Company; and the progress made by his pupils shewed, as Mr. Scott states, "that he had the art of conveying knowledge to others—an art not always possessed by the learned."

In 1813 Mr. Lee left Shrewsbury and obtained an engagement with the Church Missionary Society. In the same year he entered at Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1817 took his degree of B.A. and on his examination by Dr. Buchanan he shewed such skill and proficiency as drew forth the approbation of those patrons and friends who had interested themselves in his welfare; nor should it be omitted that, when he entered college, he was unacquainted with mathematics, but in the course of a fortnight he had qualified himself, to attend a class which had gone through several books of Euclid.

Mr. Lee, in the following year, preached a learned and well directed sermon at St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, in aid of the funds of the Shropshire Auxiliary Bible Society; and at the anniversary meeting of the same society, in the next year, his early friend and patron, the Ven. Archdeacon Corbett, president of the institution, in an ingenious address, brought forward the extraordinary abilities of Mr. Lee, and drew an analogy between him and the Admirable Crichton, which, although perhaps rather forced in regard to some accomplishments, gave to Mr. Lee, as re-

spected languages, a preponderance of one-third.

On the 11th of March, 1819, he was elected, by a majority of 9 to 4, Arabic Professor of the University of Cambridge, having been put into nomination by the Hon. and Rev. the Vice-Chancellor. Not having, however, been at college the time usual for taking his degree of M.A. requisite to his standing for the chair, a Grace passed the Senate to supplicate for a mandamus from the Prince Regent, which was graciously granted by his royal highness. He received in 1822, unsolicited and in the most flattering manner, a diploma conferring the degree of D.D. from the University of Halle. This did not, however, impose silence on him in stating, some time afterwards, the reasonableness of the orthodox views of Christianity as opposed to the rationalism of Germany. In 1823 he obtained the appointment of chaplain of the gaol at Cambridge, and in 1825 he was presented to the rectory of Bilton with Harrogate. To the degree of B.D. he proceeded in 1827. In 1831 he was elected Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge, with its accompanying stall in the cathedral of Bristol. His Hebrew lectures embraced an extensive field of Biblical criticism, illustrated by immense stores of ancient and modern literature. In 1833 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him at Cambridge, on which occasion Dr. Turton, the Professor of Divinity, in an elegant Latin oration, expressed the admiration with which, in common with the whole University, he had beheld the achievements of Professor Lee's amazing talent and industry; difficulty only seemed to furnish stimulus; and whilst so many other Oriental languages had received considerable light from his labours, Hebrew especially had been rescued from the neglect occasioned by the darkness and intricacy in which the Rabbinical system had so long involved it. Nor less did his classical erudition demand admiration, since the Latin sermon which Dr. Lee had delivered on the occasion displayed the accuracy and taste of Latin composition. In the same year, on Commencement Sunday, June 30th, Dr. Lee also preached an English sermon before the University and a large congregation, being the time of the meeting of the British Association for the Promotion of Science.

As a scholar Dr. Lee was at all times ready to receive a suggestion without being offended, and as willing to impart information to those who earnestly sought it from him. His knowledge of Biblical and Oriental literature was profound and exten-

sive, his reading deep and varied, and to this was united every qualification which could adorn and distinguish the accomplished critic and scholar, and will no doubt cause his name to be long revered and renowned in this and distant nations. It must, however, be mentioned that Dr. Lee differed from other learned men on several points, and although it is possible that he may be right, his peculiarities have been considered a stumbling block to the grammar student, because such student must make use of books up to a certain point and in certain cases in which the opposite doctrine to Dr. Lee's is taught, and then has to consider whether he shall adopt Dr. Lee's opinion and unlearn what he has previously learned?

Dr. Lee appears to have been on all occasions much interested in the circulation of the Scriptures, believing as he did that a deep acquaintance with the Bible has a tendency both to humble and exalt the mind, and to soften and warm the heart, and to "make the man not more commendable for his sincerity than admirable for his usefulness and reliance on the Divine power." He was a warm supporter of the constitution of the national church, and always evinced a due anxiety to promote the spiritual welfare of those entrusted to his charge, not basing his endeavours upon the doctrines of human probabilities, but by a firm faith in the co-operation of Divine assistance. His piety was sincere and practical, not of a theoretical or speculative nature. He avoided the "metaphysical systems of Calvin and Arminius," which divide the Established Church no less than the meeting-houses of the Dissenters; considering it as one main duty of the Christian minister, by a careful and patient use of all the accessible means of instruction, to inform himself what are or what are not the declarations of Holy Scripture, "and then, but not till then, to proceed to lay open to others the whole counsel of God."

Among the many valuable publications which will form a lasting record of the untiring researches and perseverance of Dr. Lee the following may be enumerated. In 1816, the Syriac New Testament, and subsequently the Old Testament. He edited the Malay Scriptures, the Arabic and Coptic Psalter and Gospels, and translated the Book of Genesis into Persian, and was likewise editor of Martyn's Persian and Hindoostanee Testament. In 1817, and the subsequent year, he superintended the Hindoostanee Prayer Book, and Morning and Evening Prayers in Persic, and wrote the history of the Abyssinian and Syrian Churches for the Annual Report of the Church Missionary Society.

In 1820, the Grammar and Vocabulary of the New Zealand Language. Two Sermons preached at St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, for the benefit of the Parochial Schools. In 1821, *Sylloge Librorum Orientalium*, and Letter to Bellamy against his translation of the Bible. In 1824 and 1826 occurred his Controversy with Dr. Henderson; and about this time he edited Sir W. Jones's Persian Grammar, of which a new edition appeared in 1828, and likewise printed some Controversial Tracts on Christianity and Mahometanism by Martyn. His Hebrew Grammar appeared in 1830, and in the same year a valuable volume of Six Sermons on the study of the Holy Scriptures, to which are annexed "Dissertations" on the reasonableness of Christianity, &c. as opposed to the Rationalism of Germany, and an Exposition of the Book of Revelations. Also the Latin Prologomena to Bagster's Polyglott Bible. In 1833, the Travels of John Batuta, translated from the Arabic; and a Controversy on the Tithe Question with Mr. J. S. Fry, of Bristol. In 1834, a Sermon on the Primitive Sabbath, and "A Letter to Dr. Pye Smith on Dissent." In 1837, "The Book of Job, translated from the original Hebrew; to which is appended a Critical Commentary elucidating other passages of Holy Writ." In 1840, a Visitation Sermon, with an Answer to Dr. Wiseman on the Eucharist, as held by the Syrian Church. In this year also, a Hebrew, Chaldaic, and English Lexicon. Besides these, several miscellaneous pamphlets, sermons, &c. with a variety of contributions to periodical literature, issued from his fertile and untiring pen, which it would exceed the present limited space further to particularise.

An excellent portrait of Dr. Lee, painted and presented by Richard Evans, esq. a native of Shrewsbury, is placed in the Subscription News Room of that town, from which an engraving by W. T. Fry was published in 1833 by Fisher and Son, London. Dr. Lee was twice married.

H. P.

SAMUEL MERRIMAN, Esq. M.D.

Nov. 22. Aged 81, Samuel Merriman, M.D. of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, and Rodbourne Cheney, Wilts.

The subject of this memoir was born on the 25th day of October, 1771, at Marlborough, in Wiltshire. His father, Benjamin, was the eldest son of Mr. Nathaniel Merriman of the same place, who was the son of another Nathaniel, the youngest son of John Merriman, a captain in the army of Oliver Cromwell. His mother was Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. William Hawkes of Marlborough, and niece to Sir

Michael Foster, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench. She was Mr. Benjamin Merriman's second wife, the first having been a Miss Marten of Marlborough, aunt to the Brigadier-General Richard Smith, M.P. who was imprisoned with Thomas Brand Hollis, esq. for bribery at Cricklade; an offence for which the franchise of that borough was extended to the freeholders of the adjoining hundreds. Mr. Benjamin Merriman had a large business in Marlborough as a brewer. He was also a man of scientific pursuits, and the author of several political and other pamphlets, and essays, some of which were inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine. He also received from the Society of Arts in the Adelphi, and from the Bath Agricultural Society, medals for various machines that he invented.

Dr. Merriman was early sent to the Free Grammar School at Marlborough, founded by King Edward VI. and presided over at that time by the Rev. Joseph Edwards. On becoming the head boy of the school he delivered the annual Latin speech before the Rev. Charles Francis, on that gentleman's being sworn in mayor of the borough in September 1783.

In October 1784 Mr. Benjamin Merriman and his family removed to London, and very shortly afterwards the son took up his residence with his uncle, Dr. Samuel Merriman, of Queen-street, May Fair, of whom a memoir is published in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1818. Of this journey, prosecuted as far as Newbury the preceding day, it is recorded, "the next morning at six o'clock we set off in the Newbury Diligence, called in short the Dilly, which managed to bring us to London by a little past five in the evening."

Dr. Merriman's education in classics, &c. was continued partly under the tuition of Mr. Robert Roy, of Old Burlington-street, and partly by the careful instruction of his uncle, under whose able discipline at a later period, and that of his cousin, William Merriman, then in good practice, he pursued his medical studies, and soon became established in practice as an apothecary.

In 1799 he married his uncle's only surviving daughter Ann, continuing, however, still to reside in his uncle's house in Queen-street; but in 1807 he entered into partnership with Mr. Peregrine, to whom he soon resigned the general practice, limiting himself to that of midwifery alone.

A vacancy occurring about this time in the office of physician-accoucheur to the Westminster General Dispensary, he sought for and obtained the appointment, the honorary diploma of M.D. from Marischal college, Aberdeen, having been previously

granted to him. For this a preliminary examination was required, which was very kindly undertaken in London by Dr. Vaughan, afterwards Sir Henry Halford, Bart. He held this appointment till 1815. In 1809 he was elected to the like office at the Middlesex Hospital, where the next year he commenced his annual course of lectures on midwifery, and continued them regularly till the year 1825. He also in 1820-1 gave three courses of lectures at St. Bartholomew's Hospital during the temporary illness of Dr. Gooch. Thus he frequently lectured twice on the same day.

For several other very interesting particulars connected with Dr. Merriman's early professional life, and his connection with the Middlesex Hospital, we refer our readers to a memoir of him published in the *Lancet* for November 30, 1850.

Dr. Merriman's legal right to practise medicine arose from his connection with the Society of Apothecaries, the admission to the membership of which he had purchased in early life. This society having been appointed in 1815, by Act of Parliament, to examine and licence all future apothecaries in England and Wales, and having gradually raised the standard of medical erudition to a considerable height, it was thought that Dr. Merriman's reputation and skill as an accoucheur would materially assist the endeavours of the Court of Examiners to raise to a still higher degree the qualifications of candidates for the licence to practise. His permission, therefore, having been previously obtained, he was in 1831 elected on the Court of Examiners, and held the office for six successive years. He was afterwards elected on the Court of Assistants, but he never filled the offices of Warden or Master on account of the increasing infirmities of age.

It was during his tenure of office as Examiner that Dr. Merriman published, in 1833, under the title of "The Validity of 'Thoughts on Medical Reform,'" an answer to a pamphlet of that title written, as was understood, by Dr. Allen, Domestic Physician to the late Lord Holland. Dr. Merriman's object in writing this reply was to correct several inaccuracies and misconceptions in the "Thoughts," about the manner in which the "Apothecaries' Act" was being carried out by the Court of Examiners, and it obtained a considerable circulation.

Referring our readers once more to the *Lancet* for an account of Dr. Merriman's connection with medical societies, we shall merely mention here his connection for fifty-two years with the "Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical

Men in London and its Vicinity." To this most useful charity he had long been one of the treasurers, and he warmly promoted its efficiency by every means in his power, knowing but too well how few of the members of the medical profession are able to derive from it alone sufficient property to support themselves and their families in comfort when they can no longer attend actively to their practice. Dr. Merriman's untiring energy to promote the welfare of this society was gracefully acknowledged a few years ago by the election of his son, Dr. William Merriman, to the vacant post of Acting Treasurer.

Dr. Merriman appeared for the first time as an author in 1805, when he published a pamphlet in vindication of Vaccination, having curiously enough taken up his pen to prove the superior excellence of the small-pox inoculation, but, as he wrote, he found his arguments untenable. Essays and other papers of his were published in the London Medical Repository, the London Medical and Physical Journal, and the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*; but the medical works for which he is best known are his "Synopsis of Difficult Parturition," which passed through several editions, and was translated into Italian, German, and French; and his edition of "Underwood on Diseases of Children," the history of which work is interesting, for Drs. Merriman, Marshall Hall, and Henry Davies, have successively enlarged and improved Dr. Underwood's original treatise, with this inconvenient result, however, that four different styles of writing may be often found in as many successive paragraphs.

Dr. Merriman was very fond of noting down memoranda of medical and other scientific men whom he had known personally or by repute; and, possessing an excellent memory, he was very often able to mention incidents which are highly interesting to lovers of literature. Two works, published some years ago, the "Picture of the College of Physicians," and Wadd's "Nugæ Chirurgicæ, &c." he has largely illustrated with anecdotes of the persons mentioned; and he had a large collection of portraits of medical men. Philological subjects also much interested him, so that he was able to send articles to this and other magazines and journals on a variety of different subjects.

The following is a list of his more important contributions to the *Gentleman's Magazine*:

1828. Part i. p. 290. Announcement that Miss Dayrolles was the prototype of the "Miss Larolles" in Miss Burney's "Cecilia."

Ibid. p. 218. On Mr. Mace being Editor of the "New Testament in Greek and English," &c.

1829. Part i. p. 406. On the word "Desight."

1830. Part i. p. 29. On the Etymology of "Midwife," and "Midwifery."
1831. Part i. p. 224. On the Translation of *καμπαλος* in the Gospels. (This subject is further elucidated by S. W. J. M. in Vol. xxiv. New Series, A.D. 1845.)
1832. Part i. p. 10. Memoir of Dr. Thomas Morgan, author of "The Moral Philosopher."
- Ibid. p. 290. Reference given to the publication in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1749 of the "Power of Innocence," a poem.
- Ibid. Part ii. p. 229.—1833. Part i. p. 209. On the word "Aroint," used by Shakspeare.
- New Series.—1835. Vol. iii. p. 611. Reference to, and comments on, a Poem addressed by Dr. Hannes to Sydenham.
1836. Vol. v. p. 32. On our Saviour's healing the "Maimed."
- Ibid. p. 244. Copy of a Letter from Sawrey Gilpin to the first Dr. Merriman in 1792.
1837. Vol. vii. p. 434. Memoir of Dr. Hugh Ley.
1838. Vol. x. p. 672. Additions to obituary notice of James Norris, esq.
1839. Vol. xi. p. 450. Explanation of "Painted Coaches."
1839. Vol. xii. p. 204. Memoir of John Merriman, esq.
- Ibid. p. 257. Strictures on the new Life of Milton in Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia, as reflecting on Dr. Johnson.
1840. Vol. xiv. p. 612. On Dr. Johnson's early knowledge of Savage.
1841. Vol. xvi. p. 212. Memoir of Thomas Merriman, esq.
1842. Vol. xvii. p. 366. Identification of persons represented in Hogarth's plate of the "Cunicularii," &c. being a satire on the notorious impostor, Mary Tott, the Godliman rabbit-breeder.
- Ibid. Vol. xviii. p. 251. Letter from Francis Const, esq. respecting his own family and that of the Potticary's.
1843. Vol. xix. p. 489. Observations on the rank of Medical Men, and on Midwifery, in reply to "J. R." (A MS. addition adds the name of Dr. Radcliffe to the list of M.P.s.)
- Ibid. Vol. xx. p. 469. Letter of Matthew Guthrie, M.D. to Maxwell Gartshore, M.D. 1797.
1844. Vol. xxii. p. 22, 247.—Vol. xxiii. p. 106. On the ancient custom of "Child-bed Privilege," or "Rights." (Dr. Merriman has added in his own copy a MS. reference to M. de la Curne de St. Palaye's "Memoires sur l'Ancienne Chevalerie," &c. (chapter on "Les Nonneurs de la Cour,") and also to Charles Lever's "St. Patrick's Eve," where Father John is represented as giving the "rites" to a dying man.)
1845. Vol. xxiii. p. 29. Memoir of John Callow, the first Medical Bookseller.
- Ibid. Vol. xxiv. p. 19. Memoirs of Julian Clement, the French Surgeon-Accoucheur, and of his journey into Spain to attend the Queen in 1707.
- Ibid. p. 145. Anecdotes of Daniel Turner, M.D. who died 1741.
- Ibid. p. 485. Memoirs of Dr. Richard Bathurst, the friend of Dr. Johnson, and of Dr. W. Baylies.
1846. Vol. xxv. p. 481. On the authorship of "The Lounger's Commonplace Book."
- Ibid. Vol. xxvi. p. 153. Account of J. W. Newman, esq. the author.
1847. Vol. xxviii. p. 477. Account of Gideon de Lawne, Apothecary to James I.

Subsequently to this date increasing age and infirmities rendered Dr. Merriman's hours of employment fewer and fewer; but, whenever he was able to pursue his favourite avocations, he delighted himself, his family, and friends by relating and recording many interesting anecdotes. One of these latter exercises deserves a separate notice, viz. an historical retrospect of the science and practice of medicine, published

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in the London Journal of Medicine under the title of "The First of October, 1851, by an Octogenarian."

The few societies which Dr. Merriman was able to attend at this advanced period of his life occupied also his energetic mind, and the "Notes and Queries," brought before his notice only a year ago, received several interesting articles from his richly stored memory. Thus employed, he awaited, with true Christian patience, the hour that was to remove him from this world of trouble to one of rest; and he will long live in the memory of his numerous friends as one of the most affectionate and estimable of men.

Several portraits of Dr. Merriman were taken at different periods, two of which only have been engraved; one, a private plate; the other, published in the *Lancet* with the memoir to which we have referred.

Mrs. Merriman died 10 March, 1831, after sufferings of the most acute description, endured for many years. Their issue were: a daughter, who died 17 June, 1844, having been married to the Rev. John Ward, Vicar of Great Bedwyn, Wilts, now Rector of Wath, in Yorkshire, by whom she had several children; another daughter, now living; and a son, the present Dr. Merriman, Consulting Physician to the Westminster General Dispensary, and Physician to the Royal Infirmary for Children.

SAMUEL B. BRUCE, ESQ. M.D.

Dec. 24. In Victoria square, Pimlico, Samuel Barwick Bruce, esq. M.D. of Ripon, Medical Inspector of Mills and Prisons in that district.

He was the second son of Barwick Bruce, M.D. of Barbados, by Amabel, daughter and coheir of Anthony Walrond, esq. of the same island; and grandson of the Hon. Joseph Osborne Bruce, of Gartlet, co. Clackmannan, some time Judge of the Common Pleas in Barbados, by Jane, daughter and sole heir of General Samuel Barwick, Governor and Commander-in-chief of Barbados. The Bruces of Gartlet, (which estate was sold in 1768,) were cadets of the Bruces of Kennet, co. Clackmannan.

Dr. Bruce was born on the 8th Jan. 1786, and received his education at Codrington College, Barbados, being originally intended for the law; but in 1804 he accepted a commission in the medical department of the army, obtained through the influence of Major Hew Dalrymple of the 49th, who had married his first cousin. He saw some of his earliest service afloat, under Lord Nelson, in 1805; was present at the capture of the Danish islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St.

Croix in 1807; served at the siege of Fort Desaix in Martinique, for which he received a medal and clasp; at the capture of Les Saintes near Guadaloupe; at the bombardment and driving from their anchorage of the French fleet in 1809; and in 1810 at the capture of Guadaloupe, for which he received a medal and clasp.

Dr. Bruce served in the Peninsula in 1813; in America in 1814 and 1815, and was present at the severe actions before New Orleans in Jan. 1815; also at the capture of Fort Boyer, &c. In May, 1815, he joined the Duke of Wellington's army in the Netherlands, and finally he was present at Waterloo, and the subsequent entry into Paris.

Having been placed on half-pay at the peace, he was appointed in 1817, on the recommendation of Sir Lowry Cole, to be medical attendant in the family of Earl de Grey (then Lord Grantham); and he thereupon settled at Ripon, where he continued to reside until within three weeks of his death, affording his professional advice and assistance to Lords de Grey, Ripon, Cowper, and Grantley, to the Bishop of the diocese, the Dean, and all the chief families of the neighbourhood. In 1824 he was appointed Surgeon and Lieutenant in the Yorkshire Hussar corps of Yeomanry cavalry, commanded by Earl de Grey.

He married on the 19th Feb. 1807, Susanna-Rollok, daughter of Jacob Skinner, esq. and niece to General Skinner; and by that lady, who died on the 4th May 1808, he had issue a son Jacob Skinner Bruce, who was drowned at Grenada in Dec. 1833. Dr. Bruce married secondly, Dec. 2, 1819, Jane, daughter of William Downing, esq. of Studley near Ripon, and has left surviving issue, two sons, 1. William Downing Bruce, esq. F.S.A. of the Middle Temple, who married in 1847 Louisa-Emily, daughter of William Plomer, esq. of Linbourn, Midlothian, and granddaughter of Sir William Plomer, Alderman of London; and 2. Robert Cathcart Dalrymple Bruce, Lieut. 29th Foot; also two daughters, Elizabeth-Jane and Amabel-Emma.

MARTIN CHARLES BURNLEY, Esq.

Oct. 20. At his house, James-street, Buckingham-gate, Martin Charles Burnley, esq. barrister-at-law.

Mr. Burnley, the representative of a distinguished family, was born in 1788, and received his education under the late Dr. Charles Burney, at the Greenwich Classical Academy, whence so many first-rate scholars and remarkable men have proceeded. Then, having chosen the law as a pursuit, he was articled to Mr. Sharon

Turner, the learned author of "The History of the Anglo-Saxons," and other works of the highest repute. He afterwards assisted, under Mr. Rickman of the House of Commons, in drawing up the Population and Poor-law Returns. Subsequently he commenced practising as a solicitor, with a fair prospect of success: but at the expiration of a few years, partly urged by a commendable ambition, partly in deference to the opinion of some friends who thought him equal to, and entitled to aim at, the higher branch of his profession, he entered himself at the Inner Temple, by which Society he was called to the bar in 1828. Thrown among almost innumerable competitors, most of whom enjoyed greater advantages of person and manner than he could boast, though few possessed half his legal knowledge and acumen, he made little progress as an advocate; and suffering, too, under an indifferent state of health, he, after an ineffectual struggle to maintain his position at the bar, undertook to report the proceedings of the Rolls Court for The Times newspaper, a duty which he performed with ability and diligence till within a few weeks of his decease.

Early in life Mr. Burnley entered into a hasty, incompatible marriage, a result of that obedience to self-will which, not in this instance only, interfered much with his subsequent views, and proved to him the source of some unhappiness. But his heart was sound; and real, active benevolence was as marked a trait in his character as his love of what he most conscientiously thought Truth, which—though sometimes evinced with small deference to the opinions of others—neither the fear of enmity nor the temptation of reward could in the slightest degree abate. He has left a widow, but no children, and is survived by his only sister, Mrs. John Payne, who, during some years, has chiefly resided in Rome, where her wit, accomplishments, and discretion have well sustained the deservedly high national character of our educated female classes.

Mr. Burnley is mainly entitled to this notice as representing in a direct line a family richly endowed with mental gifts: and likewise on account of his acquaintance with many of the brightest ornaments of modern English literature; among which are names never to be forgotten—names that cast a reflected importance on all socially connected with them. He was the only son of Rear-Admiral James Burney, F.R.S. one of Cook's Lieutenants in the illustrious circumnavigator's two last voyages, and author of "A Chronological History of Voyages of Discovery in the South Seas," a voluminous, elabo-

rate, and most authentic work, besides other publications, and papers in the Philosophical Transactions, relative to geographical and nautical matters. The admiral was the eldest son of Charles Burney, Mus. Doc., F.R.S., the erudite author of the well known "History of Music,"—the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, and a member of that celebrated Literary Club composed of so many eminent persons, over which the great lexicographer, moralist, and critic virtually presided. The late Rev. Charles Burney, D.D. F.R.S. before mentioned, who, together with Porson and Parr formed a triumvirate whose pre-eminence as Greek scholars is fully recognised, was the uncle of Mr. Burney; and Madame D'Arblay (Dr. Johnson's "dear Fanny Burney"), whose fame was so widely-spread by her two clever novels, "Evelina" and "Cecilia," and whose Memoirs of her father and of herself throw no faint light on the literary period in which she lived, and on the court and family of George III.—was his aunt, and bequeathed him a handsome annuity, an example soon after followed by her half-sister, Miss Sarah Burney, the

writer of two novels much read when first published. And this list would be incomplete without the names of Mr. Burney's cousins, Charles Parr Burney, D.D., F.R.S., the present highly esteemed Archdeacon of Colchester; and of Mr. Edward Burney, a pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and an artist distinguished by the truth and elegant taste of his numerous designs, who died in or about the year 1848, at the advanced age of 88.

Among those distinguished literary characters with whom Mr. Burney was more or less intimately acquainted, and who knew how to estimate his good qualities, were Godwin, Southey, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Hazlitt, Basil Montagu, Q.C. and the friend and survivor of them all, Mr. Justice Talfourd. But the one he loved with a more than fraternal affection, and whom, indeed, it was impossible to know well and not to love, was Charles Lamb. That this feeling was reciprocated must be inferred from the following Sonnet, prefixed to the second volume of "Works by Charles Lamb," by the truthful author of those original and deeply thoughtful Essays:—

TO MARTIN CHARLES BURNEY, ESQ.

Forgive me, BURNEY, if to thee these late
And hasty products of a critic pen,
Thyself no common judge of books and men,
In feeling of thy worth I dedicate.
My *verse* was offered to an older friend;*
The humbler *prose* has fallen to thy share:
Nor could I miss the occasion to declare,
What spoken in thy presence must offend—
That, set aside some few caprices wild,
Those humorous clouds that fit o'er brighter days,
In all thy threadings of this worldly maze,
(And I have watched thee almost from a child.)
Free from self-seeking, envy, low design,
I have not found a whiter soul than thine.

JAMES FRANCIS STEPHENS, ESQ. F.L.S.
Dec. 21. In Foxley-road, Kennington, in his 61st year, James Francis Stephens, esq. F.L.S. late President of the Entomological Society.

He was born at Shoreham, in Sussex, Sept. 16th, 1792. For at least forty years he has been known as an enthusiastic naturalist, and has attained the highest reputation as an entomologist. In early life he edited some of the volumes of Shaw's "General Zoology," and he has left his name as an authority in other branches of that science besides entomology. But it is as the author of many valuable volumes on British insects that he has acquired a more than European reputation. In 1827 he commenced to publish his great work on

the insect portion of the British Fauna, completing the orders Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, Orthoptera, and Neuroptera, and one or two families of the Hymenoptera. This work, "Illustrations of British Entomology," was illustrated by Messrs. C. Curtis and Westwood. His "Manual of Coleoptera" is another indispensable work to the collector desirous of naming his specimens. The last works prepared by him were the "Catalogues of British Lepidoptera," in the collection of the British Museum, which contain the largest amount of valuable references ever brought together, and drawn up in the clearest and plainest way. In the "Zoological Journal," and other periodical works devoted to natural history, are various papers and

* S. T. Coleridge.

communications by him. One of the finest and most remarkable Coleoptera ever discovered, the *Chiasognathus Grantii*, was described by him in the "Cambridge Philosophical Transactions;" excepting this, his descriptions, so far as we know, were limited to members of the British Fauna. Here he was almost without a rival, his collection being the largest and most complete in Britain. He was one of the best collectors of the objects of his studies. Darent and Combe Woods were for many years visited nearly every week, and during his holidays he spent his time at Ripley in Surrey, or at Hertford, annually bringing home with him thousands of specimens; he also purchased largely. The Marshamian Collection, and great part of Mr. Haworth's Lepidopterous Insects, were incorporated with his own. His house and collections were freely open to students. His knowledge of all the orders of British insects was quite extraordinary, as was his minute memory of their names, synonyms, habits, and often even of circumstances connected with the individual specimens in his immense collection. He was most liberal in communicating his information to others.—*Literary Gazette.*

RICHARD PALMER, Esq.

Dec. 13. At Preston, in his 80th year, Richard Palmer, esq. for more than half a century Town Clerk of that borough, and one of her Majesty's Coroners for the county of Lancaster.

Mr. Palmer was born at Lancaster on the 23rd Feb. 1773. His parents were Robert and Elizabeth Palmer, persons occupying a humble position in life, and who afterwards kept the White Horse Inn at Preston, conducted by Mr. Robert Palmer until his death, and afterwards with credit and success for many years by his widow. When about twelve years old their son was introduced to the office of Mr. Nicholas Grimshaw, in which he remained for life, in the several relations of office-boy, clerk, partner, and principal. He was articled on the 6th June, 1788, admitted attorney at the March assizes of 1794, and became Mr. Grimshaw's partner in Dec. 1799. In the preceding month, viz. on the 12th Nov. 1799, Mr. Palmer was elected one of the coroners for the county, and, though he retained that office for more than fifty-three years, it is remarkable that both his competitors are still living—Mr. Forshaw, about a year his senior in age, and Mr. Winstanley, a few years younger.

Mr. Palmer was elected Town Clerk of Preston in 1801. He officiated in that capacity at the three guilds of 1802, 1822, and 1842, an event without parallel in the municipal annals of the town, and which

was commemorated on the last occasion by a medal struck in honour of this worthy gentleman. The office of clerk to the magistrates of the borough was conjoined to the town clerkship. In the year 1851, when the Preston Improvement Commissioners were constituted, Messrs. Grimshaw and Palmer were appointed the clerks. Mr. Grimshaw was also clerk to the county magistrates for the division; he was one of the clerks of the Court of Chancery for Lancashire, and also the cursitor for the court. Mr. Palmer was registrar for the Borough Court of Common Pleas; clerk to the Commissioners of Assessed Taxes; afterwards, also, to the Commissioners of the Income and Property Tax. He was clerk to the Garstang and Preston Turnpike Trust, and Mr. Grimshaw was clerk to the Penworthom Bridge Trust and the Preston and Blackburn Turnpike Trust. The firm were clerks to the vestry of the parish, and solicitors to the overseers and select vestry of the old regime; and these, indeed, are only a few of their public appointments. The whole of the public offices held by Mr. Grimshaw were, at his death in 1835, conferred on Mr. Palmer; and on the 7th Oct. 1850 Mr. Palmer was appointed clerk to the Local Board of Health, on that body superseding the Improvement Commissioners. In addition, Messrs. Grimshaw and Palmer had one of the best agency businesses in the county, and an excellent private practice. Mr. Grimshaw, also, no less than eleven times served the office of under-sheriff of the county. As may be judged from these appointments, the emoluments of the firm were very considerable. Mr. Grimshaw died possessed of much wealth, and Mr. Palmer, who remained through life a bachelor, has amassed a large fortune.

With one exception, Mr. Palmer retained the whole of his appointments until his death. On the 12th of Feb. 1852 he resigned his office of clerk to the local body, receiving, by a unanimous vote, the thanks of the board for his attention to the duties of the office. He was confined to his house for only ten days preceding his death, and continued to attend to the arduous duties of his many offices until Friday the 26th of November.

Mr. Palmer, as may readily be conceived from his connection with the old corporation, was in politics a "good old Tory," but he never obtruded his political opinions on others; and since the "good old times," when the corporation was a close one, he has not even voted, from a desire, probably, as his public duties were discharged towards a body no longer unanimous on such matters, to avoid even the appearance of a clashing of opinions. He had no sym-

pathy at any time with the noisy ebullition of party feeling, and considered each man to discharge his duty best by attending to the calls upon his labour in his own circle.

His first visit to the assizes at Lancaster was paid in March 1789, and with one exception, viz. at the March assizes of 1791, he visited professionally every assizes until his death. His last journey to Lancaster was on the 7th of August, 1852, being his 127th visit at the assizes. Such a series of professional visits is without a parallel. During that time he had seen many changes; bar and bench had often been replenished, and more than one junior barrister had gone through the arduous task of making a position for himself among those learned in the law, earned his way to the bench, and been removed from it by the hand of death. At the time of his decease Mr. Palmer was the oldest Town Clerk and the oldest Coroner in England.

In his private charities he was most liberal and unostentatious; to his tenants he was ever indulgent, and a marked trait in his character was the punctuality with which he discharged all his accounts. To be in debt was with him to be in pain. Mr. Palmer's demeanour was such that he could not possibly have any enemies; he earned general respect among all classes of the community, by whom his many amiable qualities were generally appreciated.—*Abridged from the Preston Chronicle.*

REV. JOSEPH GILBERT.

Dec. 12. In his 74th year, the Rev. Joseph Gilbert, Pastor of the Independent church in Friar-lane, Nottingham.

Mr. Gilbert was considered one of the most able men in the ranks of Protestant dissent. He was born at Wrangle, in Lincolnshire, and was in early life intended for business, of which he had indeed so much general knowledge, as to render his advice, even in secular concerns, highly valuable to his friends. But he relinquished all such engagements for study under the celebrated Dr. Edward Williams, at the college at Rotherham, and after an honourable career in that institution, commenced his pastoral duties at Southend, in Essex. From thence, after about eighteen months, he was recalled to Rotherham, to sustain the responsible office of classical tutor in the college. In conjunction with this he held the pastorate of the Nether chapel in Sheffield. On the death of the Rev. G. Lambert of Hull, he was invited to succeed him at Fish-street chapel in that town, to which he acceded, although at the same time he was urgently solicited to take the charge of the church at Worcester, now under

the care of Dr. Redford. The demands of so large a congregation as that at Hull sensibly affected his health, and a severe illness, occasioned by intense sympathy with a family under sudden severe affliction, so greatly impaired it as to render a change to less onerous duties desirable. He therefore accepted a call to Nottingham in 1826, and continued pastor of the Independent church in Friar-lane until his death.

Mr. Gilbert's discourses were distinguished by a flow of diction and a copiousness of expression rarely equalled, and he brought forth from the storehouse of a highly-cultivated mind those treasures of wisdom and learning which adorned his pulpit addresses and delighted and profited his hearers. The Patriot newspaper, in paying a tribute to his memory, says that he sustained the cause of Evangelical Nonconformity not less by the amiableness of his manners and the blamelessness of his life than by his eloquence as a preacher, his learning as a Divine, and his fidelity to principle as a Protestant Dissenter. In this respect, indeed, he was somewhat in advance both of his brethren and the times, being one of those who, on the accession of the Whigs to power, deemed it not premature to urge upon Earl Grey, then prime minister, the importance and necessity of taking immediate measures for the separation of the Church from the State.

As an author Mr. Gilbert did not appear so frequently before the public, as with his fine and subtle talents, and most respectable literary attainments, he would have been justified in doing. With the exception of a few pamphlets, or single discourses, and occasional contributions to the pages of the Eclectic Review and other periodicals, we are aware of but two principal productions of his pen. This is the more remarkable, since he wrote without difficulty, and with some tendency to voluminousness, even in minor compositions. He presented the public with a memoir of Dr. Williams, in which he exhibits the ardent devotion of a pupil to his master. In his chief work, "The Christian Atonement," that devotion further appears by a certain similarity in style and treatment to the manner of the profound metaphysician, who doubtless was ever present to his mind as the model of a philosophical divine. This work contains the course which, in 1835, Mr. Gilbert delivered in connexion with the Congregational Lecture, being the third course of that valuable series. After a lapse of more than fifteen years he was called upon to prepare this excellent work for a new and cheaper edition; and in a brief preface, dated so recently as the 20th Sept. 1852,

he observes, "This revival was specially pleasant to me, because, in passing through it, I did not discern anything material, or anything in thought, which I should wish to alter. My views of the necessity and nature of the Atonement are the same. That which was my firm belief then is my firm belief now. Verging, as I now am, on the limit of mortal life, the first inquiry of human nature, 'What shall I do to be saved?' assumes an unspeakable importance. There (in the New Testament) I find the one answer, 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved.' That this simple reply involved and intended 'substitution' I cannot question; and I rejoice once more to attest my reliance upon it, my earnest cordial recommendation of it as the sole solid dependence, the only consolation left to the spirit in the prospect of its final account." With such sentiments did this earnest and devoted man await the near approach of dissolution, and in the full confidence of such a dependence he lived and died.

Mr. Gilbert married Ann, sister of the well-known Jane Taylor, of Ongar, and joint authoress of the celebrated and widely-circulated "Original Poems," and he has left his widow with a large family of sons and daughters.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aug. 4. At Amoy, the Rev. *Edward Evans*, Consular Chaplain.

Sept. 21. At Aldwick, Bognor, aged 83, the Rev. *Thomas Scutt*, formerly of New college, Oxford, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1798. Mr. Scutt was one of the largest landowners in Brighton. He was formerly the possessor of the Wick estate, which he sold to Baron Goldsmid for a large sum. He has died worth, it is said, 150,000*l.* leaving a son (now in France) and a daughter, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Johnson of Lichfield.—*Brighton Gazette*.

Sept. 24. At Newhaven, N. B. the Rev. *William Beattie Smith*, M.A. retired Chaplain of Edinburgh Castle, to which he was appointed in 1838.

Sept. 25. At the parsonage, Fairfield, near Liverpool, the Rev. *John Stubbs Bushby*, of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1847, M.A. 1850.

Sept. 27. At the vicarage, Yealmpton, the Rev. *W. S. James*, Curate of Revelstoke.

Sept. 28. At Alston, Cumberland, aged 79, the Rev. *Hugh Salrin*, Vicar of that place (1841) and a magistrate of the county. His parish had been much improved by his active exertions, especially in the erection of parochial schools, and of a new church in one of the chaptries. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, M.B. 1795.

Oct. 5. The Rev. *John Beavor Webb*, Rector of Dunderrow, dioc. Cloyne.

Oct. 11. At Knockmourne parsonage, co. Cork, the Rev. *Thomas Spread Campion*, D.D. Vicar of Ballynoe.

Oct. 14. At Bareilly, Bengal, the Rev. *James Boustead*, Chaplain to the East India Company. At Mullaghmore, the Rev. *W. S. Cuthbert*, Perp. Curate of Edenderry.

At the Grove, Kingsland, Shrewsbury, aged 28, the Rev. *Ebenezer Brocas Howell*, youngest son of the late Mr. John Howell, of Shrewsbury. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1848.

Oct. 16. The Rev. *Richard St. Leger Chinnery*, Curate of St. Anne, Shandon, Cork.

At his glebe house, the Rev. *Mungo Noble Thompson*, Prebendary of Kilbragh, in the chapter of Cashel, and Rector and Vicar of the union of Templetuohy.

Oct. 17. At Claxby, Linc. the Rev. *William Dodson*, Rector of Well with Claxby (1812), and Vicar of Edlington (1817). He was of St. John's college, Oxford, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1808, B.D. 1817.

At Tiffeld, Northamptonshire, aged 52, the Rev. *John Thomas Fleisher*, Rector of that place. He was of Lincoln college, Oxford, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1825; and was presented to his living in 1822.

Oct. 21. At the vicarage, West Haddon, Northamptonshire, the Rev. *John Spence*, Rector of Culworth (1820) in that county. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817.

Oct. 23. At Abbees Roding, Essex, aged 70, the Rev. *Thomas Dyer*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of Wadham college, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1804, M.A. 1809. He was instituted to Abbees Roding, which was in his own patronage, in 1828.

Oct. 24. At Leyland, Lanc. aged 59, the Rev. *Gardiner Baldwin*, Vicar of that place (1824). He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1825.

At Canterbury, aged 64, the Rev. *Francis Dawson*, Canon of Canterbury and Vicar of East Peckham, Kent. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1816, B.D. 1825. He was nominated a Canon of Canonbury in 1833, and instituted to the vicarage of East Peckham in 1846.

Oct. 25. At Braintree, Essex, aged 89, the Rev. *Perryman Wakeham*, Rector of Little Saxham, Suffolk. He was the youngest son of the Very Rev. Nicholas Wakeham, D.D. Dean and Rector of Bocking. He was of Calus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790.

Oct. 26. At the glebe, Kilkeedy, the Rev. *John Lucas*, Rector of Kilkeedy and Inchicronan, dioc. Killaloe.

Aged 66, the Rev. *John Thomas Parker*, Rector of Bilton and Vicar of Newbold on Avon, Warwickshire. He was of Christchurch, Oxford, B.A. 1809, M.A. 1812, and was instituted to both his livings in 1817.

Oct. 27. At Happisburgh, Norfolk, the Rev. *Charles Birch*, Vicar of that place (1830).

At Clifton Reynes, Bucks, aged 76, the Rev. *Harry Alexander Small*, Rector of that place (1832) and of Haverham (1828). He was the last surviving son of the late Alexander Small, esq. of Clifton hall; and was a member of Downing college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1830.

Oct. 28. At Dublin, aged 50, the Rev. *George Hamilton Ash*, Rector of Lower Cumber, Derry. He was the younger son of William Hamilton, esq. who took the additional name of Ash, and died in 1821, by Miss Elizabeth Harriet Henderson; and brother to the present William Hamilton Ash, esq. of Ashbrook, co. Londonderry. He was formerly Rector of Ballyscullion, in that county, and he married Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Spotswood, by whom he leaves issue.

From an accident, the Rev. *John Barnes*, Perp. Curate of Bassenthwaite (1835) Cumberland.

Oct. 29. At Leintwardine, Heref. aged 51, the Rev. *William Louth*, Vicar of that parish (1838). He was of Christchurch, Oxford, B.A. 1824.

Oct. 30. At Llanestyn, Carmarvonshire, aged 75, the Rev. *Robert Jones*, Rector of that place (1824).

Oct. 31. At Queen's house, Barbados, aged 27, the Rev. *Edward Dix Wood*, late Curate of West Lulworth and Burton, Dorset; second son of his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Wood, C.B. Commander of the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands. He was educated at Kensington grammar-school, and at Exeter college, Oxford; where he graduated B.A. 1847, M.A. 1850.

Lately. At Kandy, Ceylon, the Rev. *Henry Hermann Von Dadelzen*.

The Rev. *Thomas La Nauze*, Rector of Templeport, Ireland.

The Rev. *Thomas Lowry*, M.A. for fifty-eight years Rector of Clogherney, archd. Armagh. The

advowson of this living, the annual value of which exceeds 900*l.*, was purchased by Trinity college, Dublin, in 1827.

At Llanspythid, Brecon, the Rev. *John M. Dennis*, Vicar of that place (1847), and Perp. Curate of Llanulid (1832).

At Limerick, where he was on a visit to his brother the Rev. Godfrey Massey, the Rev. *Dawson Massey*, of Carlow.

At the parsonage, Ellef, Lancashire, aged 51, the Rev. *Robert Thompson*, Perp. Curate of that place. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1824, M.A. 1828.

Nov. 4. At Luxulyan, Cornwall, the Rev. *Richard Gerveys Grylls*, Vicar of Breage and Germoe (1809), and of Luxulyan (1813), Cornwall. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls, of Helston, who died in 1842; (see our vol. xvii. p. 447), by Clarity, dau. of Wm. Hill, esq. of Carwithenack. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1809. He married in 1816 Sophia, youngest daughter of Charles Rashleigh, esq. of Duporth.

Nov. 5. At Edinburgh, the Rev. *Thomas Page*, Perp. Curate of St. Matthew's, Rugby (1846). He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1832.

Nov. 6. At Rugby, aged 50, the Rev. *James Peter Rhoades*, some time Rector of Clonmel, Ireland. He was formerly Fellow of Wadham college, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1825, M.A. 1829.

Nov. 7. At Worcester, aged 78, the Rev. *John Catoold*, Perp. Curate of Bewdley, Worc. (1814). He was of St. Edward hall, Oxford, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1807, and, before his promotion to Bewdley, was for thirteen years Curate of Ribbesford. He was a devoted minister of the Evangelical persuasion, and an unwearied advocate for schools and missions.

Aged 50, the Rev. *Thomas Alfred Strickland*, Rector of Brendon (1837), co. Worcester. He was the third son of the late George Strickland, esq. of Chesnut Grove, and of Newton, co. York, and grandson of the late Sir William Strickland, Bart. He was of Merton college, Oxford, B.A. 1824, M.A. 1831.

Nov. 8. Aged 40, the Rev. *Henry Thomas Estridge*, Curate of Tonbridge, Kent. He was of New Inn hall, Oxford, B.A. 1835, M.A. 1839. His funeral was attended by nearly two hundred mourners, and, after its conclusion, a meeting was held at the Town Hall, the Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, Bart. in the chair, to promote a public subscription for some token of respect to his memory.

At Castle Church, Staff. aged 47, the Rev. *John William Hillyard*, Perp. Curate of that place (1852). He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1831, M.A. 1834.

Nov. 9. At the rectory, Haughton-le-Skerne, Durham, the Rev. *Thomas Dalton*, second son of Richard Dalton, esq. late of Candover House, Hants.

Nov. 10. At East Budleigh, Devon, aged 83, the Rev. *Ambrose Stapleton*, Vicar of Budleigh (1794) and Rector of Halwell (1852). He was of Exeter college, Oxford, B.A. 1792.

At Bardney hall, Line. aged 66, the Rev. *George Uppelly*, Vicar of Barton on the Humber. He was the second son of George Uppelly, of Barrow, a magistrate for the parts of Lindsey, by Sarah only dau. and heir of Charles Robinson, esq. of Beverley. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1810, and was instituted to his living, which was in his own gift, in 1834. He married a dau. of Mr. Fox, banker, in Manchester, and had issue a son, George Charles Uppelly, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, and three daughters.

Nov. 12. At his rectory, aged 78, the Rev. *John Peter*, Rector of Grade with Ruam Minor, Cornwall. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, B.A. 1802, and was instituted to his living in 1817.

Nov. 14. At Kingston, Jamaica, aged 26, the Rev. *Charles Hamilton Batten*, B.A. youngest son of the late Rev. Joseph Hallet Batten, D.D. Prin-

cipal of Haileybury college. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1851.

At Brighton, aged 30, the Rev. *Marmaduke Parkinson Skipworth*, S.C.L., late Curate of Banbury, Oxfordshire; third son of George Skipworth, esq. of Moorton House, Lincolnshire.

Nov. 18. At Durham, the Rev. *Thomas Ebdon*, Vicar of Billingham (1831); he was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1810.

At Walesby, Lincolnshire, aged 67, the Rev. *J. C. Younge*, Rector of Walesby and Stainton-le-Vale (1832).

Nov. 20. Aged 37, the Rev. *James Lecky*, B.A. Perp. Curate of Holy Trinity, Willenhall, Staffordshire (1847).

Nov. 23. The Rev. *J. H. Mason*, Rector of St. Werburgh's, Dublin, and Chancellor of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Nov. 25. At Egremont-place, New Road, London, the Rev. *Moses Marcus*, B.D. late Rector of St. George the Martyr, New York, and formerly Curate of Brigstock, Northamptonshire. He was a man of unaffected and exemplary piety, of gentle manners, and a kind heart; and has left a widow and four young children.

Nov. 27. At his residence, Abbot's hall, aged 57, the Rev. *Edgar Rust d'Eye*, Rector of Drinkstone, Suffolk. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820. He assumed the additional name of D'Eye after taking his Bachelor's degree.

Nov. 28. At Marlborough, aged 53, the Rev. *Thomas Meyler*, Master of the Royal Free School, and Vicar of Baydon, Wilts (1834). He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1824.

Aged 53, the Rev. *Charles Reynolds*, Rector of Great Fransham and Little Brandon, Norfolk. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1822.

In his 26th year, the Rev. *Edward Steuart Ramaden*, third son of Robert Ramaden, esq. of Carlton hall, Notts.

Nov. 30. At Cambridge, suddenly, by a fall from his horse, in his 25th year, the Rev. *George Howson*, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Christ's college, and one of the Pro-Froctors of that University. He was the son of the Rev. John Howson, M.A. Second Master of Giggleswick Grammar School, Yorkshire; he graduated B.A. 1848, M.A. 1851; and was for a short time Vice-Principal of the Collegiate Institution at Liverpool.

Dec. 1. At Gloucester, aged 87, the Rev. *Hugh Hughes Williams*.

Dec. 3. At Whitechurch, Herefordshire, aged 69, the Rev. *George Pyrke*, Rector of that parish. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1808.

Dec. 9. At Wassand, near Hornsea, Yorkshire, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Charles Constable*. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1790.

At Barton House, East Anstey, aged 75, the Rev. *John Froude*, Vicar of Knowstone cum Molland, Devon (1804). He was of Exeter college, Oxford, B.A. 1801.

At Southport, aged 42, the Rev. *George Benjamin Sandford*, M.A. Perp. Curate of Church Minshall, Cheshire (1842).

Dec. 10. At Martin Hussingtree, co. Worc. aged 86, the Rev. *George Williams*, Rector of that parish for sixty-two years.

Dec. 15. At Buxton vicarage, Norfolk, aged 68, the Rev. *George Jarvis*, B.D. Vicar of Tuttington, Norfolk (1826). He was of Corpus Christi college, Camb. B.D. 1833.

Dec. 17. Aged 68, the Rev. *Henry Dawson Rowndell*, Rector of Fringford, Oxfordsh. (1815). He was the fourth son of the Rev. Wm. Rowndell, M.A. of Gledstone and Screven, co. York, by Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. Henry Richardson, M.A. Rector of Thornton. He was a fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, B.A. 1808, M.A. 1810, B.D. 1815, and married in 1818 Elizabeth, dau. of Peter Garforth, esq. of Coniston, by whom he had a son, Henry.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Oct. 30, 1851. Between Ballarat and Buninyong, on his way to Melbourne, Australia, Thomas Lateward, esq. eldest son of the Rev. J. F. Lateward, Rector of Perivale, Middlesex, and British Chaplain at Berne. He was cruelly murdered, and his remains (a mere skeleton) were not discovered till the August following.

May 19, 1852. At Gooloowa, Portmacquarrie, New South Wales, Capt. John Jobling, late of Humbergh, Northumberland.

June ... Dr. Alexander Patton, of Toryburn, Fifeshire. He has left the whole of his personal estate to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, and the amount is variously represented from 10,000*l.* to 30,000*l.*

July 10. In her 82d year, Elizabeth, relict of James Sach, esq. late of Harbro' Hall, Messing, near Kelvedon, Essex.

July 30. At Eagleton, Williams' River, New South Wales, aged 90, Janet, relict of the Rev. John Snodgrass, D.D. sister of the late Gen. Sir Kenneth Douglas, Bart. and mother of Col. Kenneth Snodgrass, C.B.

Aug. 1. At Demerara, aged 34, Joseph Yellowly Gibson, esq. surgeon, only son of John Gibson, esq. of Newcastle.

Aug. 6. In the Hotspar Indiaman, on her passage to Calcutta, aged 16, Harry, eldest son of the late Lieut. Thordike, R.N. of Littlehampton.

Aug. 8. Charles Thomas Parker, esq. of Pool Hullock, Heref.

Aug. 27. Aged 80, Barbara, widow of Joseph Vickers, esq. of Weardale, Durham.

Aug. 31. At Pietermaritzberg, Port Natal, aged 40, John, second son of the late Rev. Francis Woodcock, Rector of Moreton-upon-Lugg, Heref.

Aug. ... On his passage from Adelaide to Bahia, aged 18, Felix, second son of W. Farr, esq. M.D. and grandson of the late Money Hill, esq. of Waterden, Norfolk.

Sept. 6. In her 94th year, Mary, relict of Richard Bexfield, esq. of Norwich.

In London (on his return from Madetra), aged 26, John, eldest son of Edmund Graham, esq. of Cotfield House, Gateshead.

Sept. 10. At Barbados, of yellow fever, Lieut. T. Orme, R. Art.; and, Sept. 16, Lieut. H. C. Strickland, R. Art.

Sept. 12. At Dereham, in her 74th year, Ann Maria, relict of John Baker, esq. late of Hocwold Grange, Norfolk.

Sept. 16. At Adelaide, after her confinement, aged 33, Fanny, wife of Dr. Bompas; also, on 30th

Sept. Herbert, his son, aged one year and a half.

Sept. 30. At Sierra Leone, John Logan Hook, esq. merchant, and Brazilian Vice-Consul.

Oct. 8. At Cawnpore, John Bennett Watson, esq. 70th Regt. youngest son of the late Horace Watson, esq. of Hendon.

Oct. 16. Aged 66, the Rev. Isaac Purkis, minister of the Presbyterian Church at Osnabruck, Canada. He had resided for more than thirty-two years in Canada, but was a native of Eling, near Southampton.

Oct. 17. At Hongkong, China, aged 36, Mary-Isabella, wife of the Rev. James Legge, D.D. President of the Missionary Seminary in that colony, and only dau. of the Rev. John Morison, D.D., LL.D. of Brompton.

Oct. 19. Shot by an assassin, when returning from the sessions at Tullaghmore, William E. Manifold, esq. of Anaghmore, near Frankford, King's County, agent to Capt. Morris over some property recently purchased in the Encumbered Estates Court, and upon which he had effected some evictions.

Oct. 21. At Shanghai, China, aged 26, Jane, wife of Fred. Howe Hale, esq. of the British Consulate.

Oct. 26. At Catfield, co. Norfolk, aged 77, Edward Amis, esq.

Oct. 28. At Gloucester-villa, Regent's Park, aged 54, Charles Cadman, esq. formerly a timber merchant at Poplar. A coroner's jury returned as their verdict that he died from disease of the heart and extravasation of blood on the brain. His sole companion for the last sixteen years was Mr. Alpheus Carpenter Billings, to whom he has left his property.

In Albany-st. Regent's Park, Anna, eldest dau. of the late F. Sillis, esq. of Barmer House, Norfolk.

Oct. 31. At Bermuda, aged 27, Lieut. H. Kellham, of Her Majesty's surveying vessel Scorpion, leaving a widow, to whom he had been united not quite two months.

Nov. 1. At Barbados, Mosquito, aged 21, George Mitford Nutt, fourth officer of R.M.S.P. Trent, second son of the Rev. Charles Nutt, Curate of Badsworth, Som.

Nov. 6. In Barbados, Mary, wife of Lieut.-Col. Wright, commanding Royal Engineers in the W.I.

Nov. 8. In Jamaica, Anne, wife of W. I. Bussell, M.A. acting Rector of that parish.

Nov. 10. At Barbados, aged 60, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Williams, commanding the Royal Artillery in the West Indies.

Nov. 13. Drowned by the upsetting of a boat, in South Africa, aged 37, William, the second son of Mr. D. G. Pretzman, formerly of Brixton Rise, and now of Addlestone, Surrey, leaving a wife and one child.

Nov. 15. On board the Royal West India Mail Company's ship Great Western, Mr. Robert Dudman, second officer of that ship, and eldest son of Capt. Robert Dudman, H.E.I.C.'s service.

At Wood-hill, Aberdeenshire, aged 83, Lady Grant, of Monymusk, Aberdeenshire, widow of Sir Archibald Grant, Bart.

At Nelson, Canada West, aged 35, Eardley Norton, formerly of H.M.'s 15th Hussars, second surviving son of the late Sir John David Norton.

At Cobourg, Canada West, Margaret, widow of Thomas Pringle, esq.; and Nov. 23, her sister, Miss Susan Brown.

Nov. 16. At Dacca, aged 25, Lieut. W. B. Castle, Adjutant 38th Bengal Light Inf.

Nov. 17. At her son-in-law's, the Rev. A. Faure, Cape of Good Hope, aged 76, Catharina-Hendrica, relict of Wm. Caldwell, esq.

On board H.M. ship *Dauntless*, at Barbados, Arthur C. Couper, fourth son of Col. Sir George Couper, Bart.

Nov. 21. At Dominica, aged 53, Robert Home Basden, esq. He was a relative of the late Colonel Popham, Quartermaster-General to the Forces in the West Indies, of the late Sir Home Popham, R.N. and cousin of Colonel Basden, C.B., H. M. service.

Aged 78, Elizabeth, wife of J. E. Hinchliff, esq. Mornington-pl. Hampstead-road.

Nov. 22. At Barbados, of yellow fever, aged 25, Lieut. Alfred Neale, of H.M. ship *Dauntless*, son of John Corbett Neale, esq. of West-end House, Wickwar.

At Kentish Town, in her 64th year, Charlotte, only surviving daughter of the late Charles and Jane Negus of Huntingdon.

Nov. 24. At Athens, aged 80, Constantine Ionides, the founder and supporter of many orphan asylums, schools, and charitable institutions in Greece and Constantinople.

Nov. 25. In the West Indies, of yellow fever, Ross Moore Floud, esq. senior Lieut. of H.M. steam frigate *Dauntless*. He was the son of the late Thomas Floud, esq. of Exeter, entered the Navy 1823, and gained his Lieutenantcy in 1840 for his conduct at the battle of St. Jean d'Acree. He had subsequently served in Hazard 18, Spartan 26, and as first of the Nimrod 20. The *Dauntless* (Capt. Halsted) has lost sixteen of her officers and sixty of her crew by the same disease.

Nov. 26. Aged 74, Catharine, widow of Henry Kensington, esq.

At Madras, the Marquess of Lisboa, a Midshipman of H.M. ship *Hastings*, from the effects of an

accident when out shooting with a brother midshipman, Prince Ernest of Saxe Leiningen. A jury brought in a verdict that he met his death "of homicide by misadventure."

Nov. 27. Thomas Wilmot Thompson, esq. of Palsgrave-pl. Strand, formerly Lieut. 25th Regt. At Banbury, Emily, wife of Walter James, esq. of Handsworth, Warw. eldest dau. of the late Rev. Morden Cartnew, Vicar of Mattishall, Norfolk.

Nov. 28. At Killough, Ireland, aged 49, Mary-Anne, wife of Lieut. J. W. Bedford, R.N. At Darlington, Canada West, aged 60, Henry Solomon Reid, esq. late Capt. Bengal Estab.

Dec. 1. At Cheltenham, in her 60th year, Sophia, wife of the Rev. Richard Greaves, youngest dau. of the late William Wilson, esq. of Nether Worton.

Dec. 2. At Barbados, aged 26, St. George C. Sperling Davis, of H.M. ship *Doughtless*, only son of the late Comm. G. E. J. Davis, R.N. and grandson of the late John Sperling, esq. of Dynes Hall, Essex.

At Mount Sackville, near Dublin, aged 72, Mrs. Gerard Walmsley.

Dec. 4. In Walpole-st. Chelsea, aged 88, James Beeby, esq. senior clerk in the Admiralty. Charles Brown, esq. of Oxford.

At Thornhill, near Derby, aged 88, Dorothy-Webster, relict of John Trowell, esq. of Long Eaton and Derby.

Dec. 5. At South Cerney, aged 31, Francis-Clifford, second son of the late Charles Sutton, esq.

At Oxford, in his 90th year, Mr. Thomas Wharton, many years governor of the city gaol. *Dec. 6.* At Newent, aged 59, Thomas Morse, esq. formerly of Southlands.

Harriet, wife of Comm. George Oldmixon, R.N. and sister of Sir William Scott, Bart. of Ancrum.

Catherine, wife of J. T. Powell, esq. of London, and sister to Mrs. Fudge, of Bristol.

Dec. 7. At the British consulate of the Dardanelles, aged 22, Alfred Augustus, eldest son of Richard B. Abbot, esq. of Smyrna.

Dec. 9. At Woolwich, aged 76, Margaret, relict of James Galloway, esq. late of the Royal Sappers and Miners, mother of Lieut.-Colonel Galloway, 70th Regt.

At the Elms, Surrey, Char-Sarah, last surviving dau. of the late Charles Lockhart, esq. of Lee and Carnwath, and Elizabeth Macdonald, of Largie and Muiravonside.

At Linstone, near Bude, aged 84, Mrs. Marshall. At Epsom, William Martin, M.R.C.S. eldest son of the late Wm. Greening Martin, esq. of East Moulsey.

Dec. 10. In the West Indies, Mr. Wm. Curgenven, fourth officer of the R.M.S.P. Conway, and second son of the late James Curgenven, esq. of Trelane House, Cornwall.

Dec. 11. At the residence of her son-in-law (Mr. Thomas Coombs, of Felton, Winford), aged 74, Harriet, relict of the Rev. Richard Elliott, Wesleyan Minister, and youngest dau. of Wm. Bullocke, esq. late of Kingshill, Nailsea, Somerset.

At Leicester, aged 74, Thos. Ford, esq. formerly of London, eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Ford, cabinet maker, of the Burgess, Coventry, and brother to Joseph Ford, esq. Hertford-terrace, near Coventry. He has left legacies to the following charitable institutions:—Commercial Travelers' Society, 100*l.*; Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, 500*l.*; Blue Coat Girls' School, Coventry, 100*l.*; Fairfax's Boys' Charity School, Coventry, 100*l.*; Mrs. Catherine Bayley's Boys' School, Coventry, 100*l.*; Warneford Hospital, Leamington, 100*l.*; Blind Asylum, Edgbaston, 100*l.*; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Edgbaston, 100*l.*

At Northchurch, Herts, aged 25, Ann-Ellen, wife of John Lane, esq.

At Rothessy, John Macdonald, esq. Lieut. 91st Regt.

At Limerick, Sophia, widow of Matthew O'Brien, esq. of Newcastle.

At Paris, Wm. Smillie, esq. Advocate General of South Australia.

Dec. 12. At Frampton-on-Severn, aged 41, Henry J. Clifford, esq.

At Henley-on-Thames, aged 73, Margaret-Lucy, widow of Wm. Henry Lanphier, LL.D.

At Canterbury, aged 14, Fanny-Matilda, eldest surviving child of Edward McMahon, esq. formerly of Cadogan-pl.

Drowned, at Barbados, aged 25, Thos. Patrick Rowlatt, chief officer of the Royal Mail Steamer Derwent.

At Birkenhead, Edward Segar, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 65, John Wallis, esq. Lecturer on Astronomy.

Aged 17, Mary-Jane, third dau. of Thos. White, esq. East Hall, Murston, near Sittingbourne.

Dec. 13. In Lerwick, Zetland, aged 88, Mrs. Copland, widow of James Copland, esq. of Lerwick, formerly of the Island of Noss, and mother of Dr. James Copland, F.R.S. of Old Burlington-st.

At Yattendon Rectory, aged 83, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. Thomas Aubrey Howard.

At Wern, Penmorfa, near Tremadoc, North Wales, aged 61, Mary, wife of Nathaniel Mathew, esq. and only dau. of the late Edward William Windus, esq. of Tottenham-green, Middlesex.

At Margate, aged 52, Capt. Richard Oyenden.

At Southsea, Capt. Balston, formerly of the 25th Light Dragoons, and late P.M. 4th Dragoon Guards.

At Maidstone, aged 58, Wm. Sedgwick, esq. many years surgeon in that town.

At Whorlton, near Barnard Castle, George Souby, esq. M.D. late of Dover.

Dec. 14. At Modbury, aged 74, Mrs. Arent, relict of John Arent, esq.

At Milnathort, near Kinross, N.B. aged 89, Mrs. Brand.

At Bowness, Windermere, Christopher Paterson, esq. late of Liverpool.

At Hawley House, Hants, aged 77, Sarah, the wife of John Scovell, esq.

Dec. 15. Major Abbs, of the Hall, Pinner, Middlesex.

Aged 61, Charlotte-Elizabeth-Burton Bennett, dau. of the late Anthony Burton Bennett and the Hon. Frances Burton Bennett, of Lower Seymour-st. Portman-sq.

Aged 71, Edward Bright, esq. a justice of the peace for Maldon.

At Upper Sydenham, aged 59, Benjamin Davies, esq. late of Devonshire-sq.

J. N. Franklyn, esq. formerly of Henbury-hill.

At Ipswich, aged 77, Althea, relict of John Broke Gaunt, esq. of London.

At Streatham, aged 61, Miss Caroline Amelia Griesbach.

Miss Eliza Griffiths, of Davies-st. Berkeley-sq.

At Wandsworth Common, aged 92, Mrs. Elizabeth Hoper.

Aged 64, Benjamin Woolner, esq. of Harley-st. and Austinfriars.

Dec. 16. At Exmouth, aged 73, Elizabeth, widow of J. Austwick, esq. of Budleigh-Salterton, Devon.

At the Parsonage, Maidenhead, aged 28, the wife of the Rev. James Alexander Birch.

At Richmond, aged 81, Mary, relict of Christopher Bowes, esq.

At Stoke Newington, aged 55, John Burton, esq.

At Swakeleys, near Uxbridge, Maria-Georgina, youngest daughter of Thomas T. Clarke, esq.

In Upper Norton-st. Mrs. Hannah Dawkins, for thirty-six years resident in Quickset-row, New-road.

At Cambridge, Miss Elise Germas, daughter of the late Claudias Germas, esq. of St. John's college.

At Park-village East, Regent's-park, Rowland Gibson, esq. barrister-at-law, of Gray's-Inn. He was called to the bar Nov. 20, 1833.

Aged 81, Dorothy, relict of T. Jack, esq. R. Art. At Sunderland, aged 81, Philip Laing, esq.

At Chelsea, Lady Strouge, relict of William Holmes, esq. of Grafton-st. Bond-st. She was the daughter of John Tew, esq. of Dublin; was married first to the Rev. Sir James Strouge, who died

in 1804, and secondly to Mr. Holmes, who died in 1851.

In Pimlico, aged 55, Sophia-Anne, dau. of the late Samuel Tansley, esq.

Aged 77, Edith, wife of Mr. Edward Winstanley, late of the Poultry.

Dec. 17. In Torrington-sq. Ann-Goodridge, relict of Edward Bridger, esq. of Finsbury-circus.

At Sevenoaks, aged 88, Robert Comfort, esq.

At Duffield Hall, Derbysh. Jane, wife of John Bell Crompton, esq. She was the third dau. of Edw. Sacheverell Sitwell, of Stainsby House, Derby. esq. by Lucy, dau. of Sir William Wheler, Bart.; was married in 1810, and had issue an only child, Jane, married in 1834 to Lorenzo Kirkpatrick Hall, esq.

Aged 53, J. R. Griggs, esq. of Entfield-lock, late surveyor of the river Lee.

At Torquay, Capt. James Johnstone, h. p. 7th Royal Fusiliers, and late of Ashfold, Sussex.

In Great Coram-st. aged 73, Edward Jourdan esq.

Aged 73, Richard Miall, esq. of Chelmsoe House, Great Maplestead, Essex.

At Bidlington House, Steyning, Sussex, aged 72, Edward Michele, esq.

At Escrick Villa, near York, aged 83, the Right Hon. Jane Lady Middleton, relict of Henry sixth Lord Middleton. She was the second dau. of Sir Robert Lawley, Bart. by Jane, only dau. of Belby Thompson, esq. of Escrick. She was married to Lord Middleton in 1793. His lordship died, without issue, in 1835, and since his death her ladyship has usually resided at Escrick.

At Brompton, aged 30, Mr. Alexander Waugh Morison, youngest son of the Rev. John Morison, D.D., LL.D. minister of Trevor Chapel.

At Brighton, aged 71, John Taylor, esq. Comm. Royal Navy. He served for twenty years on full pay, was made Lieut. 1806, and retired Commander 1839.

Aged 24, Sarah-Ann, wife of Theodore Thomas-set, esq. of Leyton, Essex.

At Southsea, aged 32, Marianna, wife of Stephen Winkworth, esq.

Dec. 18. In Warwick-lane, aged 37, Martha, wife of Mr. James Allen, bookseller.

Anne-Williams, wife of Thomas Benyon, esq. of Gledhow Hall, near Leeds.

At Bath, Major Thomas John Parker Butler, only surviving son of the late Sir T. Butler, Bart. Garryhunden, Ballintemple, co. Carlow.

On board H.M.S. Arethusa, at Gibraltar, aged 14, Lewis James Evans, naval cadet, second son of Herbert Norman Evans, esq. of Hampstead-heath.

On Richmond-hill, aged 68, James Ewing, esq. of Park-crecent.

In Portland-pl. aged 10, Henry Jervoise Fitzgerald, fifth son of Thomas Fitzgerald, esq. of Shalstone House, Bucks.

In Grosvenor-st. West, aged 68, Olive Hall, esq. of Woburn-pl. Russell-sq.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, aged 55, John Higgins, esq.

At Brighton, Mr. Edmund Strevens, formerly a partner in the large coaching firm of Croswell and Strevens, of the "Blue Office." On the opening of the first line of railway in the county, the Shoreham branch, he ran an omnibus to the station, and afterwards, on the opening of the main line to Hayward's Heath, in July, 1841, he started several coaches to convey passengers to and from that station. On the opening of the line throughout, in Sept. of the same year, Mr. Strevens undertook to furnish conveyances for both the main and branch lines at the terminus, which he kept on until a year or two since, when he resigned the business into other hands.

Dec. 19. Aged 16, Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of William Henry Cox, esq. of Balham, Surrey, and Great Queen-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Cheltenham, aged 91, Anne, widow of Somerset Davies, esq. of Croft Castle, and Wigmore Hall, Herefordshire.

At St. Margaret's, Herringfleet, Harriet-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late George Leathe, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's.

Aged 67, Alexander Macdonald, esq. of the firm of Carbonnel and Co. Regent-st.

Aged 20, Olympia-Louisa Miéville, dau. of J. L. Miéville, esq. of Gloucester-sq. Hyde Park.

At Halifax, aged 69, John Rawson, esq. of Ash Grove, a deputy-lieut. and magistrate for the West Riding.

Aged 73, John Ridley, esq. many years a magistrate of Bury St. Edmund's.

At Weston-super-Mare, Mary, only dau. of the late Capt. Thomas Swayne, 44th Foot.

At Cheshunt, Major Samuel Thorpe, K.H. secretary of the Foreign Aid Society, Exeter Hall. He attained the rank of Major in 1840, and was placed on the half-pay of a Captain in 1836.

At Exeter, aged 85, William Wreford, esq. of Cleveanger, Nymet Rowland, Devon.

In Pall Mall, aged 89, John Wright, esq.

Dec. 20. At her son-in-law's, John S. Brooking, esq. Hyde Park-sq. aged 92, Eleanor, relict of John Bell, esq.

At Sandown, Isle of Wight, aged 83, Alderman John Broster, F.A.S.E. late of Chester.

At Ventnor, I. W., Alice, third dau. of the Rev. Thomas Brown, Rector of Hemington, Suffolk.

At Sherborough House, Stamford Hill, aged 48, William Westall Butler, M.A.

At Strood Hill, Kent, aged 58, Isabella, relict of Thomas Charlton, esq.

At Meriden, Warw., Edward Clarke, esq. surgeon, fifth son of the late Robert Clarke, esq. formerly of Brookesby Hall, Leicestershire.

At Clifton, aged 63, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Cookson, esq.

In Montagu-sq. aged 12, Julia-Margaret, third dau. of Ambrose Goddard, esq.

At County-terrace, New Kent-road, aged 57, Maria, widow of John Meeson, esq. of Albrighton, near Wolverhampton, and third dau. of the late John Green, esq. of Dudley.

At Farnham, Surrey, aged 90, Miss Elizabeth Hooks Miller.

In London, aged 63, Frederick Walker Mott, esq. of Salvington Lodge, Sussex.

At Croydon, at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. John Pritchard, aged 66, Mrs. Mary Munro, widow of Harry Munro, esq. R.N.

At Southenl, Darlington, aged 11, Alfred, son of Joseph Pease, esq.

At Exeter, Elizabeth-Phoebe-Parker, eldest dau. of the late Charles Taylor Phillips, esq. of Newnham, Gloucestershire.

At Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, aged 24, Abbot Robinson, esq. youngest son of the late George Robinson, esq.

Dec. 21. At Clapham Common, aged 81, Rebecca, widow of Peter Bacon, esq. of Mile End.

At Thistle-grove, Brompton, aged 69, William Bell, esq.

At Kensington, aged 44, Charles Bellamy, esq.

At Bristol, Mrs. Ann Budgett, relict of the Rev. John Sibree, of Frome.

At Naples, aged 62, Samuel Crawley, esq. of Stockwood, Luton, Beds.

At Nice, aged 48, Henry Crowther, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. S. Crowther, Vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-street.

At Hayes Grove, Kent, Mrs. M. M. Fraser, eldest and only remaining dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Mackenzie Fraser.

In King William-st. Trafalgar-sq. aged 19, Amelia Blake, third dau. of Dr. Golding.

At North Creake Rectory, Norfolk, aged 16, Anne-Amelia, second dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Thos. Robert Keppel.

At Ranscombe, near Kingsbridge, Devon, Frances, eldest dau. of Thomas Kevill, esq.

At Bowness, Windermere, aged 64, Ann-Rebecca, second dau. of the late Rev. Francis Metcalfe, Rector of Kirkbride, Cumberland.

In Cadogan-pl. aged 77, Mrs. Mary Faget.

At The Firs, Dudley, aged 39, Elizabeth-Anne, relict of John Robinson, esq.

In Sloane-st. aged 76, Thomas Richter, esq. Assistant-Director of the Phoenix Fire Office, to the service of which company his energies had been devoted more than sixty years.

Aged 68, Mary, widow of J. Samuel, esq. of Richmond.

At York, Rachel, relict of James Woodburn, esq.

Dec. 22. Aged 90, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late George Evans, esq. of Cromford Bridge, Derby.

At Wandsworth, Surrey, aged 74, Mrs. Furnage, relict of William Furnage, esq.

At Burton-on-Trent, Mary, wife of Dr. Jones, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Blanchard, Rector of Middleton, near Beverley.

At Bath, aged 89, Mrs. Harriet Maltby, the contemporary and friend of Wilberforce, Pitt, Hannah More, and many departed worthies of the past generation. She was a large contributor to the charities of Bath, and, among the rest, she gave annually to the National Schools at Weymouth house the sum of 100*l*.

At Clifton, aged 78, Mary-Ann, relict of Arthur Palmer, esq. late of Park-row, Bristol.

At Bath, aged 90, Mrs. Elizabeth Ramsay.

Aged 18, Richard Burton, eldest son of Mr. Alderman Reading, chemist, of Warwick.

At Southsea, aged 56, Emily Smith, esq.

At West Brompton, Josiah Dean Tyssen, esq.

Dec. 23. At Ogbourne St. George, Rebecca, widow of John Banning, esq. of Burbage, and Ogbourne St. George, Wilts.

At Knightsbridge, aged 42, Henry Musgrove Crispin, esq. of H.M. Treasury.

At Kells, co. Meath, aged 100, Miss Celia Susanna Cruise, with whom the ancient family of the Cruises of Nanl Castle, co. Dublin, and Cruisetown, co. Meath, connected by many intermarriages with the noble families of Westmeath, Trimleston, and Gormanstown, becomes extinct.

Aged 54, G. Frost, esq. F.R.A.S. of Hackney.

At St. Matthew's rectory, Ipswich, Jane-Trimmer, wife of the Rev. C. H. Gaye.

At M. Colbrant's, Northgate-st. Bury St. Edmund's, aged 75, Madame Charlotte Hochart.

In Albert-road, Regent's-park, aged 69, Mary-Ann, widow of James U. M. Leith, esq. Capt. 68th Regt.

Aged 29, Sarah, dau. of John Robertson, esq. of Clifton.

Aged 25, Marian-Martha, second dau. of William Frederick Robinson, esq. of Coleshill-st.

At Clifton, Mary, wife of Mr. Serjeant Stephen.

Dec. 24. At Kensington, aged 69, Miss Balls.

At Brighton, aged 76, Mary-Marsh, widow of Lieut.-Col. Backner, C.B., R. Art.

In Upper Harley-st. Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Croft.

In Southampton-st. Strand, aged 36, J. Sparks Dalton, esq.

Aged 36, Miss E. P. Ford, of Bath.

In Hamilton-terr. Mary-Ann, dau. of the late Andrew Gibbs, esq. of Maida-hill.

At Camberwell, aged 77, Capt. George Porter, formerly of 61st Regt.

Aged 24, Anna, dau. of Thomas Seccombe, esq. of Kingsdown.

At Yeaton House, Leeds, aged 75, Elizabeth, widow of John Shepherd, esq.

At the seat of Richard Thornton, esq. Cannon-hill, Surrey, aged 66, William Simpson, esq.

At Deal, aged 45, Frances, eldest dau. of the late William Soames, esq. collector of customs at that port.

At Brighton, aged 25, John-Freobairn, eldest surviving son of David Stow, esq. of Glasgow.

At Smallwood parsonage, Cheshire, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. F. C. Twemlow, and youngest dau. of Randle Wilbraham, of Rhode Hall, esq.

At Mile-end, aged 84, Ann, widow of Robert Woodgate, esq. formerly of Ramsden - Belhus, Essex.

Dec 25. At Putney Heath, aged 76, Joseph Henry Barchard, esq.

At Worstead, Norfolk, aged 75, Mr. John Barnard, clerk to the Guardians of the Tnstead and Happing Hundreds 46 years.

At Northampton, Edward-Charles, eldest son of E. H. Barwell, esq.

At Tottenham, aged 91, Elizabeth, relict of William Beer, esq.

At Brighton, Sarah, relict of Ward Cadogan, esq. of Barbados and Brinkburn Priory, Northumb.

At Falmouth, aged 66, Capt. Charleton, for many years British Consul in the South Sea Islands.

At Harrow-on-the-Hill, aged 7, John-William, third son of J. W. Cunningham, esq. Secretary of King's College, London, and grandson of the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow.

At Warfield Rectory, Berks, suddenly, aged 69, James Winch Grave, esq. late of Warfield, and of Riddmore End, Caversham.

In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. Mrs. Eliza Harper, of York.

At Norton, near Malton, aged 79, John Leefe, esq. crier of the court at Northallerton, and corn inspector at Malton; formerly adjutant in the Malton Volunteers and Local Militia.

At Clifton, aged 12, Mary, youngest dau. of Capt. Liddon, R.N.

In Upper Harley-st. aged 49, Anna-Maria, second dau. of the late Adm. Sir Charles Morice Pole, G.C.B.

At Brighton, Ann, wife of the late Evan Roberts, esq. of Grove House, Surrey.

At Greenwich, aged 72, Maria Scott, last surviving sister of the late Col. Scott, Royal Artillery.

Aged 50, Isaac Stephenson, esq. of Manchester. At Swansea, Joanna, wife of Capt. John Turner, R.N.

Aged 74, Mrs. Sarah Utlin, of Camberwell-grove.

Aged 48, Mr. James Walsh, late of Old Change, one of the founders of the Commercial Travellers' Orphan Schools.

Dec. 26. At the Rangers, Dursley, aged 80, Edward Bloxsome, esq. for 53 years deputy clerk of the peace for the county of Gloucester.

R. Knapp, esq. solicitor, Woodstock.

In Mornington-road, Jane, wife of C. L. Lawson, esq. and late of Bank Wood, Westmerland.

Aged 38, Elizabeth-Anne, wife of Thomas Metcalfe, esq. of New-sq. Lincoln's-inn, and Hertford-st. Mayfair.

At Dorking, aged 72, John Nicholson, esq. formerly of Fenchurch-st. and Lower Thames-st.

At Reigate, aged 46, Frances, wife of David Charles Porter, esq.

At Brecon, Lieut.-Col. Hunter Ward, Senior Major 48th Regiment. He entered the service in Sept. 1819; became Lieut. Dec. 1822; Captain, Sept. 1825; brevet Major, June, 1838; Major, Dec. 1847; and was promoted to his late rank in Oct. 1849.

Dec. 27. At Fighledean House, Wilts, Edward Ralph Coke, esq. youngest son of the late Edward Coke, esq. of Longford Hall, Derby.

At Bath, aged 73, Charles Cotton, esq.

In Cambridge-st. Hyle-park, aged 50, Helen-Eliza, relict of Thomas Reid Davidson, esq. late Resident at Nagpore.

At Windsor Castle, aged 84, John Powell, esq. military knight, formerly quartermaster of the 77th Foot. He was nearly twenty years in India, was in the campaigns against Tippoo and Doondiah Wauhan, and in that of Wynaad, where he was severely wounded. He served also at Cochín, Colombo, Suddasseer, Seringapatam, Jamalabad, Pangalamcourchy, and Annakenny. Subsequently he was twelve years in the West Indies and four in the Peninsula, and had the war medal with one clasp for Badajoz.

At Reading, at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. John Billing, aged 76, James Pymar, esq. of Pelham House, Great Canford, Dorset, and formerly of the War Office.

At Bury St. Edmund's, at an advanced age, Rebecca, relict of the Rev. John Steggall, Rector of Hessest, Suffolk, and Wells, Norfolk.

At New Romney, Anna-Maria, wife of Henry Bachelor Walker, esq.

At Winchmore Hill, aged 61, Harriet, wife of William Witt, esq.

At Leamington, Jane, relict of the Rev. Wm. Woodall, Rector of Branston and Waltham, Leic.

Dec. 28. At Oxford-terr. Hyde-park, Caroline, relict of William Allen, esq.

At Cuckfield, Mary, second dau. of Lovell Byass, esq. surgeon.

At White House, East Brent, J. Esgar, esq.

At Brussels, Madame Kossuth, mother to the Hungarian patriot.

At Northampton, aged 46, Capt. John Lumley, late of 6th Foot, son of the late Gen. Sir J. R. Lumley, K.C.B. Adj.-Gen. of the Bengal Army.

At Cheltenham, aged 65, Miss Ann Nicholl, dau. of the late John Nicholl, esq. of Caerleon, Monmouthshire.

At Liverpool, aged 72, Frances, relict of brevet Lieut.-Col. Reece, late 71st Regt.

At Tilbrook Rectory, Beds. the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. A. Newby, aged 79, Margaret, relict of Joshua Ryle, esq. Chetwood Lodge, Manchester.

At Cosgrove Priory, Anne, second dau. of the late William Selby Lowndes, esq. of Winslow, Bucks.

Aged 76, William Stone, esq. of Leighton Buzzard, late of Gray's Thurrock, Essex, and formerly of 69th Regt.

At Torrington, aged 57, Mary, wife of T. K. Tapley, esq. surgeon.

At the house of Martin Richardson, esq. solicitor, of Bridlington, aged 76, Margaret, widow of Cuthbert Usher, esq. of Gainford, Durham.

Dec. 29. At Hampstead, Mildred-Pearce, wife of B. Brown, esq. dau. of the late Francis Bradford, esq. of Great Westwood, Herts.

At North Brewham, Som. Samuel Coleborne, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. Joseph Colborne, of Stroud, and Rector of Syde.

At Malta, in consequence of a fall from a horse on the 17th, Hester-Eliza, eldest dau. of John Drummond, esq. of Mulgrave House, Fulham.

Aged 40, Emily-Halsey, second dau. of the late Capt. Dunsford, of Ashley Court, Tiverton.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 19, Eliza-Gordon, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Henry Hubert Farquharson.

At East Dulwich, Amelia, wife of R. L. Fenning, esq. of Fennings'-wharf, London-bridge.

At Chesnut Lodge, Horsham, Sussex, aged 64, Catherine, wife of Benjamin Fox, esq.

At Leamington, aged 22, Aline, wife of Henry Hoghton, esq. of Bold, Lancashire, and third dau. of Sir Henry Jervis White Jervis, Bart. of Bally Ellis, co. Wexford.

Dec. 30. At Budleigh-Salterton, aged 62, Elizabeth, wife of John Barlow, esq.

At Bath, Mary-Anne, relict of W. Beaven, esq. of Sutton Veney, Wilts.

At Parson's-green, Fulham, aged 54, Alexander James Geddes, esq. of the Teller's Office, Bank of England, and only son of the late Alex. Geddes, esq. of Alderbury, Wilts.

At Barnstaple, aged 61, Miss Jane Glass, dau. of the late Nicholas Glass, esq. formerly Mayor of Exeter.

In Jersey, aged 84, Alexander Grant, esq.

In West-sq. Lambeth, aged 70, Maria, wife of H. R. Hartley, esq.

Aged 35, William Pinckney, son of Giles Lotter, esq. of Clarendon-place, Hyde Park-gardens.

At Bristol, aged 63, John D. Pountney, esq. who three or four years since filled the office of chief magistrate of the city. He was in a large business as a potter, was liberal and kind to those employed by him, and to the poor of the district.

At Bedfont, Middlesex, aged 61, Margaret, wife of Mr. Rich, pastrycook, of Ludgate-hill, and Bedfont.

Dec. 31. At the Priory, Christchurch, Hants, Augusta-Caroline, second dau. of the late John Spleker Brander.

At Hawstead-lodge, aged 75, Sam. Buck, esq.

Mr. John Clements, late Capt. of the Government hoy Mary. His death was caused by taking a wine-glassful of the tincture of colchicum, instead of twenty or thirty drops, for the gout.

At Folkestone, aged 62, Dr. Patrick Leslie, H.E.I.C.S. of Wilton-place.

Aged 77, Samuel M'Dowall, esq. of Esher.

At Staines, aged 97, Martha, widow of W. Romaine, D.D. of Reading.

Lately. At Palermo, Harriet, eldest dau. of the late John Bagshaw, esq. of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

At Lilliput, Hornchurch, aged 86, Mary-Huggesson, relict of the Rev. James Bearblock, formerly Fellow of King's college, Cambridge.

At Percothan House, St. Merryn, Cornwall, aged 59, Lient. Thos. Dunstan, R.N. He was for many years in the Mail Packet Service, and also served in the expedition to China.

At Byfleet, Surrey, aged 72, Isabella, dau. of the late John Glegg, esq. of Baldock, Herts, and sister of the late Capt. Glegg, of the 17th Light Horse.

Aged 85, Mr. Jonathan Hiscox, many years parish-clerk of Kew. He resided upwards of sixty years in one house, and discharged his official duties on the Sunday preceding his demise without the use of spectacles; and, on the Thursday previous, toiled the passing bell of Miss Morrice, who resided at Kew Palace, in apartments provided by her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, on whose bounty she lived to the age of 70. Mr. Hiscox was highly respected. The late Duke of Cambridge caused his portrait to be placed in the vestry of the church, and her present Majesty added 5*l.* annually to his salary.

At Paris, aged 27, James Kaley, a Scotch giant recently exhibited at a *café* on the Boulevards: his height was seven and a half (nearly eight feet English). Though apparently of great power, he was in reality of a very weakly constitution. He was never married, and died almost in poverty.

Aged 90, Mohammed Khan, Charge d'Affaires of Persia at Constantinople for upwards of thirty years.

In Australia, Hugh Proby, esq. third son of the Hon. Admiral Proby, and nephew to the Earl of Carysfort. Mr. Proby was drowned in attempting to cross a flooded river.

At Tarbolton, aged 79, Mr. Thomas Stobo. He entered in the Greys or 2d Dragoons in 1790, and was with the Duke of York at Dunkirk; he was the oldest soldier in the Greys who fought at Waterloo, and the very "beau ideal" of a British dragoon. He was brother to the late Capt. Stobo of the Greys, who died in 1838.

At Castle Douglas, aged 73, Mr. Joseph Train, a friend and antiquarian auxiliary of Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Train was the author of a history of Galloway, but better known by the compliments paid him in Mr. Lockhart's Life of Scott.

Joseph Willday, esq. of Atherstone, co. Warw. (whose death is recorded in our Dec. Magazine, p. 659), has bequeathed the sum of 1000*l.* to each of the following charities:—the London Orphan Asylum, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Blind Asylum, St. George's Fields, the Blind Asylum, Liverpool, and the Birmingham General Hospital.

John Zechariah, esq. of Haverstock-hill. He has left the following legacies payable on the demise of his widow, viz.—Jews' Hospital, 500*l.*; Jews' Free School, 200*l.*; Society for Relieving the Destitute Blind of the Jewish persuasion, 200*l.*; Jews' Orphan Asylum, 200*l.*; Widows' Home Asylum, 200*l.*; Hand-in-Hand Asylum for Decayed Jewish Tradesmen, 200*l.*; Portsmouth Synagogue, 100*l.*

Jan. 1. At Trinity Hall, Bungay, aged 79, John James Beddingfield, esq.

At Peckham, Surrey, aged 77, Thomas Boughton, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

At Bath, aged 71, Mrs. H. Bowdler.
 At Edinburgh, aged 84, Miss Anne Gilmore.
 At Lewisham, aged 65, Clara, wife of Nathaniel Hadley, esq.
 Suddenly, at the Army and Navy Club, Lieut. William James, R.N. of Newton House, in Cornwall. He entered the service in 1806; was midshipman in the *Urania* 38, *Bulwark* 74, *Espoir* 18, and saw some active service in the Mediterranean. In 1814 he joined successively the *Caledonia* 120, and *Prince Frederick*, the flag-ships in the Mediterranean and at *Hamoaze*. He was made Lieutenant 1815, and commanded from Nov. 1836 to 1839 the *Echo* steam vessel on the North American and West Indian station.
 At Hincley, aged 46, E. K. Jarvis, esq. solicitor.
 At Ilford, Essex, aged 51, Mary, wife of Henry Kilvington, esq.
 At Hastings, John Nesbitt, esq. of Oxford-sq. London, and *Lismore House*, co. Cavan, a Deputy-Lieut. and Justice of the Peace for that county.
 Jan. 2. At Springfield, Wandsworth-road, aged 71, Catharine, widow of the Rev. Christopher D'Oyley Aplin.
 In the Fulham-road, aged 45, Capt. Robert Boyd Brown, half-pay, late 53rd Regt.
 At Dalston, Anna-Maria, widow of the Rev. Henry Wray Browne, Vicar of Billingshurst, Sussex.
 In Pimlico, aged 58, James Burrows, esq.
 In Milton-st. Dorset-sq. Mary-Townsend, wife of Charles Townsend Christian, esq.
 At Ryde, John Vanx Leese, esq. late of Blackheath, and formerly of the Bengal Med. Service.
 At Yarmouth, I. W. aged 78, Harry Leigh, esq.
 At Old Swindon, Wilts, Lucretia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Coryndon Luxmoore, Rector of Bridesdove.
 In Wilton-pl. Miss MacLeod, eldest dau. of the late Col. MacLeod, of Colbeck.
 At West Brompton, aged 40, John Drake Pridham, esq.
 At Paddington, aged 87, Edward Ray, esq. formerly of Cheltenham.
 At Brighton, Margareta-Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Montague Rush.
 In Waverley-pl. St. John's Wood, aged 56, Capt. R. B. Shettler, H.E.I.C.S.
 At Esher, aged 83, Margaret, relict of George Vesey, esq.
 Jan. 3. In Kennington, aged 77, Miss Elizabeth Bagulay.
 Aubrey Frederick James Beauchamp, esq. formerly a Capt. in the 7th Royal Fusiliers, and youngest son of the late Rev. Lord Frederick Beauchamp, of Winchfield, Hants.
 At Gosport, aged 77, Major-Gen. Peter Brown, formerly of the 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and recently Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea.
 At Chisleton-house, near Swindon, aged 61, John Brown, esq.
 Laura-Adeline, dau. of J. T. Graver Browne, esq. of Morley, near Wymondham, Norfolk.
 In Guernsey, aged 22, Mary, fourth dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Octavius Carey, C.B. K.C.H.
 At Park-terrace, Highbury, late of South Lambeth, aged 93, Ann, widow of Abraham Purshouse Driver, esq. of the Kent-road, Southwark.
 At Hull, aged 87, John Hudson, esq.
 At Bath, aged 83, Frances, relict of Sir James Leighton, Physician to the Emperor and Empress of all the Russias.
 At Eltham, the widow of Lieut.-Col. C. C. Mitchell.
 In Montague-st. Russell-sq. the wife of David William Mitchell, esq.
 At Ballymahon, the Right Rev. William O'Higgins, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh. He occupied a prominent position throughout the Repeal agitation of the years 1843-4; but for a long time past had withdrawn from politics.
 In the Cloisters, Windsor, aged 91, Thomasine

Packe, younger dau. of Christopher Packe, M.D. formerly of Canterbury.
 In Surrey, aged 77, Jane Sorel, relative of the late Sir Thomas Sorel, Consul at Trieste.
 Jan. 4. At Darlington, aged 60, Mrs. Barnard, niece of the late Christopher Alderson, esq. of Homerton, near London.
 Aged 88, James Beeby, esq. of Walpole-street, Chelsea, late a senior Clerk in the Navy Pay Office, Somerset House.
 At Dalston, aged 57, Elizabeth, wife of James Chilton, esq.
 At Cheltenham, aged 19, Mr. Thomas Clubley, only surviving son of Lieut. Clubley, R.N.
 At Hastings, aged 42, R. H. Faulconer, esq. of Lewes.
 At Newport, I. W. aged 88, Jane, relict of Joseph Scott, esq. solicitor, London.
 At the Elms, Ealing, aged 71, John Smith, esq. late of Regent-st.
 At the residence of John Simpson, esq. M.D. Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. aged 70, Joyce, relict of James Keiro Watson, esq. banker, of Hull.
 Jan. 5. At the house of his son-in-law, Lawford Richardson, esq. Eltham, aged 66, Joshua Andrews, esq.
 At the Manor House, Hampton, Middlesex, the Hon. Maria-Catherine, relict of George Francis Barlow, late of Wetherby and Sigsforth, esq. eldest surviving dau. of the late Right Hon. James Fortescue, of Ravensdale Park, Ireland, and sister of the late Viscount Clermont.
 At Chisleton House, near Swindon, aged 61, John Browne, esq.
 At Rawcliffe, near Selby, aged 60, Jos. Fletcher, esq. shipowner, of Goole and London.
 At Southampton, John Francis, esq. formerly of Bath.
 Aged 25, Henry-Navarin, third son of the late Lieut. Sir W. A. Hungate, Bart. R.N.
 At Derby, aged 66, William Eaton Mousley, esq.
 At Southampton, aged 76, Grace-Parson, eldest dau. of the late Humphrey Osborn, esq. of the island of St. Christopher.
 At Fredville, aged 89, Charlotte, widow of John Plumtre, esq. She was dau. of the Rev. Jeremy Pemberton, of Trunton, near Cambridge, was married in 1788, and left a widow in 1827, having had issue the present John Pemberton Plumtre, esq. M.P. for East Kent, two other sons, and eight daughters.
 At Peckham, aged 70, Samuel Prentice, esq. late of Mincing-lane.
 Aged 71, Ann, relict of Henry Sawyer, of Enfield, solicitor.
 Jan. 6. At Bath, aged 82, Charlotte, widow of Lieut.-Gen. George Conyngham, H.E.I.C.S.
 Jonathan Corke, esq. surgeon, of Cranbrook, Kent.
 Aged 47, Thomas Hayward, esq. of Guilford-st. and Mincing-lane.
 At Bradninch, Devon, aged 52, Elizabeth, relict of T. H. King, esq. surgeon, of Barnstaple, eldest dau. of the late R. Linnington, esq.
 At the Earl of Onslow's, Richmond, Surrey, aged 76, Harriet, youngest dau. of the late John Kirby, esq. of Ipswich.
 At Brighton, Capt. Richard Kirwan, late of 7th Royal Fusiliers.
 Aged 51, Jemima, widow of Richard Marsh, esq. of St. Stephen's, Canterbury, and eldest dau. of the late Charles Fourdrinier, esq. of Lower Tooting, Surrey.
 At Sidmouth, aged 33, Harry Grout Stokes, esq. C.E.
 In Bryanstone-sq. aged 78, Francis Warden, esq. late an East India Director, and for many years a distinguished civil servant of the Hon. East India Company.
 Jan. 7. At Exeter, aged 42, Thomas Turner Alkin, esq. only son of the late Thomas Turner Alkin, esq. of the Court Lodge, Hunton, Kent.
 At Ballinahone House, Albert, second son of Louis Anderson, esq. County Inspector.

In Eaton-sq. Anne, widow of Levi Ames, esq. of the Hyde, Herts.

At Elton, near Stockton-upon-Tees, aged 116, Mrs. Mary Benton. She was much bent with her weight of years, but retained all her faculties to the last, and could see without spectacles. She was a native of Cockfield, co. Durham; resided some time at Long Newton, but died at the house of her only daughter at Elton. The father of the deceased lived to the age of 105 years. There is some dispute respecting her precise age, one account stating her to be 117, and another in her 122nd year, and as having been born Feb. 12th, 1731.

In Kensington Palace-gardens, aged 35, Lieut. Percy William Coventry, R.N. son of the late Thomas Darby Coventry, esq. of Greenlands, Bucks. He entered the service in 1831, was made Lieutenant in 1844, and served in 1845, as Flag-Lieutenant to the late Rear-Admiral Inglefield, C.B. when Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. At Penru, Tuckingmill, aged 59, Thomas Davy, esq. late member of the firm of Messrs. Bickford, Smith, and Davy.

At Lewisham, aged 90, Ann, relict of Captain Stephen Rains, R.N.

At Edinburgh, aged 45, Jane, second dau. of the late Richard Hobson, esq. of Doncaster, and niece of S. W. Nicoll, esq. many years Recorder of that borough, and of York.

Aged 72, J. W. Rudin, esq. Edith Villas, North End, Fulham.

At Skeilgonell, Margaret, wife of James Steen, esq.

Aged 50, Mr. Robert Suttaby, of Paul's-ter. Ball's-pond, and of Stationers'-court, St. Paul's: head of the firm of Suttaby & Co. pocketbook publishers.

At J. Walter's, esq. Plympton, Agnes, relict of William Taylor, esq. of Mount Elwell, Totnes.

At the residence of her nephew, Mr. William Hunter, Tufnell Park, Upper Holloway, aged 92, Miss Helen Thomson, last surviving dau. of the late Andrew Thomson, esq. of Glasgow.

Sarah-Pawsey, wife of Mr. John Eyre Vardy, and third dau. of the Rev. R. Elliott, of Devizes.

Jan. 8. At Vevay, in Switzerland, aged 43, Lady Augusta Baring, daughter of the late Earl of Cardigan, and sister to the present Earl. She married, in 1827, Major Henry Bingham Baring, M.P. by whom she has left a family.

At Drinkston House, in consequence of an accidental wound received while out shooting, aged 18, William Rushbrooke Eden, gentleman cadet of the R. Mil. Academy, Woolwich, eldest son of Col. W. H. Eden, commanding 56th Regt. at Bermuda.

At the residence of his father, aged 37, William Hayley Engleheart, solicitor, second son of Nathaniel Brown Engleheart, esq. of Doctors'-commons, and Blackheath.

At Brighton, the wife of B. Faulkner, esq. late of Anglesey, near Gosport.

At Oxford, aged 76, Mrs. Elizabeth George, formerly of Birmingham.

At Dover, aged 84, Esther, relict of James Jeken, esq. of Martin.

In Upper Eccleston-st. aged 71, Mrs. Watson Taylor, relict of George Watson Taylor, esq. of Eriestoke Park, Wilts, eldest dau. of the late Sir John Taylor, Bart. and heiress of her brother, the late Sir Simon R. B. Taylor, Bart.

At Ripon, aged 72, Joseph Bevers Terry, esq. banker.

Jan. 9. At Blackheath-hill, aged 73, Capt. Charles Allen, R.N. He was born at Blackheath in 1779, and was son of Wm. Allen, esq. of the Stamp Office, a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital. He entered the navy in 1793 on board the *Diomedé* 44, and was in that ship when wrecked and lost, off Trincomalee, in 1795. In the *Heroine* 32 he co-operated in the reduction of the Dutch settlements at Ceylon; and, on the 18th June, 1799, was promoted from the *Suffolk* 74 to the

flag-ship of Rear-Adm. P. Rainier, to a Lieutenantancy in the *Victorious* 74. He afterwards joined successively the *Spencer* 74, *Thetis* 36, and *Belleophon* 74. On the 7th July, 1809, in consequence of the death of Lieut. Joseph Hawkey, early in the action, he succeeded to the command of the boats, seventeen in number, appointed to attack a Russian flotilla of 8 gun-boats and 12 merchantmen, on the coast of Finland. Six of the gun-boats were captured and sunk, and the whole of the convoy captured. For this service Mr. Allen was raised to the rank of Commander; but, not obtaining further employment, he retired with the rank of Captain in 1840.

At Turnham-green, Charlotte, widow of R. D. Balliff, esq. and second dau. of the late George Stuart, esq. of Sutton, Middlesex.

At Bath, aged 73, Wm. Banett, esq.

At Greenwich, aged 48, Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late George Brookes, esq. solicitor, of Leicester-sq. and wife of Mr. Wm. Hitchin, Accountant and Assistant Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

At Horsham, aged 73, Sarah, relict of Charles Child, esq. of Wernham.

At Platway, Devon, aged 45, Jemima, eldest dau. of the late J. T. Coryton, esq. of Pentillie Castle, Cornwall.

At Beverley, aged 81, Hannah, relict of John Lee, esq. of Gardham.

At Silverton, co. Dublin, Selina-Ann, youngest dau. of the late Col. Miller, C.B., K.H., formerly Deputy Inspector-Gen. of the Constabulary in Ireland.

At her son-in-law's, the Rev. Henry Lloyd Oswell, Leighton Vicarage, near Shrewsbury, aged 80, Elizabeth, widow of Charles Murray, esq. of Tillington, near Petworth.

At Gillingham-hall, Norfolk, Susan-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Bacon Schults, esq.

At Bedford, aged 50, Alexander Sharmah, esq. solicitor.

At Pockham, aged 81, Thomas Stringer, esq.

Jan. 10. At Chetwynd Park, Salop, aged 76, Jane, relict of Thomas Borough, esq.

At her son's in New Millman-st. (A. Cooper, esq. R.A.) aged 89, Mrs. Susanna Cooper.

Joseph Houlton, Jun. esq. of Lisson-grove.

At Littleworth, near Stroud, aged 71, John Howard, esq.

At Faringdon, Berks, aged 52, Mary, wife of Bryan Reynolds, esq.

Aged 26, Walter Scott Lockhart Scott, esq. of Abbotsford, Roxburghshire, only son of Mr. Lockhart, and grandson of Sir Walter Scott. When Sir Walter died he left two sons and a grandson to perpetuate the lineage of his house; and it is difficult to conceive that even a chance thought could have crossed his mind that all three should die childless and abroad in the short space of twenty years. The only grandchild of that great novelist now alive is Mr. Lockhart's only surviving child, Mrs. Hope.

At Shippon House, Berks, aged 18, Editha-Frances, second dau. of John Waite, esq.

At Old Elvet, Durham, aged 91, Ellen, widow of Thomas Wilkinson, esq. formerly of Brancepeth and Oswald House, Durham.

Jan. 11. At Kevington, St. Mary Cray, Kent, aged 79, Joseph Berens, esq.

At Haxey vicarage, aged 82, Mary, relict of Matthew Dobson, esq. of Kirk Ella, near Hull.

At Berwood-common, Erdington, aged 49, John Fowler, esq.

At Bath, aged 64, Lieut.-Col. Grieve, late commanding 75th Regt.

At Stockwell, aged 55, Capt. James Horton, late of the Royal Staff Corps.

At Oxford, Archibald Lovibond Impey, esq. son of Capt. John Lowry Impey, M.N.S.

Harriett, wife of Arthur Manners, esq. of Rutland-gate, Hyde-park.

At Comber, Mr. Aaron J. M'Murray, surgeon.

At Portsmouth, aged 78, Andrew Nance, esq.

At Heavitree, aged 83, Lucy, dau. of the late Richard Pering, esq. of Rochford, and formerly Lieut.-Col. of the South Devon Militia.

At Hangle Rock, co. Mayo, aged 38, the Hon. Barry Charles Yelverton, eldest son of Viscount Avonmore. He was born in Dublin in 1814; appointed Lieut. 79th Foot 1833, and retired from the army in 1849. He was unmarried; and his next brother, now the heir apparent, was born in 1818.

Jan. 12. At Oakham, aged 72, Mary, widow of Samuel Ball, gent.

Aged 25, William L. Hayes, esq. of Wetherby. In London, aged 30, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. Le Mesurier, of Bembridge, I. W.

At Stoke-next-Guldford, aged 51, Jane, wife of John Lewis, esq. formerly of Newbury.

Jan. 13. At Bath, within a few days of completing her 98th year, Mary-Anne, widow of George Arnold Arnold, esq. of Halstead Place, Kent.

In West-sq. Southwark, aged 83, Susannah, widow of Lieut. Robert Clerk Ruthven, R.N. of Glennau, Argyleshire.

At Brixton, aged 42, Lucretia, wife of Dr. Vallance.

At Stratford-green, Essex, aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of Abraham Wilkinson, esq. M.D. of White Webbs, Enfield.

Jan. 14. At Everton Cottage, Park Hill, Clapham, in her 67th year, Miss Sarah-Anne Baker, the younger daughter of the late John Baker, esq. of Hampstead, and formerly Master of the Apothecaries' Company, and sister to the Rev. Wm. Lake Baker, Rector of Hargrave, co. Northampton. The truly Christian virtues of this

estimable lady shone brighter and brighter to her dying hour. She was buried on the 21st at Kensall Green, in the tomb of her late sister, Mrs. J. B. Nichols.

At Newton Abbot, aged 87, P. Clarke, esq. nearly forty years an inhabitant of that town.

In Hyde-park-sq. aged 77, Hannah, relict of Colonel Thomas Gooch, of Shenfield Place, Essex, brother of the late Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart. of Benacre Hall, Suffolk.

At Portsmouth, aged 65, William Harrison, esq. for many years proprietor and publisher of the Hampshire Telegraph newspaper.

At Bordeaux, George A. H. Harrison, esq. eldest son of William George Harrison, esq. of Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.

In Brunswick-sq. Samuel Lucas, esq. James Price, esq. for many years editor of the Dublin Evening Packet.

Jan. 18. At London, Mr. Charles Mears, of the firm of Messrs. Charles and George Mears, bell-founders, of Whitechapel.

At Mount St. Benedict's priory, Great Heywood, Staff., Sister Teresa Gertrude (Francis Barbara Tempest), O.S.B., third dau. of the late Stephen Tempest, esq. of Broughton Hall, co. York, in the 53rd year of her age, and the 20th year of her profession. R.I.P.

Jan. 20. At York, Mrs. Frances Plumbe, last surviving dau. of the late Thos. Plumbe, esq. of Tong Hall, Yorkshire.

At Chesterton, Cambridge, aged 74, John Brigham Wiles, esq. son of the late William Wiles, esq. of that place, and brother of the Rev. Henry Wiles, M.A. Vicar of Hitchin.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered						Males.	Females.	Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.				
Dec. 25 .	382	301	172	10	865	442	423	1351	
Jan. 1 .	568	470	268	2	1308	715	593	1911	
„ 8 .	432	319	209	9	969	489	480	1439	
„ 15 .	477	314	188	22	1001	492	509	1596	
„ 22 .	446	327	199	23	995	494	501	1577	

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, JAN. 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
45 10	29 10	18 7	30 8	34 8	30 7

PRICE OF HOPS, JAN. 24.

Sussex Pockets, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.—Kent Pockets, 4l. 10s. to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JAN. 24.

Hay, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 0s.—Straw, 1l. 6s. to 1l. 10s.—Clover, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.

SMITHFIELD, JAN. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.	Head of Cattle at Market, JAN. 24.	
Mutton	3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts	4,170 Calves 152
Veal	3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Sheep and Lambs	17,660 Pigs 290
Pork	2s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.		

COAL MARKET, JAN. 21.

Walls Ends, &c. 14s. 0d. to 18s. 6d. per ton. Other sorts, 14s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 47s. 3d. Yellow Russia, 47s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 26, 1852, to January 25, 1853, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	48	50	53	29, 74	fr. highwd. rn.	11	43	59	48	29, 59	rain
27	50	54	45	, 32	rn. do. do. do.	12	51	51	48	, 50	fr. thr. ltnng. rn.
28	42	46	39	, 56	fair, rain, fair	13	44	48	41	, 29	cloudy, rain
29	49	55	50	, 65	do. do.	14	38	44	42	, 74	fair, cloudy
30	49	56	45	, 64	do. cloudy	15	45	45	41	, 35	do. do.
31	44	56	48	30, 00	do. rain	16	39	46	45	, 26	rain, fair
J. 1	49	51	51	, 01	do. do.	17	38	43	38	, 29	fair, rain
2	50	52	48	29, 84	do. do.	18	35	43	35	, 81	rain, fair, cdy.
3	47	48	42	, 80	rain, cdy. rain	19	40	47	47	, 95	fair, cloudy
4	47	49	51	, 63	cloudy, fair	20	52	54	43	, 61	rain, cloudy
5	46	51	41	, 64	rain, cloudy	21	45	49	37	, 53	do. fair
6	45	49	40	, 63	fair, rain	22	44	39	35	, 66	do.
7	49	53	43	, 24	do. do. hail	23	38	42	37	, 99	fair
8	43	47	40	, 44	rain	24	35	43	39	, 57	rain, fair
9	40	48	43	, 69	fair	25	36	42	37	, 76	sleet, cldy. fair
10	47	49	51	, 49	do. cldy. rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Dec. & Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.	
28	224½	101½	104½	6½				83	80 pm.	67 71 pm.	
29	224½	101½	104½	6½				80	pm.	72 69 pm.	
30	224½	101½	104½	6½				83	pm.	69 72 pm.	
31	224½	101½	104½	6½						69 72 pm.	
1	223½	101½	104½	6½				83	pm.	69 72 pm.	
3	224½	101½	104½	6½				83	pm.	72 pm.	
4	—	101½	104½	6½				83	80 pm.	72 69 pm.	
5	224½	101½	104½	6½				83	pm.	71 72 pm.	
6	224½	101½	100½	104½	6½			83	pm.	70 73 pm.	
7	225	101	100½	104½	6½			82	79 pm.	72 67 pm.	
8	225	101½	100½	104½	6½			82	pm.	70 67 pm.	
10	225½	101½	100½	104½	6½			79	pm.	70 67 pm.	
11	226	101½	100½	104½	6½			78	81 pm.	67 70 pm.	
12	226	101	100½	104½	6½			78	81 pm.	70 67 pm.	
13	—	100½	100½	104½	6½		110½	274	77	79 pm.	67 70 pm.
14	225	100½	100	104½	6½			275		67 66 pm.	
15	—	100½	99½	103½	6½				75 pm.	66 63 pm.	
17	225	100½	99½	103½	6½				78	75 pm.	65 61 pm.
18	226	100½	99½	103½	6½				77	pm.	64 60 pm.
19	224½	100½	99½	103½	6½		271		73	pm.	64 62 pm.
20	226	100½	99½	103½	6½		111	273	70	pm.	61 64 pm.
21	226½	100	99½	103½	6½			273		58 pm.	
22	226	100½	99½	103½	6½				71	pm.	61 58 pm.
24	227½	100½	99½	103½	6½				71	67 pm.	58 61 pm.
25	226½	100½	99½	103½	6½	110			68	71 pm.	57 61 pm.
26	—	100½	99½	103½	6½		109½		67	71 pm.	61 57 pm.
27	227½	100½	99½	103½	6½			272	67	71 pm.	61 57 pm.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Attention having been drawn to the communication, signed T. E. T., in our January number of this year, respecting the baptismal entries of the children of the Hon. Colonel William Herbert, younger son of Thomas 8th Earl of Pembroke, in the parish register of Islington: we are requested to state that the marriage of Colonel Herbert took place, first at Aix la Chapelle, and secondly at St. Pancras; and his pedigree, together with that of his children and grandchildren, is enrolled in the College of Arms, and was proved before a Committee of Privileges in the House of Lords on the 12th of May, 1794.

Mr. George Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, vol. i. p. 463, states that a commission was issued in the reign of Edward the Fourth to inquire *what were the Arms of Ireland*, and that the return was that her arms were *three crowns in pale*. Mr. Chalmers cited no authority for this statement. It was some time since (June, 1845, p. 606) recommended to the inquiry of our heraldic readers. Has it since occurred to any of them?

We are requested by MR. R. B. WHEELER, of Stratford-upon-Avon, to state that he was *not* the author of the letter to the Birmingham Journal, which was transferred to the page of Minor Correspondence in our last Number. We are sorry that the name of its actual writer does not appear, as when facts are stated, it is desirable that we should know on whose authority they are given.

T. S. inquires, "Is your Correspondent Mr. Armistead (p. 172), correct when he says that Ralph Thoresby in his Diary frequently speaks of his 'niece Nicholson?'" — I do not perceive a reference to any such passage in the Index to the Diary. Thoresby was in some way connected with Dr. Nicholson, a physician at York; but he and his family do not appear to have any Thoresby blood, or to be the people of whom Mr. Armistead speaks.

A Correspondent who inquires, "Who is the known or reputed author of the *Lounger's Common Place Book*; a work of unequal but considerable merit, published some forty or fifty years ago?" is referred to our Magazine for 1846, vol. xxv. in which the history of that work was discussed, and its author at length

ascertained to have been Jeremiah Whitaker Newman, esq. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, of whom a memoir was contributed by the late Dr. Merriman to the next volume, at p. 153.

MR. URBAN.—I am engaged in preparing to publish a second, and very much enlarged edition of my Collections for the History of Boston, &c. in the county of Lincoln, and should be obliged by any of your correspondents giving me information, through your columns, upon the following points:—

Blomefield, in his History of Norfolk, vol. i. has a long account of the family of HOLLAND of Lincolnshire, whose seat was at ESTOVING HALL, which is stated to be about ten miles from Bourne, in the county of Lincoln, but I cannot obtain any information from gentlemen of Bourne, with respect to the locality of this seat of the Hollands, or who are its present possessors. There is also much uncertainty respecting the place called DRAYTON, which Dr. Stukeley mentions as the "Head of the honour of Richmond," (but which was an obscure village when the Dr. wrote) and which Blomefield says, was within the lordship held by the Hollands of Estoving or Estoveninge. Where were Estoving Hall and Drayton, and when did the property pass from the possession of the Hollands, and by whom is that family now represented?

Again, the family of KYME formerly held much property in the neighbourhood of Boston; they were supposed to be descendants from the noble family of that name, formerly residing at Kyme, in Lincolnshire, but which (the elder branch) merged into that of Umfraville Earl of Angus, by the marriage of Lucy de Kyme, heiress of Philip de Kyme, with Gilbert de Umfraville, in the reign of Edward II. Can any of your readers state what connection the Kymes, who resided near Boston until about 30 years ago, had with the ancient family of Kyme of Kyme?

Yours &c. FISHER THOMPSON.

Page 95. The late Capt. T. W. Buller was not a son of James Buller, esq. of Downes; but his nephew, being the son of William Buller, esq. by his cousin Caroline Buller, sister of General Buller, and aunt of Lady Poltimore.

THE
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THE MASTERS OF THE ROMAN WORLD
DURING "THE HAPPIEST YEARS OF THE HUMAN RACE."

Great Cæsar, the World's Master, and his own.

THE HAPPIEST YEARS OF THE HUMAN RACE have been limited by historians to the brief eighty years which elapsed between the accession of Nerva, the successor of Domitian, and the demise of Marcus Aurelius, the father of Commodus. I question whether the period designated has any title to be so distinguished. That they were the happiest years for Roman Emperors is less questionable. Five of these in succession died natural deaths. The world had never witnessed such tranquil imperial felicity. It was a happiness, however, more apparent than real; for each of the five was harassed by public anxieties or tortured by domestic trials, and he who was held to be probably the most to be envied of the potentates in question—namely Hadrian—attempted to put a violent end to his own life, and cried like a disappointed child because he was prevented.

The five happy Emperors were Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, and the two Antonines—Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. The average of each reign was sixteen years,—no proof of imperial excellence,—for Tiberius reigned twenty-three years, Nero fourteen, and Domitian one year more. The mild and gentle Antoninus Pius, and the impure and unrelenting Tiberius, each reigned during the same space of time—two years short of a quarter of a century. The merit of the individual had clearly nothing to do with the measure of time during which he enjoyed or abused greatness.

Had it been otherwise, something would have been taken from the forty-four years of empire of Augustus, and something added to the three months of that of Pertinax.

One of the great merits attributed to the aged and placid Nerva is his modesty,—another, his self-denial. He refused all proposals to erect statues in his own honour: so far he was modest. He melted down all those in gold and silver which had been raised to the glorification of Domitian: I should require to know what he did with the metal before I could unqualifiedly subscribe to a testimonial of self-denial. Nerva was old, and too often the vice of age is avarice. Whether he may be accepted as a good witness to his own character, I leave to others to determine. I will only remark that he was the first Roman Emperor of foreign extraction. His father was a Cretan, and *all* Cretans are said so decidedly to have been liars that we may doubt whether Nerva was free from the national failing. Indeed it is undeniable that he was *not*. His courtesy and his sobriety are not to be called in question. It is different with his claims to distinction on the score of veracity. He swore by his gods that while *he* governed the Roman world no senator should suffer violent death; but he broke his vow as often as the rude and bloodthirsty Prætorians were moved by revenge or caprice to demand a victim at his hands. There was no security for noble human

life in this the first dawn of the happiest period of the race of man, and without such security mankind cannot be happy. I have allowed Nerva the virtue of modesty, but when I remember that he insisted on being addressed by the then sacred title of LORD, I am inclined to think that in this his resemblance to Domitian is all but fatal to the claim. The national gratitude, it is said, made of him a god. I think the national priesthood had more to do therewith. There was great profit to the sacred brotherhood whenever an imperial apotheosis was suggested, or supposed to be suggested, by the authorities upon Olympus.

The deifying of heroic men has descended from the heathen to the Roman Catholic mythology. The system is modified in the latter to suit and serve its policy. It appears to have had its origin among the Helleno-Pelasgians. These were of eastern derivation, but we are unable to discover any but the very faintest traces of such a custom among the eastern nations prior to the great emigration which helped to people Greece. We all know that among the Egyptians and Syrians, and, as Colonel Mure informs us in his "Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece," among other civilised nations to the eastward, "unlimited as was the scope given to the representation of the deity under human type, the promotion of mortal man to the rank of gods was altogether excluded, or, if any approach to such a thing can be recognised, it must be considered in the light of anomaly, or violation of established rule." The practice prevailed among the Greeks, as it subsequently did with the Romans—not with the old Etruscans, however, and as little among the German and Celtic nations. It prevailed, moreover, usually in monarchical states, seldom under republican forms of government. Colonel Mure, in alluding to this fact, says that it "is in close harmony with the law of nature, to which its origin has been traced. It is chiefly," he adds, "in such a state of society that individuals are enabled to acquire a degree of power or influence over their fellow-men on earth sufficient to secure them a corresponding homage in the next world." That the practice was carried to the greatest

excess during the Empire is a circumstance which has often been subject of remark; and yet, as the accomplished author whom I have just cited acutely remarks, that period was one "which from the spread of knowledge and religious scepticism might otherwise have been supposed the least favourable to such extravagance." It is, however, an undoubted fact, that, although the motives which deified many of the imperial, royal, and heroic benefactors of the human race were, in earlier times, one and the same, the public acquiescence in such an apotheosis as that of Nerva was probably as little expected as cared for. It was made to serve the interests not of religion but of the priesthood, a community which, in Nerva's time at least, never thought of deifying virtue that was in combination with poverty. The priests illustrated the line penned by the poet, who says—

Court virtues bear, like gems, the highest rate.

Trajan, the successor of Nerva, wretched, like Napoleon, the admiring world of his day with the excess of his military glory. It is observable, and perhaps instructive, that in either case the glory was purchased by an enormous sacrifice of blood,—and proved to be worth nothing when bought. The foreign expeditions of the Romans were as profitless to Rome as the Russian expedition of the Corsican was to France. The ascription of particular virtue to Trajan appears to me to be as great a mistake as claiming for him the desolating radiance of warlike glory. It was the fashion of the servile Senate a century after his death to express to each new emperor that august body's wish that he might be even "happier than Augustus and more virtuous than Trajan." Some historians think that in this wish, whatever false homage there might be to the living sovereign, there was only the homage of truth paid to *him* on whose dull ear flattery could no longer fall pleasantly. They were, however, but empty words. There had been emperors happier than Augustus, and more than one not less virtuous than Trajan. He, hero as men have made of him, was a slave to the most unheroic of the vices. He was an immoderate drinker, and would have given the whole contents of the

"*Marcia aqua*" for a single goblet—not that he could confine himself to single goblets, of good Falernian. Nor was this his sole weakness. Vices far more hideous cast a shade over the glory of his name, and a cloud over his memory. And yet he was not without many and social virtues. If he too insisted on being addressed as "Lord," he nevertheless inscribed the words "public palace" on the front of his residence, making, as it were, national property of the edifice of the Cæsars. He was, moreover, familiar with all men, and loved especially to dine unceremoniously with a friend, drinking deeply, indeed, but conversing with the spirit born of sparkling influence. There was not an old soldier in all his host whose name was not known to him. His confidence in man too had something in it that distinguished him from most of his predecessors. When it was intimated to him that Sura was conspiring against his life, he immediately sent for Sura's barber, and put his throat at the mercy of that trembling slave by ordering him to shave the Emperor. It certainly was not very likely that perilous advantage would be taken of the opportunity, and Trajan escaped, as he also did when subsequently he submitted to be medically treated by Sura's doctor, a much more dangerous personage. The confidence thus exhibited by the sovereign was carried to its height by his privately bathing with Sura himself. This was the usual method of exhibiting trust in the honour of a reputed enemy. At a much later period, in France, when two noble foes were accounted of as entertaining designs against each other's life, it was their custom, if they were desirous of pledging themselves to the contrary, to sleep together in the same bed. I could never find, however, that this ceremony bound them to any particular after-observation of honour; for most of these gallant princes, courteous knights, and noble gentlemen, who thus slept together in peaceful brotherhood, did their best each to cut his comrade's throat as soon as they were awake again.

There are many intimations in the incidents of this period to shew that, however Christianity was opposed by the government, the priesthood, and

the old and not irreligious people who conscientiously thought it an inexpressible wickedness to turn suddenly from the well-known figures of their gods to worship the One invisible, yet that the influences of Christianity were working strongly, if slowly, even upon the Emperors themselves. I do not know how to ascribe to any other influence the heterodoxy of Trajan with regard to the old national religion. It was his standing joke that they who worshipped dull, cold, lifeless marble were but idiots. He had a dreamy idea that abiding life was to be won at another threshold than that of the legendary Olympus; and he sacrificed Ignatius rather for political than for religious reasons. The blood shed on Calvary was drop by drop wearing away the very rock of Paganism.

The vices as well as the virtues of the next Emperor, Hadrian, were more marked than those of his predecessor; and that senator was not far wrong who declared his ignorance whether to class this despot among gods or tyrants. Many would have placed him among fools, for surrendering the conquests made by Trajan in the East, but, in simple truth, there was no merit nor demerit in the case. He merely surrendered that which he could not retain, and resigned himself philosophically to part with what was taken from him. Yet was Hadrian not unheroic in his deportment. His restless activity makes appear little the energy of other commanders. In every extreme of climate, amid eternal snows or beneath consuming suns, he led his men, on foot and bareheaded. Those men could not but be attached to a leader who shared in all their fatigues, and to whom the name of every soldier was "familiar as a household word." Every province of the empire was honoured with his presence, and the limits and content of his dominions had been examined by his own searching gaze. A personal peculiarity connected with him is to be found in the fact that he was the first Roman Emperor who wore a long beard. All fashions of this sort adopted by the Cæsars had their foundations in vanity. Had any one of them ever been troubled, like Cicero and Cromwell, with warts on the face, he would have contrived some means of concealing the defect.

Hadrian, who cared as little as most great men for mere appearance, was nevertheless sorely chafed by the ineradicable presence of warts about his throat. Nature and fashion at once helped him, the first to a veil, the second to make the example of wearing it acceptable. The master of the world left unchecked the hirsute honours of his chin; and the democratic-looking excrescences of the neck were buried in oblivion behind the flowing or curled glories of his well-oiled and aristocratic-looking beard. He was undoubtedly vain, despite some appearances to the contrary; and he was as curious as vain, and as pedantic as both put together. In many things he reminds me of our James I. He was cruel or lenient, not upon principle but by caprice. He spent two millions and a-half sterling on the ceremonies by which Verus was proclaimed Cæsar, and he bitterly regretted the outlay after the pleasure was over. He was as capricious in matters of religion as on other questions. At first he was exceedingly disposed to enrol Christ among the gods. He was overruled by the Senate. That body had probably little difficulty in thus bending their master to their own inclinations. However this may be, it is true that he raised a statue of Jupiter on the spot where Jesus died, erected an image of Venus on the holy mount of Calvary, and placed a figure of a hog above the gates of the new city of *Ælia* built by him upon the ruins of Jerusalem. He thus outraged the feelings both of Jew and Christian; but to this man of unclean life such outrage was but as sport, and he could void the rheum of his contempt upon that Saviour to-day of whom he had offered to make a god and sanction His worship but the day before! The cowardly spirit of heathenism was pressing heavily upon him when he endeavoured to escape a little pain arising from trifling illness by suicide. Force and not persuasion restrained him from committing this worthless self-sacrifice, and Hadrian died of dysentery by the very simple process which kills humbler men. The humble men of his own day affected to deplore the loss of their old familiar friend. He was the only Roman Emperor who condescended to publicly bathe with the common people. But

the condescension may perhaps be traced to motives less creditable to Hadrian than historians would be disposed to allow.

There is an anecdote connected with Hadrian and the custom of bathing, from which is derived the proverbial saying of "scraping acquaintance:" the Emperor, entering a bath, saw an old soldier scraping himself with a tile. He recognized the man as a former comrade—his memory on such points never failed him—and, pitying his condition that he had nothing better than a tile for a flesh-brush, he ordered the veteran to be presented with a considerable sum of money, and a costly set of bathing garments. Thereupon all the old soldiers of the imperial army became as anxious to claim fellowship with the Emperor as the Kirkpatricks of Great Britain and Ireland are proudly eager to establish kinship with the Empress of the French. As Hadrian entered the bath the day after that on which he had rewarded his former comrade, he observed dozens of old soldiers scraping themselves with tiles. He understood the intent, but wittily evaded it. "Scrape one another, gentlemen," said he, "you will not scrape acquaintance with me."

I have said that in some things Hadrian reminds me of James I. Vanity, pedantry, and silly curiosity were common to both. Both monarchs, too, were fond of literary pursuits, and the "Autobiography" of Hadrian showed an author who was on very good terms with his hero.

Never were two men more strongly contrasted than Hadrian and his successor Antoninus Pius,—raised to greatness by the well-directed intrigues of Plotina, Hadrian's wife. The first of the Antonines was a home-keeping youth, but he possessed more than homely wit. He had a tranquil inclination for the theatre, and an inclination little more lively for ladies' smiles. To gain glory in the tented field was an end he would not exert himself to achieve; he deemed it less troublesome and more respectable to protect the life of a single subject than to slay a hundred enemies,—and he was right. He revered his own Gods, but he would neither insult the Deity of the Christians, nor persecute the Christians themselves. During nearly a quarter

of a century, he reigned in tranquil repose, never travelling further than from Rome to his Lanuvian villa, and luxuriously enjoying the happy want of incident which marked his reign. The most remarkable was his bestowal of his daughter Faustina on Marcus Aurelius,—a gift for which that second of the Antonines was far more grateful than was at all necessary or reasonable.

Marcus Aurelius, like many of our statesmen of the present day, employed much of his time in early life (he was a professed stoic at twelve) in delivering popular lectures to mixed assemblies. He was something of an itinerant as a lecturer, and received welcome and applause not only from audiences of Rome and Greece, but also from those of Asia Minor. In other respects Marcus resembled perhaps our late great Duke. He detested war, but he bore himself therein like a hero, and amid the loudest tumult of the camp could pen despatches or write treatises that should charm by their eloquence and elegance of expression. His weak point was on the literary and philosophical side. He was surrounded by parasitical pseudo-philosophers whose railing against wealth and luxury he rewarded by rich tributes of the money they did *not* despise. He was the imperial victim of a huge organized imposition; but this imposition was but as a "wart" compared with the "Ossa" of the deception put upon him by his wife. Faustina had not the delicacy even of Messalina. She courted a shameless notoriety, which awoke the indignation of all good men, save her husband. When the consort of Ælius Verus complained to him of his special contempt for her and his infidelity in general, the courteous but graceless husband excused himself by saying, "Uxor enim dignitatis nomen est, non voluptatis;" an apology, by the way, which the Church was not ashamed to make for the licentiousness of Louis XIV. and his successor. Marcus Aurelius had better grounds for making the same plea had not his excess of civility towards Faustina been an insult to the dignity of a wife. Even Galba could say, "I am not asleep for every one." Marcus, on the contrary, was stone blind and deaf to his wife's *escapades*,

and to the complaints to which they gave rise. The gallant and complaisant Duc de Longueville selected lovers for his Duchess. The Emperor Aurelius would have found it too troublesome to have done as much for the Empress, but his kind consideration was not far short of it. When the lovers *were* chosen, he immediately promoted them to important offices and high dignities; and when these expressed their gratitude for the honours conferred, the simple or satirical Marcus looked solemnly upwards and thanked Heaven that had granted him so virtuous a woman for his wife! He seemed almost as fond as Michel Montaigne, who said, in allusion to the lady he adored, "I would not be a woman, for then I could not love her." Faustina, on the other hand, might have exclaimed with Lady Mary Wortley Montague, "I would not be a man, for then I must marry a woman!"

Was it sarcasm or thoughtlessness that induced Marcus Aurelius to compel the senate to enrol his wife among the goddesses? If either, what a guardian of the happiness of the human race was this Emperor, who raised altars for the worship of this dissolute woman, and ordered attendance before her shrine of all young married couples, that their union might be made prosperous by the sanction and blessing of this incarnate Venus Pandemos!

This Emperor was not the only individual of his name who paid extreme honours to the memory of his consort. "The affection of Aurelius Marcus," says a paragraph in a recent number of the *Gateshead Observer*, "is evinced by a stone in the Norman keep at Newcastle," which commemorates his "most holy wife, who lived thirty-three years without a stain." Another sorrowing warrior perpetuates the name of "his incomparable wife, with whom he lived twenty-seven years without having had a single squabble." Paley, on hearing at Auckland Castle of a similar connubial phenomenon, exclaimed to his informant, the bishop's lady, "Mighty dull, madam, I think!"

I must not turn from this portion of my subject without citing a case to show that Christian husbands are not to be accounted as behind heathen *mariti* in readiness to lend testimony to the departed excellence of deceased

wives. In Bath Abbey Church, Dr. Leyborne gives this willing evidence to the qualities of his lady, with whom he had lived in agreeable but stagnant quiet for the space of twenty-three years. He "never saw her once ruffled with anger, or heard her utter even a peevish word; whether pained or injured, the same good woman; in whose mouth and in whose character was no contradiction. Resigned, gentle, courteous, affable; without passion, though not without sense, she took offence as little as she gave it. She never was, or made, an enemy. To servants mild, to relations kind; to the poor a friend—to the stranger hospitable. Always caring how to please her husband,—yet not less attentive to the one thing needful. How few will be able to equal what all should endeavour to imitate!"

"These," as Shylock says, "be your Christian husbands!" Dr. Leyborne evidently was ungracious enough to think that he had drawn the only prize in the connubial lottery of the last century. His epitaph on his spouse is a blunt encomium on one woman, and a sharply-pointed epigram on the sex. In point of good taste the heathen husbands "beat him hollow."

With the death of the good-intentioned but guiltily-weak Aurelius, we arrive at the limit of that period which, beginning with Nerva, is said to have been most productive of felicity to mankind. If I fail to discern in that period the claim set up for it, I more especially fail in discovering any peculiar pretensions in this last Emperor to be considered *κατ' ἐξοχήν* the benefactor of the world. If "he who allows oppression shares the crime," the enlightened monarch who lazily permits vice to propagate is doubly responsible; responsible for his own act, and equally so for its consequences,—consequences that may comprise a concatenation of results stretching to the very "crack of doom." Marcus Aurelius was the weak husband of Faustina and the too indulgent father of Commodus. In wife and son were witnessed the natural results of such neglect of duty. Women ceased, for a time, to care about even seeming virtuous, and society generally became disorganized. The Cæsars were no longer, for some years, to die naturally in their beds. They reached and lost

greatness by guilty violence: like the Rex Nemoensis, that terrible priest of Diana, at "Nemi, by the lake," each now held his place by tenure of the murder of his predecessor, and was never without a drawn sword to protect himself from his aspirant successor.

For much of such consequences was the second Antonine answerable; and yet Pope has spoken of him as

The wise Aurelius, in whose well-taught mind
With boundless power unbounded virtue join'd,
His own strict judge, and patron of mankind.

But, then, Pope was very young when he made the assertion.

Commodus and his sister Lucilla were worthy children of a terrible mother; but the weight of their crimes must rest partly on the shoulders of their easy father. Commodus was the first Emperor distinguished by the appellation "Porphyrogenitus," born in the purple, that is, after the succession of his sire to the throne. Like our Richard the Second, he would have been less ill-endowed had he been more wisely taught. His inexpressible savageness of disposition did not spring into action until his sister Lucilla conspired against his life, nor had that lady stooped to such excess of crime but for the instruction of her husband Verus, who hoped to profit by it. The children of Marcus were without guiding principle, and they were more tempted than their father, without having his indolence of disposition, by virtue of which seduction is vain and insult disregarded. From the moment that Commodus ordered Lucilla to be slain, he for the first time plunged into that awful excess which has made him at once execrable and celebrated. Every whim then assumed the guise of intense passion; every caprice demanded furiously to be gratified, secured gratification at the most frightful cost, and left its victim more gloomy and unsatisfied than before. Blood and treasure were squandered to secure him luxuries that were but of transitory enjoyment, and when the people ventured in a mass to give voice to their corporate indignation, he flung to them the heads of the agents who negotiated for him his extravagantly expensive pleasures. His stolid brutishness, as a boy, makes even the "priggism" (if I may be allowed the word) of young Cyrus endurable,

if not attractive, by comparison. The child was father to the man. Offence then stung the ill-trained brute into fearful activity; and modesty, nature, the ties of blood—these were habitually violated by this master of the world, who was never master of himself. When he descended from the throne to appear as a common gladiator in the circus, he disgusted the proud Senate, and very much terrified the managers. That he was an attractive performer will be readily believed, but he demanded and received 8,000*l.* each time he exhibited! The "Roman Hercules," as he was called in the fancy slang of the Amphitheatre, must have ruined any manager in whose arena he displayed his prowess. He was but a counterfeit Hercules after all; and if he fought 735 times without himself receiving a scratch, it was because his adversary was never allowed to wield anything more formidable than a light leaden sword, while imperial officers stood by to ward off its blows in case the exasperated barbarian should be provoked into directing it heavily against the sacred head of Cæsar Emperor. The same officials were powerless against a more frail yet more fatal assailant. Marcia, the concubine of Commodus, having cause to dread that her imperial lover was, as regarded her, more intent upon killing than caressing, administered to him, with the prettiest possible smile, a bowl of poisoned wine. While the son of Marcus lay drunk and dying, a vigorous young gladiator stepped in, avenged all the affronts of the circus by rapidly strangling him, and so let the imperial greatness fall on the astonished brow of Pertinax the carpenter.

I have noticed Commodus for the express purpose of adding a brief mention of this Marcia, who was a

very extraordinary woman; shameless as Pompadour, devout as La Vallière, and as crafty as the widow of Scarron when aiming at becoming even left-handed Queen of France. Marcia was the protectress of the Christians, and few dispute that to her interference was owing, in a worldly sense, that Commodus visited with leniency an increasing community whom his father had, as Gibbon intimates, despised as a philosopher, and sometimes rigorously treated as a sovereign. But Marcia did more than this. She was the first woman who indirectly made a Pope. How this came about is admirably told in that singular work on "Hippolytus and his Age," which Chevalier Bunsen has so recently published.* To that work I refer my readers; but will, in the mean time, afford them some idea of this strange lady, who was at once wife to a Captain of the Imperial Guard, mistress to the Emperor, and, as Hippolytus himself avers, *φιλόθεος*, "God-loving," or, in other words, a convert to the faith of Christ. While she exercised this triple vocation, Victor was Bishop of Rome. There was at the same time in the city a Christian banker named Carpophorus, who had a slippery slave for a clerk, called Callistus. The latter, although professing Christianity, was addicted to some very pagan pleasures, in pursuit of which he did what many professing Christian clerks have done in modern times, embezzled his master's money. In these days clerks, when their fraud is discovered, sail for Boulogne or the United States, whence they usually return with Mr. Daniel Forrester or his brother. In ancient times these matters were managed after much the same fashion. Callistus hurried down to Portus, embarked there, was de-

* The curious reader will find in this book that the leaders of sects in Rome practised Mesmerism in order to work triumphs. That Mesmerism was known to the Romans is beyond dispute. The late Mr. Warburton, in his "Crescent and the Cross," cited the following passage from the *Amphitruo* of Plautus, as a proof:—

Mercurius.—Quid si ego illum *tractim* tangam ut dormiat ?

Sosia.—Servaveris, nam continuas has tres noctes pervigilavi.

The allusion in this passage was known long before Mr. Warburton supposed he had discovered and comprehended it. *Tractim tangere* is, in other words, *leniter tractare*, to rub soothingly in order to induce sleep. The Romans possessed a class of people set apart for this very purpose, and called *tractatores*.

layed, and was captured by Carpo-phorus, who had gone in hot pursuit. Callistus plunged overboard, but his master recaptured him, dragged him home, and set him on the Roman treadmill to dry. After some time the rogue was liberated, on condition that he should exert himself to raise the money which he had stolen and squandered, and which in truth belonged to individuals to whom Carpophorus was a responsible agent. Callistus went forth upon his mission upon a Saturday. He was in desperate mood, entered a Jewish synagogue, created a terrible disturbance, was well beaten by the congregation, scourged by order of the Prefect Fuscianus, before whose tribunal he was taken, and was finally transported to Sardinia.

Not very long after this catastrophe Marcia had induced Bishop or Pope Victor to give her a list of Christian prisoners in Sardinia, for whom she promised to obtain, and did actually gain, the boon of liberty from the Emperor himself. When Hyacinthus, Eunuch and Christian Presbyter, arrived in Sardinia with this list, Callistus found that his name was omitted as that of too incorrigible a vagabond. He contrived, however, to be included in the amnesty, reappeared in the capital, to the intense disgust of Victor the bishop, but so ingratiated himself with Zephyrinus, who subsequently succeeded to the tiara, that Zephyrinus made of the swindling clerk a bishop-coadjutor to keep his clergy in order!

Callistus fooled his patron "to the top of his bent." It was the easiest thing imaginable; for Zephyrinus, says Hippolytus, "was not only very stupid and ignorant, but, loving money very much, he took bribes." He gave himself up to Callistus so entirely "that Callistus did with him what he liked." This rogue's power must have been equally great over the presbytery; for, on the death of Zephyrinus, he was, to the disgrace of Christianity, actually elected Bishop of Rome! He was cunning to the last. There were half a dozen leaders of schisms in the capital. Separately and in private he affected to agree with each, but he did his utmost, and with success, to exasperate all against each other. He preached therewith a heresy of his own, and practised worse than he preached,—admitting to the communion of the Church men who were grievous offenders, declaring bishops to be above all responsibility, and receiving into orders candidates notoriously unqualified. He was moreover excessively indulgent to erring ladies of rank, and Marcia herself may have accepted absolution at the hands of one in whom she could hardly have recognised a trace of the Apostolic succession. She may have not less reasonably concluded that the happiest years of the human race had in good truth passed away—since Commodus was at the head of heathenism, and Callistus at the helm of Christendom.

JOHN DORAN.

THE GULISTAN, OR ROSE-GARDEN, OF SADI.

The Gulistan, or Rose-Garden, of Shekh Muslehu'ddin Sadi of Shiraz. Translated into prose and verse by E. B. Eastwick, F.R.S. &c. (Hertford, S. Austin.)

NO Eastern author is so well known by name in Europe as Sadi, and several of his sayings are floating amongst us with something of proverbial currency, though many who use them may not know whose they originally were. Who of us, for instance, has not heard of the lines, which it is said Mahmoud II. repeated after the taking of Constanti-

nople, "The spider holds the veil in the palace of Cæsar, and the owl stands sentinel in the watch-tower of Afrasiab;" or the graceful apologues of the drop of rain which fell into the ocean, or the piece of clay which gained its perfume from association with the rose? And yet though these fragments of his are so generally known and their

beauty recognised, few of us know more of their original author. The names of his chief books perhaps are remembered, but the works themselves are almost entirely neglected. This neglect may partly be attributed to the dulness of the translations, which were hitherto the only available medium of communication between an English public and the old derwish of Shiraz. Neither the uncouth Latin of Gentius nor the dull prose of our English translators had much chance of winning him a hearing in the teeth of the prejudice against Eastern poetry, in which most of us had quietly settled ourselves; and "the Rose-Garden," which had deservedly won its author such a name in the East, remained still to us a name and nothing more. Mr. Eastwick, however, in the graceful volume before us, has at last removed this obstacle, and the "Gulistan" comes to us no longer disguised and travestied in such an inappropriate fashion—

Que le meconnaissait l'œil même de son père,

but really bearing the impress of the original, and giving us some true idea of its native elegance and beauty.

What use to thee that flower-vase of thine?
 Thou would'st have rose-leaves,—take then rather mine;
 Those roses but five days or six will bloom,—
 This garden ne'er will yield to winter's gloom.

We may add here that this volume is one of a series of Oriental texts and translations which have lately issued from the press of Mr. Stephen Austin of Hertford, who has distinguished himself as the most enterprising of all our Oriental publishers.

Sadi flourished during the thirteenth century of our era, and, from the scanty notices of him which have come to us from his contemporaries, he seems to have been one of those cheerful, healthy souls, such as Rabelais loves to portray, who, strong in their native Pantagruelism, (that "certaine gayeté d'esperit conficte en mespris des choses fortuites,") present an undaunted front to all the ills of fortune, and fight their way through all dangers and difficulties, like Cocles in the Tiber—

—bravely borne up
 By the brave heart within.
 He travelled much and endured much;

The work is translated in prose and verse, and, while fidelity to the original is constantly kept in view, we have yet good sterling prose, and very often very pretty stanzas to vary it. The getting-up of the book is most sumptuous, as it is ornamented with several beautiful illustrations, which are copied from a finely illuminated Persian MS. It would be an interesting subject to compare Persian and European mediæval art as displayed in illuminating MSS.; the parallel would bring out some curious and striking differences, and would illustrate several features of their respective national characters. The illuminated border at the commencement of the translation, round the customary invocation to the deity, is very rich and beautiful, and withal thoroughly Persian in its tone. The frontispiece is an interesting Eastern scene, with a great deal of character in it; the prospect of the rose-gardens through the open window is a true touch of Oriental fancy, and dull would be the reader, whether born in Persia or England, to whom the distant view would not recal the poet's own proud verses (p. 19),—

for in those days he who would wander forth to see the world had to lay his account to meet peril and toil: the deep and the desert had their separate dangers, and the daily excitement of adventure braced the wayfarer's energies like mountain air. Wherever Sadi went, he would *live*; life to him was all a tale of wonder and delight, and he never seemed to lose his keen relish for its novelties. For ninety—nay, it is even said for a hundred—years, that wondrous story unfolded itself to him. But, as age crept on, we see no signs of apathy or decrepitude in his mind; and the "Rose Garden," which was probably one of his latest works, is even more full of genial warmth and brave content than any. It is full of the old man's recollections of his youth, and its long panorama of new scenes and companions; for full thirty years of travel, it is said, rose on the

dervish's memory as he looked back on life's track behind him, and everywhere he had carried with him a keen eye to discern nature and human character. "Long," he tells us in the *Bostan*, "have I wandered in the various regions of the earth, and everywhere I have spent my days with everybody. I have found a gain in every corner, and gleaned an ear from every harvest." Thus he tells us in one place how he became a devotee in the temple of Somnath, lured by the apparent sanctity of the priests, until one day he discovered the frauds by which they imposed on the people; in another we have an account of his adventure with the Crusaders, who took him prisoner and made him work in the fortifications of Tripolis. It is a strange and melancholy reflection to think how little Sadi could have seen in his occasional intercourse with Christians, which could have done aught but increase his natural prejudices against them. His wanderings were chiefly confined to the Mohammadan or Indian world, but, even if he crossed into Christendom, what was there to meet his eye but darkness and superstition? Mr. Eastwick, in his interesting preface, states that he seems to have travelled in Europe, Barbary, Abyssinia, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Armenia, Asia Minor, Arabia, Persia, Tartary, Afghanistan, and India. The latter years of his long life were spent in retirement, and he died A.H. 690, and his tomb is still shown to the traveller at Shiraz, not far, if we remember aright, from that of his native city's other illustrious son—the poet Hafiz.

All Sadi's works are distinguished by their extreme elegance of style. In his "*Gulistan*," especially, we have the Persian language in its perfection; and the unrivalled sweetness of the Persian itself is tempered and varied by a very copious use of Arabic. Sadi's mind delighted in new turns of thought and expression, and in the "*Gulistan*" we have all these in profusion; and though much may seem extravagant or wild to our more chastened taste, there is still that ceaseless vivacity of

spirit, and ease of language, which always lure us on and interest us: besides the continual flow of autobiographical or historical anecdote which forms the staple of the work.

The book consists of eight chapters: 1. On the Manners of Kings. 2. On the Qualities of Derwishes. 3. On the Excellence of Contentment. 4. On the Advantages of Taciturnity. 5. On Love and Youth. 6. On Decrepitude and Old Age. 7. On the Effect of Education. 8. On the Duties of Society. In each we have a long series of anecdotes, strung, like so many beads, on the thread of their common relation to the subject of the chapter, and interspersed with various distichs and tetrastichs of Sadi's own poetry. The stories, of course, are of various kinds, and as various degrees of merit; but each has its portion of that graceful ease, which we have mentioned as the peculiar characteristic of our author; and his distichs continually have all the condensed wisdom and point of proverbs. Many of his moral observations are full of depth and beauty, and, we doubt not, many an English reader will be greatly struck with the grandeur of some of the ideas in his opening address to the Deity. We extract the following very fine apologue, by which he illustrates the impossibility of God's perfections being worthily set forth by mortal tongue, and shows us how, after all, we must leave it to "expressive silence" to "muse his praise."*

A devout personage had bowed his head on the breast of contemplation, and was immersed in the ocean of the divine presence. When he came back to himself from that state, one of his companions sportively asked him, "From that flower-garden where thou hast been, what miraculous gift hast thou brought for us?" He replied, "I intended to fill my lap as soon as I should reach the rose-trees, and bring presents for my companions; but when I arrived there, the fragrance of the roses so intoxicated me that the skirt of my robe slipped from my hand."

Sadi then adds some very beautiful lines, which Mr. Eastwick has been singularly happy in translating:

* Comp. Psalm 65, 1. "Praise is silent for thee, O God, in Zion."

O loftier than all thought,
 Conception, fancy, or surmise!
 All vainly thou art sought,
 Too high for feeble man's emprise.
 Past is our festive day,
 And reached at length life's latest span;
 Thy dues are yet to pay,
 The firstlings of thy praise by man.

We give the following as specimens of the stories in the main body of the work :

A certain King of Persia had a very precious stone in a ring. One day he went out with some of his favourite courtiers to amuse himself, to the mosque, near Shiraz, called Musalla, and commanded that they should suspend the ring over the dome of Azad, saying that the ring should be the property of him who could send an arrow through it. It so befell that four hundred archers, who plied their bows in his service, shot at the ring, and all missed. But a stripling at play

was shooting arrows at random from a monastery, when the morning breeze carried his shaft through the circle of the ring. They bestowed the ring upon him, and loaded him with gifts beyond calculation. The boy, after this, burned his bow and arrows. They asked him why he did so. He replied, "That my first glory may remain unchanged."

The next seems to us full of quiet pathos, and reminds us of poor Keats's dying words, that he now felt the violets growing over him :

A certain great man had an amiable son, who died. They asked the father what they should write on his gravestone. He replied, "The verses of the Holy Book are too venerable and sacred to be written on such places, where they may be effaced by the weather and the trampling of men's feet, and desecrated by dogs. If ye must write something, these two couplets will suffice :

Ah me! when in the garden freshly green,
 Upsprang the verdure, how my heart was gay!
 Wait, friend! till spring, renaescent, tints the scene,
 And mark young rose-buds blossom from my clay.

This touching epitaph reminds us of some lines of Sadi's fellow-citizen, Hafiz, on a similar subject :

'Tis the season of spring, and the rose and red tulip
 Rise up from the dust, but *thou* sinkest into it.
 Oh, I will stand over thy grave like a cloud, and weep
 Till like a young cypress even thou risest too!

We cannot conclude better than with the following story from the chapter on "The Manners of Kings." All must feel its deep truth and significance, for what has most history been but a commentary thereon?

They relate that once, during a hunting expedition, they were preparing for Nush-irvan the Just some game, as roast meat.

There was no salt, and they dispatched a slave to a village to bring some. Nush-irvan said, "Pay for the salt you take, in order that it may not become a custom, and the village be ruined." They said, "What harm will this little quantity do?" He replied, "The origin of injustice in the world was at first small, but every one that came added to it, until it reached this present magnitude."

THE DEAD, AS DESCRIBED BY HOMER :

Collected from Dr. Jortin's SIXTH DISSERTATION. With some Remarks on the several passages.

THE subject of the condition of the human soul after death forms with us a part of the domain of religion; and it is very rarely that theology permits the intrusion of poetry within the limits which she calls her own. Among the Greeks, the poets were the oldest and most accepted theologians. It was the

opinion of Herodotus, that the objects of Greek worship owed their forms and their very names to Homer and Hesiod. "These were they (he says) who made the Greeks a theogony, and gave names to the gods, distinguished their honours and occupations, and determined their forms."* The state of the

* Herodotus, ii. 53.

disembodied spirit in that future world to which mankind instinctively looks forward, though with shrinking and half-averted gaze, was a subject which could not but exercise a mysterious influence upon the imagination of men who were looked upon not only as poets but as seers, and upon whose rhapsodies their countrymen depended for all their notions upon the most mysterious and important matters. The subject was an attractive one, not only as presenting a wide and suggestive field to the imagination, but also as involving questions in the solution of which every human being was personally and vitally interested. In what way did the Greek poets satisfy the cravings of their countrymen for information concerning the spiritual world? We have thought it would not be uninteresting, taking Dr. Jortin's Dissertation for our text, to collect some passages from ancient writers upon this topic.

I.

The Soul of Man, separated from the body, is material, or clothed with a material covering or vehicle, but of so thin a texture that it cannot be felt or handled; it resembles a shadow or a dream.—(Dissert. p. 216.)

This was the ancient Pythagorean and Platonic philosophy: *τὴν ἡμετέραν ψυχὴν τόδε μὲν σῶμα καταλείψειν, οὐ πάντη δὲ ἔξω σώματος ἔσσεσθαι* our soul, though it leave this body, yet shall never be disunited from all body. (See Cudworth's *Intell. System*, ii. 784.) This future body was supposed to be a sort of airy or vaporous body, *σῶμα ἀγροειδές, οὐράνιον, αἰθέριον*, a *luciform, celestial, ethereal body*. The Rabbins also ascribe to the soul, after its separation from the present body, another subtile one, which they call the *scabbard of the soul*. This is all agreeable to the Christian doctrine. St. Paul says, there is the *σῶμα ψυχικόν*, a *natural or animal body*, and the *σῶμα πνευματικόν*, a *spiritual body*; (1 Cor. xv.) and the same thing is implied in other passages of Scripture. (See Dan. xii. 23. *Wisdom*, iii. 7.)

II.

It retains the lineaments of the man, and appears in the same dress that the man wore in his lifetime.—(Dissert. p. 217.)

In proof of this Dr. Jortin cites a passage from the eleventh *Odyssey*, but there is one in the twenty-third *Iliad* singularly apposite.

Ἦλθε δὲ ἐπὶ ψυχῇ Πατροκλῆος δειλοῖο
Πάντ' αὐτῶ, κ. τ. λ.—(Line 65.)

When, lo! the shade, before his closing eyes,
Of sad Patroclus rose, or seem'd to rise;
In the same robe he living wore he came,
In stature, voice, and pleasing look the same.
(Pope.)

Jeremias is described when he appeared to *Judas* as "a man with grey hairs and excellent majesty." (2 *Maccab.* xv. 13.) The belief has been universal; so the ghost in "Hamlet."

MARCELLUS.

Look where it comes again.

BERNARDO.

In the same figure, like the King that's dead.

HORATIO.

Such was the very armour he had on
When he th'ambitious Norway combated:
So frown'd he once . . .

And of his beard,

It was as I have seen it in his lifetime,
A sable, silver'd.

It is obvious to observe that a spirit's assuming the likeness of its former bodily shape seems a necessary consequence of its appearing at all.

III.

It retains the passions, affections, sentiments, and dispositions that it had in the body.—(Dissert. p. 218.)

There is a fine passage in the eleventh *Odyssey* illustrative of the above, where the shade of Achilles exults on hearing of his son's military glory,

— ψυχὴ δὲ
Φοῖτα, μακρὰ βιβᾶσα, κατ' ἀσφοδελὸν
λειμῶνα,
Γυθοσύνη, ὅ οἱ νιδὸν ἔφην ἀριδείκετον εἶνας.
(L. 537.)

— The shade with transport glow'd,
Rose in his majesty and nobler trod.—(Pope.)

That the same affections and sentiments are continued in another state, was taught by our Saviour in the story of *Dives and Lazarus*; for, although it should only be regarded as a parable, it still necessarily shadowed forth the true state of things.

IV.

Although it cannot be handled, it may be seen and heard, and it can converse with other shades, and with men.—(Dissert. p. 218.)

The spirit, however, could only re-

appear during the interval between death and the rites of sepulture, in the hundred years in which the unburied wandered on the banks of the Styx. Thus Patroclus,

Θάπτε με ὅτι τάχιστα πύλας ἄϊδαο
περήσω.

Τηλέ με εἶργουσι ψυχαί. κ. τ. λ.
(Il. xxiii. 71.)

Which Pope translates, somewhat paraphrastically,

Let my pale corpse the rites of burial know,
And give me entrance to the realms below :
Till then the spirit finds no resting place ;
But here and there th'unburied spectres chase
The vagrant dead around the dark abode,
Fated to cross th'irremovable flood,
Now give thy hand ; for to the farther shore
When once we pass the soul returns no more.
When once the last funereal flames ascend,
No more shall meet Achilles and his friend.

v.

It may be raised with proper sacrifices and evocations, by permission of the deities who preside over the dead. But it is a dangerous thing to have recourse to these methods ; for, if those surly gods should be offended, they may send a Gorgon, a formidable monster, to terrify, and perhaps destroy the bold adventurer. — (Dissert. p. 218.)

The subject of necromancy is curious. It was practised before the time of Moses: for one of his laws is directed against it. *There shall not be found among you—a charmer, or a consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer.* (Deut. xviii. 10.) Diodorus Siculus mentions an oracle near Lake Avernus, where the dead were raised, as having been in existence before the age of Hercules. (Liv. iv. c. 22.) Plutarch, in his life of *Cimon*, relates that Pausanias, in his distress, applied to the Psychagogi or Dead-evokers, at Heraclea, to call up the spirit of *Cleonice* (whose injured apparition haunted him incessantly), in order that he might entreat her forgiveness. She appeared accordingly, and informed him that, on his return to Sparta, he would be delivered from all his sorrows; meaning by death. This was five hundred years before Christ; and the story resembles that of the apparition of Samuel—*To-morrow shalt thou and thy sons be with me.* (1 Sam. xxviii.) The appearance of Samuel was regarded as a real transaction by the author of Ecclesiasticus, for he says, “By his faithfulness he was found a true prophet, and

by his word he was known to be faithful in vision; for after his death he showed the king his end, and lift up his voice from the earth in prophecy.” (Eccles. xlv.) The Rabbins say that the woman was the mother of Abner; she is said to have had the spirit of *Ob*, which, Dean Milman has remarked, is singularly similar in sound to the name of the *Obeah* women in the West Indies. Herodotus also mentions *Thesprotia* in Epirus, as the place where Periander evoked the spirit of his wife *Melissa*, whom he had murdered. (Lib. v. c. 92.)

It was a very general opinion that dæmons had power over the souls of the dead, until Christ descended into Hades, and delivered them from the thrall of the Prince of Darkness. The dead were sometimes raised by those who did not possess a familiar spirit. These consulters repaired to the grave at night, and there lying down repeated certain words in a low muttering tone, and the spirit thus summoned appeared: “And thou shalt be brought down, and shalt speak out of the ground, and thy speech shall be low out of the dust, and thy voice shall be as one that hath a familiar spirit, out of the ground, and thy speech shall whisper out of the dust.” (Isaiah xxix. 4. See also Id. viii. 19.) *Euripides* refers also to necromancy.

ΑΔΜΕΤΥΣ.

ὄρα γε μή τι φάσμα νεκρῶν τόδ' ἦ ;

HERCULES.

οὐ ψυχαγωγὸν τόνδ' ἐποίησα ξένον.
(*Alcestis*, 1127.)

AD.— See! is not this some spectre from the dead?
HER.—No dead-invoker for thy guest hast thou.

Seneca describes the spirits of the dead as being evoked by the Psychagogos in a cave, rendered gloomy and as dark as night by the cypress, laurel, and other like trees. (Ed. Act iii. 530.) The passage will recall to the recollection the incantation scene in “*Macbeth*,” where the apparition of the armed head, &c. is evoked in a dark cave, with characteristic ceremonies. (Act iv. sc. 1.) *Claudian* refers to the same superstition. (See *Rufin*. i. 155.) And *Lucan* (*Phars.* vi. 670), where *Erictho* recalls a spirit to animate the body it had left, by horrid ceremonies, much in accordance with the taste of that writer. So *Tibullus*,

Hæc cantu finditque solum, manesque sepulchris
Elicit, et tepido devocat ossa toro.

(Lib. i. El. ii. 45.)

A good account of necromancy may be found in the learned and curious work of L. Ch. Frid. Garmannus, "De Miraculis Mortuorum;" see the tenth chapter of the Second Book, which treats *De Spectris Cadaverum*. He also speaks of another kind of invocation, that of calling back to their own country the souls of those who died abroad. He says that the dead were also sometimes invoked, that the surviving relatives might be assured of their still living in the other world. *Julian the Apostate* secretly practised this art, in a retired part of his palace, cutting up for the purpose the bodies of virgins and boys—if we may credit two Christian bishops (Gregory Nazianzen and Chrysostom), who, we are told, could relate such tales "without a smile, and without a blush." *Bodin* mentions similar ceremonies. (See *De Magorum Dæmonomania*, Lib. ii. c. ii. iii.) Evocation was practised by the northern nations, as may be seen in Gray's translation of the Ode from the Norse tongue, preserved in the Latin version by *Bartholinus*, entitled "The Descent of Odin," that is, to the drear abode of *Helas*, the goddess of death. The answers of the prophetic maid are with difficulty extorted from her.

FATIDICA.

Quisnam Hominum
Mihi ignotorum
Mihi facere præsumit
Tristem animum?

Invita hæc dixi,
Jamque silebo.

And in the poem from the *Hervara Saga*, published by Olaus Verelius, *Hervor* calls up by enchantments the apparition of her father *Angantyr*,—

Hervor! daughter!
Full of spells to raise the dead,
Why dost thou call me thus?

(MS. translation.)

He then predicts her future fate. The apparition of *Samuel* complains also, *Why hast thou disquieted me to bring me up?* The *Druids* claimed the same power; and *Picart*, on the religion of the *Banians*, states that the *Tunquin*ese believe their witches maintain a correspondence with the evil spirit, and have a perfect knowledge of the state

of the soul in the other world; and that they evoke the spirit with the sound of drums, which appears, and gives the answers demanded. (*Relig. Ceremon.* vol. ii. 108.)

With respect to the danger attending the raising of the dead, as noticed by *Dr. Jortin*, lest a formidable monster should be sent to terrify or destroy the adventurer, the superstition seems alluded to by *Shakspeare*, in "Hamlet."

HOMÆ.

What if it tempt you tow'rd the flood, my Lord,
Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff
That beetles o'er his base into the sea?
And there assume some other horrible form
Which might deprive your sovereignty of reason,
And draw you into madness. (Act I. sc. 4.)

Constantine, by one of his laws, made penal such magic arts as were calculated to injure others, but permitted those which might be beneficial. In *James the First's* time persons practising magic were hanged.

VI.

The ghost likes to approach the sacrifices, and drink of the blood of the victims.—(*Dissert.* p. 220.)

Porphyry, who wrote in the early part of the third century, speaking of dæmons, says, οἱ τοὶ χαίροντες λοιβῆ τε, κνίσση τε δι' ὧν αὐτῶν τὸ σωματικὸν καὶ πνευματικὸν παινεῖται: ἣ γὰρ τοῦτο ἀτμοῖς καὶ ἀναθυμιάμασι. These are they who take pleasure in incense, fumes, and nidours of sacrifices, wherewith their corporeal and spiritual part is fattened. *Celsus* and *St. Basil* mention the same thing. (See *Cudworth*, vol. ii. p. 810, 811.) *Milton* has an allusion to this,

— the night-hag, when call'd

In secret, riding through the air she comes,
Lur'd by the smell of infants' blood, to dance
With Lapland witches. (P. L.)

Garmannus observes that the Egyptian hieroglyphic for the soul was a hawk, because it never drinks water, but only blood, with which the Egyptians believed the spirits of the departed were nourished. (Lib. ii. Tit. x. c. 60, 61.) It appears from *Homer* also that before the spirit tasted the sacrificial blood, it had no recollection of its former life; and sometimes did not speak, or possess the prophetic power. *Tiresias* says to *Ulysses*,

ἀλλ' ἀποχάσσο βόθρον ἄπισχε δὲ φάσγα-
νον ὄξυ,
αἵματος ὄφρα πῖω, και τοι νημερτέα εἶπω.
(Od. xi. 94.)

Remove from the foss, and sheathe your sharp sword, that I may quaff the blood, and utter true words. The sense of which passage, it may be observed, is entirely lost in Pope's translation. As soon as Ulysses obeyed, the ghost,

— πέν αιμα κελευδών,
καὶ τότε δη μ' ἐπίεσι προσηύδα μάντις
αἰμόμων. (Ib.)

Eager he quaff'd the gore, and then express'd
Dark things to come, the counsels of his breast.
(Pope.)

It was for this reason that the shade of his mother stood in silence before him, without even looking at or speaking to him; but as soon as she had drank the blood she immediately recognised him, informed him of what had occurred at her death, and of many things relating to his family. This, however, would seem to be confined chiefly to the dead in Homer; for when the apparition of Darius was called up by Atossa, there was no sacrifice, and the libations consisted only of honey, milk, flowers, &c. yet the spirit, immediately on its appearance, recognised his wife and the attendant Persians, and addressed them. (See the Persæ of Æschylus, l. 677.)

VII.

It is afraid of a drawn sword, and will not approach the man who threatens it.—(Dissert. p. 220.)

This fear is very consistent with the notion entertained by the ancients, that the departed spirit retained a material body. Hence the ghosts of the Greek chiefs and Macedonian phalanx fled at the sight of Æneas and his glittering weapons. (Æn. vi. 490.) When Marcellus, in "Hamlet," inquires whether he shall strike the ghost with his partisan, Shakspeare makes him add immediately,

We do it wrong, being so majestical,
To offer it the show of violence;
For it is, as the air, invulnerable,
And our vain blows malicious mockery.
(Act. I. s. 1.)

VIII.

It glides along like a shadow, and moves or flies with the utmost rapidity, and when the man dies, and it departs from the body, it soon gets to the region of the dead.—(Dissert. p. 220.)

This too is in accordance with the scripture doctrine: "This day shall thou be with me in paradise." (Luke, xxiii. 43.)

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IX.

When a man dies, the soul quits the beloved body with much reluctance.—(Dissert. p. 220.)

Which is alluded to by Dryden in a fine passage on the death of Charles II.

God's image, God's anointed, lay
Without a motion, pulse, or breath,
A senseless lump of sacred clay,
An image now of death.
An iron slumber sat on his majestic eyes.

Once more the fleeting soul came back
To inspire the mortal frame;
And in the body took a doubtful stand,
Doubtful and hovering, like expiring flame
That mounts and falls by turns, and trembles
o'er the brand. (Threnod. August.)

X.

It cannot enter *Aides* till the body be buried, or funeral rites have been performed in honour to it, but roves about at the gates, in a restless condition.—(Dissert. p. 221.)

Long before the time of Homer the being deprived of sepulture was regarded as the greatest misfortune. The author of Ecclesiastes says that an *untimely birth* (meaning never to have been born), is better for a man than to have no burial. (c. vi. 3.) And among the instances recorded of *Tobit's* devotion one is, that if he saw any of his kindred dead, or cast about the walls of Nineveh, he buried them. (c. i. 17.) And when he confesses his fear of death, he adds this reason, "lest I should bring my father's and my mother's life, because of me, to the grave with sorrow: for they have no other son to bury them." (vi. 14.)

XI.

The account which Homer gives of Hercules, amongst the dead, is remarkable. Ulysses converses, not with *him*, but with his *image* or *shade*.—(Dissert. p. 222.)

Dr. Jortin adds, "it does not appear that Homer thought other men to consist, like him, of the *σῶμα, ψυχή*, and *εἶδωλον*, but that in them the *ψυχή* and *εἶδωλον* were the same;" yet Achilles, in the twenty-third Iliad, says,

ὦ πόποι, ἦρά τις ἐστὶ καὶ εἰν αἰῶσσι
δομοῖσι ψυχῆ καὶ εἶδωλον, ἀτὰρ φρένες οὐκ εἰν
πάμπαν. (L. 103.)

As heaven attests, there is then in the mansions of the dead the SPIRIT, and its IMAGE, but the INTELLECTUAL PART of man is not with it. It must be observed

again that nothing of this is expressed in Pope's translation. Plutarch says, that the *φρῆν*, or *intellectual part of man*, is a part of the *ψυχή* or soul, but superior to it, and separable from it. He makes the living man consist of three parts, *σῶμα*, *ψυχή*, *φρῆν*; that, by the first death, he becomes two out of three, viz. *ψυχή* and *φρῆν*; and by the second death, he becomes one out of two, viz. *φρῆν*. The *εἶδωλον* or image of Iphthima was raised by Minerva, even *during her lifetime*. (Od. iv. 795.) And Ulysses feared that Persephone had sent the mere *image* of his mother to delude and distress him. (Od. xi. 212.) This *εἶδωλον*, or spectral appearance, seems to resemble the *wraith* of the Scotch superstition, which is believed to be sometimes the messenger of good and sometimes the presager of death. Apollo raised the *image* of Æneas' dead body to deceive the Greeks (Il. v. 449); and a belief is still prevalent in the west of England that, as an omen of death, an individual will sometimes see the spectral appearance of his own corpse.

XII.

The shades form themselves into little societies, and keep company with their countrymen, friends, and acquaintances.—(Dissert. p. 223.)

So the ghosts of the departed monarchs of the earth are described as being assembled together in the realms of death, and as rising up from their thrones to receive the King of Babylon; to receive and insult him: "Art thou become like unto us? Is thy pride brought down to the grave? Is the vermin become thy couch, and the earth-worm thy covering? How art thou fallen, O Lucifer, son of the morning." (Is. xix. 10. Bp. Lowth.)

XIII.

This earth which we inhabit is a wide-extended plain, all hollow underneath, and there is *Aïdes*, or the region of the dead.—(Dissert. p. 224.)

Bishop Horsley held the opinion that the place of the dead, in the intermediate state between death and the resurrection, was in the hollow of the earth. (See a remarkable sermon of his on the subject, from I Pet. iii. 18, 19, 20.)

XIV.

Aïdes, or the region of the dead, is re-

presented by Homer as a gloomy melancholy place, where there is no joy and contentment, and where even the heroes are disconsolate, and out of humour with their condition.—(Dissert. p. 231.)

It is so represented by Job: *Before I go whence I shall not return, to the land of darkness, and the shadow of death;—where the light is darkness.* (ch. x. 21, 22.)

XV.

As deep beneath these mansions as the earth is beneath the heavens, lies Tartarus, where Saturn, Japetus, and other ancient gods are confined, and never see the cheerful light of the sun, or feel the refreshing breezes of the air.—(Dissert. p. 225.)

Homer's idea of Tartarus is said to have been derived from the Egyptians, who are supposed to have possessed by tradition a knowledge of the fall of the angels, and the punishment of the condemned.

XVI.

They who are punished there, as Tantalus, Tityus, Sisyphus, are persons who had been guilty of particular impieties against the gods.—(Dissert. p. 229.)

XVII.

There is only one crime specified in Homer for which men would be punished hereafter, and that crime is perjury.—(Dissert. p. 230.)

XVIII.

The office of punishing perjury is given to the Furies.—(Dissert. p. 230.)

XIX.

In Homer we find punishments expressly threatened only to the perjured, and indirectly to the wicked, and rewards promised to none; unless perhaps, by way of inference, we should allow to his virtuous shades the poor negative rewards of not being tormented with Tantalus and Tityus.—(Dissert. p. 236.)

By the Mosaic Law the sin of wilful perjury was not to be expiated by sacrifice (Lev. v. 1), *he shall bear his punishment*, being so understood.

XX.

They (the gods) can at pleasure assume an human shape and body, and then they can eat and drink like human creatures, and perform *τὰ ἀφροδίσια*.—(Dissert. p. 235.)

The heavenly messengers that appeared to Abraham eat in his presence (Gen. xviii. 8), but the angel refused

the kid offered by Manoah (Judges, xiii. 15, 16); and the angel that appeared to Tobit, reminded him, *All these days did I appear unto you; but I did neither eat nor drink.* (ch. xii. 19.)

Ovid makes Jupiter say,

Contigerat nostras infamia temporis aures;
Quam cupiens falsam, summo delabor Olympo,
Et Deus humanâ lustrò sub imagine terras.

(Met. i. 211.)

The wickedness of the age has reached me; in the hope that it may be untrue, I will descend from Olympus, and although a god, will traverse the earth under the human form; which, it has been observed, is very like the circumstance recorded in Genesis. "Because their sin is very grievous; I will go down now, and see whether they have done altogether according to the cry of it which has come unto me." (ch. xviii. 20, 21.) The Egyptians believed that the gods assumed the form of men. (Diod. Siculus, Lib. i. c. 12.) In the Odyssey, Minerva descends no less than nine times under different forms; seven under the human form, once as an eagle, and once as light. Plato reproaches the superstition, and on this account passes a severe censure on Homer. Homer, however, described theology, in all likelihood, very much as he found it, and exhibits therefore the opinions which were common in Greece and the neighbouring nations at that early period; these opinions were probably derived from still more ancient nations, and originated possibly in corrupt tradition from the histories of the Old Testament. The gods of Homer resemble mankind in their passions and feelings, and certainly to a gross excess; but still, it may be remarked, that in every religion under heaven, even the Christian, mankind, in forming their idea of the Deity, are very prone to transfer to Him their own peculiar passions, and ascribe to Him such attributes as are in sympathy with their own dispositions; and which are grounded, therefore, it may be presumed, in many cases, rather on the character of the individual than on reason and religion. Persons of a tender and compassionate temper dwell chiefly on the mercy and benevolence of God; those of a sterner nature, on his inflexible justice, and consequent severity: the latter attach themselves to Calvinism, the former class with

Arminians. Men of a philosophic turn and disciplined habits of thought, look upon purity of heart and the exercise of moral virtue as what can alone be acceptable to a perfect Being. Those of an uninformed and contracted mind think to merit His approbation and conciliate His favour by fervid expressions of homage, and the punctilious observance of ceremonies and form. National character will be found always to exert its influence on national religions. The Northern Indians, it has been observed, whose lives, from habit and necessity, are devoted to activity and fortitude, believe their gods to be characterised by precisely the same qualities; while the *Siamese*, whose hot climate and despotic government induce the idea that happiness consists in ease and safety, believe the Supreme Being to live for ever in a state of indolence and security.

In Homer every quality and attribute of man is represented by a deity, implying that the godhead is everywhere present: all is conceived in the spirit of poetry and wisdom; and even in those parts which appear least rational, there are shadowed forth many mysteries of natural and religious philosophy. *Diodorus* remarks that Homer obtained his learning and theology from Egypt. Mr. Howell, in his "Interesting Historical Events," refers the Egyptian philosophy to the doctrines of the *Shastah*; and whatever age may be assigned to *Zoroaster* and the Magian doctrines, there can be no doubt of their very great antiquity: according to *Aristotle*, as quoted by Bryant, the Magi were prior to the Egyptians. (Anc. Myth. ii. 390.) It is therefore no matter of surprise that there should be so many resemblances between the notions of the Hebrews, and those of Homer and the Greeks.

With respect to the gross superstition noticed in the above passage by Dr. Jortin, this may also be traced to the earliest history of mankind. It was spoken of in the apocryphal book of Enoch, and possibly originated in the misinterpreted passage in Genesis (vi. 2). The Rabbins held that when Adam was expelled from Paradise, he continued a hundred and thirty years under excommunication, and during that time maintained an intercourse with female angels, and thence

originated dæmons. Augustine speaks of the sin alluded to as being so well known that no rational person would deny it. The belief in such intercourse was prevalent in Europe in the middle ages; which is apparent in the fabliaux of the *Troubadours*. *Guy de Lusignan* is related to have had several children by Melusina, the elf; and it was generally credited in Scotland that Geoffrey Plantagenet, the ancestor of the English sovereigns, had married a dæmon. (See *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, ii. 183.) Shakspeare alludes to the superstition in his "Tempest," in which Prospero addresses Caliban :

Thou poisonous slave, got by the devil himself
Upon thy wicked dam.

The foul witch Sycorax, who, with age and envy,
Had grown into a hoop,
The biere-eyed hag was hither brought with child.

Meyer, the historian of Flanders, relates that in 1459 many persons of both sexes were condemned for this offence ON THEIR OWN CONFESSION, and burnt at Artois: and Bodin, who was chief justice in eyre, wrote his work on *Dæmonomania* in consequence of having had to try a female named *Harvillieria* of Compeign for the same thing. The poor being at last confessed that she had permitted such intercourse from an early age; and her enlightened judges debated the question whether she should be burnt alive, or in mercy strangled first; the burning her alive was ultimately determined on, and the sentence carried into execution on the third of April 1578. The confession she made before and after her condemnation sufficiently betrays the real cause of her calamities, and which, no doubt, in this and in most other instances, arose from that "heaviest of human afflictions," the frequent and the natural result of superstition. (See *Bodinus De Magorum Dæmonomania*, præf.; and also *Lib. ii. c. 8.*)

xxi.

The Elysian fields were situated beyond the sea, and bounded by the sea, and separated from the earth in which others dwell. But we are not told who were the inhabitants of these happy regions: only we find that they were men and not ghosts.—(*Dissert. p. 239.*)

xxii.

Homer hath not affirmed directly, and in so many words, that the Soul is im-

mortal; but this doctrine seems manifestly deducible from his system, and connected with it.—(*Dissert. p. 245.*)

Hercules is described by Homer as being in heaven and united to *Hebe*. (*Od. xi. 603.*) Perhaps the moral of the fable was intended to show that his soul possessed *immortal youth*.

Although it did not fall within Dr. Jortin's plan to enter upon the subject, it may be also collected from Homer that dæmons attend upon mankind to seduce them to evil, and involve them in sufferings. When Ulysses returned to the isle of *Æolus*, he was asked,

Πῶς ἦλθες, Ὀδυσσεῦ; τίς τοι κακὸς ἔχραε
δαίμων. (*Od. x. 64.*)

— What dæmon could'st thou meet

To thwart thy passage, and repel thy feet?

(*Pope.*)

And, in excuse for Helen, Menelaus says,

ἦλθες ἔπειτα σὺ κείσοι' κελυσμένοιαι δέ σ'
ἔμελλεν
δαίμων ὅς Τρώεσσω ἐβούλετο κῦδος ὀρέξαι.
(*Od. iv. 275.*)

Some dæmon, anxious for the Trojan doom,

Urg'd you with great Delphobus to come.

(*Pope.*)

In the *Aulularia* of Plautus, Lyconides pleads the same influence in excuse for having seduced the daughter of Euclio,

Deus impulsor mihi fuit; is me ad illam illexit.

(*Line 691.*)

The doctrine is also taught in the Scriptures: evil spirits were sent among the Egyptians, "He cast upon them the fierceness of his anger, wrath, &c. by sending evil angels among them." (*Ps. lxxviii. 49.*) See also the *Book of Wisdom*, xvii. 3, 4.

The *Siamese* impute many of their diseases to the influence of evil spirits. (*Picart's Relig. Ceremon.*) So the sick father in the *Odyssey*,

— κείται κρατέρ' ἄλγεα πάσχων,
δηρὸν τηκόμενος, στυγερὸς δέ οἱ ἔχραε
δαίμων. (*Lib. v. 395.*)

Which is very similar to the passage in *St. Luke's Gospel*, of the sick woman "Whom Satan hath bound, lo, these eighteen years." (*Luke, xiii. 16.*)

It was no doubt through the agency of evil spirits that it was believed persons had the power to curse armies and individuals. When Ateius, the tribune, could not prevent Crassus from leaving Rome, being about to attack the

Parthians, as a last resource he ran before the gate of the city, and placing a censor there with fire in it he sprinkled incense, and offered libations, and as Crassus approached uttered the most fearful imprecations. (Plutarch, *Crass.* 19.) Thus Balaam prepared sacrifices previous to his cursing the Israelites. (Numbers, xxii.)

In Lesinky's Voyage round the World there is an account of a religious sect in the Sandwich Islands, who arrogate the power of praying people to death. The sufferer receives notice when the litany of death is about to commence, and such is the power of imagination that it seldom fails, it is said, of producing the effect.

Animals had the power of perceiving the presence of inhabitants of the other world. When Minerva assumed the form of a beautiful matron, the dogs of

Eumæus forbore to bark, and retreated whining. (Od. xvi. 157.) Dogs are still believed to detect the presence of death before he is manifest to others, a superstition which may have originated in the above.

Sometimes the eyes of man were opened so that they could see spiritual agents.

Ἀχλὺν δ' αὖ τοι ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν ἔλον, ἢ
πρὶν ἐπῆεν,
"Ὅφρ' εὐ γνώσκης ἡμῖν θεὸν ἠδὲ καὶ ἄνδρα
(Il. v. 127.)

Yet more, from mortal mists I purge thine eyes,
And set to view the warring deities. (Pope.)

So the eyes of the young man were opened by *Elisha*: "And *Elisha* prayed—and the *Lord* opened the eyes of the young man; and he saw: and behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about *Elisha*." (2 Kings, vi. 17.) C.

LETTER OF JOSEPH AMES, ESQ. TO SIR PETER THOMPSON.

THE following Letter is chiefly remarkable for the mention it makes of "one Johnson," then employed on his great work "The Dictionary of the English Language." He had recently been introduced to the writer, Mr. Ames, by Edward Cave the printer, of Saint John's Gate, whose name is immortalized in literary annals by his having originated in the Gentleman's Magazine that favourite class of periodical literature, and who a few months after embarked in the publication of Johnson's Rambler. Johnson had already been a successful author in his *Life of Savage*, his satires of London and *The Vanity of Human Wishes*, and in his tragedy of *Irene*. Still his fame had not reached the ears of the excellent Mr. Ames. Ames was his senior by just twenty years; and was at this period sixty years of age. Johnson was forty.

Ames was already known as the collector of materials for the history of Printing in England; and it was probably on that account that Johnson desired an introduction to him. His "Typographical Antiquities" appeared in this same year, 1749; but, though his name is preserved to posterity by that great work, it does not occur in the memoirs of Johnson by Boswell and Croker.

Sir Peter Thompson, his correspondent,

was a Hamburgh merchant, who had realized a considerable fortune, and resided at Poole, in Dorsetshire. He was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and possessed a valuable library, which was dispersed partly after his death, in 1770, and partly in 1815. (See Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, ix. 800.)

Of "John Maxwell, M.A." the contemplated rival of Johnson as a lexicographer, we are not aware that anything is now known. "Brother West" was doubtless James West, for a short time President of the Royal Society.

The letter may not be thought very creditable to Mr. Ames's scholarship, but it has been carefully copied, *literatim*, by our friend B. Nightingale, esq. from the original, in his possession.

MY GOOD FRIEND, 16 Sept. 1749.

It's a great pleasure to hear from you, tho' 'tis but a word or two, now you are so busy. I have sent to your folks the tin-foil and bronz, but fancy you have not rec^d it yet, with my thoughts of the manner of using, now I know they have no printed directions that they will give away. I have bought you that philosophical piece of Needham's,* but being too heavy I

* "Mr. Needham's book on Generation is printed off. This is what I had mentioned to you as somewhat agreeable to your thoughts when read to the Royal Society in the beginning of the year." Mr. Ames to Sir Peter Thompson, in a letter written earlier in the same month, which is also in the possession of Mr. Nightingale.

have not sent it now, and also because it requires pretty close thinking, that I may either send it to your house to go with the brunz's, &c. or split it into 3 or 4 parts as you shall direct, being a 2s. thing. This of the Man a Machin* is three ounces, therefore make it in two packets now.

Our Bro' West meet me in the City a Wednesday, and would have me stay a little and chat with him at a tavern. He was in high spirits, and we drank your health; had up the affair of Lord Colerane,† who appear'd to be a very bad man.

I wrote to-day by a ship that went away for Philadelphia to my friend Capt. Preston at a venter, wherein I recommended your honour to him, which I am sure he will be glad to hear of.

I have enquired about that piece on Printing you w^r pleased to mention to me, but have not yet seen it. That from which he took it I have, but what improvements he has made I don't know.

The John Maxwell, M.A. who is writing a kind of dictionary of the English Language, I hear is a young man, and they think will hardly go thro' with the work; but there is one Johnson, who lately made me a visit with Mr. Cave and the chief printer or bookseller of Ireland,‡ has done such a work ready for the press, and is certainly a great scholar in Latin and Greek, which will do much better, yet others say the Saxon and Norman is full as necessary if not more so for the right understanding of the English than Latin and Greek. Such a work to be sure if well and judiciously perform'd might be very usefull, but must be the united labour of learned men with that qualification the Apostle mentions of a Bp. that is, *apt to teach*, which all learned men are not.

May your health and usefulness continue is the prayer or wish of your most affectionate humble servant, &c.

J. AMES.

THE DEVEREUX EARLS OF ESSEX.

Lives and Letters of the Devereux Earls of Essex in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. 1540—1546. By the honourable Walter Bourchier Devereux, Captain in the Royal Navy. 2 vols. 8vo. 1853.

IT is one of the great blessings and delights of literature and a literary taste that it is a constant refuge and employment for the unoccupied intervals of active life. A statesman retired or out of place, a barrister insufficiently employed, a soldier on half-pay, or a sailor "high and dry" for want of a ship—all turn, if they have any ability in that direction, to book-making, with a certainty of finding in it an endless

and never-failing vocation. Many and many a good book has thus been added to our national literature. The one now before us is an example. Captain Devereux, by way of appeasing the critics, tells them that he is a sailor who has had recourse to literature whilst waiting for professional employment. For ourselves, we do not see that his book requires any such apology. It is good wine, and needs no bush. It

* "Man, a Machine. Translated from the French of the Marquiss d'Argens. London, 1749," 8vo. pp. 87; a work attributed to Jean Baptiste de Boyer, Marquis D'Argens, but denied by him in an advertisement dated Potsdam, Oct. 3, 1749, inserted in the General Advertiser. (Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica.)

† Henry Hare, third (and last of his family) Lord Coleraine, died on the 4th August, 1749: and in his previous letter to Sir Peter Thompson, Mr. Ames had thus written of him: "Lord Colerane has made a will in fol. or a folio book of a will, wherein among many weighty matters he has left 4,000*l.* per ann. to his Mrs. and a small matter to the Antiq. Society to remember him." His bequest to the Society of Antiquaries was a collection of prints and drawings; and a portrait of his lordship, by Richardson, was given to the Society by Mrs. Duplessis, who was the "mistress" alluded to by Ames, and the mother of a daughter married to James Townsend, esq. alderman of London, and mother by him of Henry Hare Townsend, esq. See further particulars in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. v. pp. 350 et seq.

‡ Probably George Faulkner, who died Aug. 28, 1775. See Nichols's "*Literary Anecdotes*."

is not a history, or a series of biographies, of a very high class, but it is a readable useful book, which contains many hitherto unpublished documents, and is put together in a simple unpretending way which is anything but ineffective. Here and there a little wider reading and a little more pains in illustration would not have been thrown away; but where there is so much that is really good, it is not our custom to dwell on little faults.

The three of his ancestors whom Captain Devereux here puts forward were certainly men of high mark and character. They were also singularly contrasted one with another. The first, Walter, who died in Ireland in 1576, was not only richly endowed with intellectual talent, but was eminent for generosity and loyalty. Robert, the second Earl, had more than all the generosity of his father. He was eminently courageous, intellectually superior to any of his family, and in his heart loyal, truthful, and grateful. But all these admirable qualities were marred by carelessness and want of prudence in the management of his estate, and by a wild sensitiveness and impetuosity of temper which kept him in continual hot water with everybody, except friends who knew his worth and humoured his foibles. His infirmity of temper made him impracticable as a counsellor or co-operator in public measures, and not only created him enemies, but enabled them, and especially the worst and most unscrupulous amongst them, to take advantage of him and put him in the wrong, even in cases in which a calm and sober judgment would have deemed him clearly right. Robert, the third Earl, was in many respects the very reverse of his father. Cold to excess, full of forethought and calculation, never betrayed by the imprudent impulses of a warm and generous temper, one can only recognise the tokens of his race in his high feelings of personal honour, and his power of attaching the people, and especially the soldiers, to himself. Captain Devereux's lives of these men will by no means satisfy the general desire for a thorough understanding of the characters of the second and third of them; but his book contains valuable materials, it adds considerably to our previous knowledge, and deserves general acceptance.

Captain Devereux does not tell us when Walter, the first Earl, was born. Some information, we should think, might have been obtained upon that point from the records. We are told that he was not more than twenty-two when he married in 1561 or 1562, and we may evidently approximate to that age from the period of his father's death and the number of his children; but if more certain information could be obtained, and obtained now without fee, Captain Devereux should have procured it. If he searched for it, and could not find it, he should have told us so. We have read somewhere, but cannot recall where, an epitaph or elegy which stated his age distinctly.

His union with Lettice Knollys, whose mother was first cousin to Queen Elizabeth, secured him attention at court, and was the cause of his elevation to the earldom of Essex. So far it seemed fortunate, and Lettice's after-life proves clearly that she possessed many attractive qualities which it might have been hoped would have conduced to his domestic happiness; but destiny seemed to link, if not the ruin, certainly the misery, of all these Earls of Essex with the women with whom they were connected. A dense cloud rests upon the home of the first Earl. Under its influence he left, if we may not say he forsook, wife, country, and children; he sank a fortune, and exposed himself to troubles of all kinds, in the forlorn hope, so far as outwardly appears, of restoring peace to Ulster. Contemporaries say that his Irish expedition was urged upon him by those of influence about the Queen who wished him absent. Who were these evil-wishers, and why should his absence be desired? Only one answer has been given: Leicester paid court to the Countess Lettice. Incidents of this description are ordinarily veiled in impenetrable secrecy; but the reports of contemporaries, partly justified by the early marriage of Leicester and Lettice after the death of Essex, make one fear that, conscious of the alienation of his wife's affections, the young Earl rushed recklessly upon the fate which his enemies prepared for him. Captain Devereux prints for the first time some letters respecting his proceedings in Ireland. They prove what infinite annoyances he suffered in the conduct of his paltry,

miserable little war,—suffered, too, in all probability, with a sore heart and a harrowing consciousness that thenceforth his native country had no permanent home for him. His principal exploits were similar to those of our Caffre contests; and the condition and character of his enemies, the native Irish, may be guessed from the circumstance that they preserved the skulls of their enemies as trophies.

They took their flight (the Earl says, describing one of his contests), leaving sixty of their bows behind them, and many of their arrows, and many skulls, which in the morning the soldiers found and brought away.

His mode of warfare was by cutting broad roads through the woods,—the very measure recommended by the Duke of Wellington in reference to the Caffres,—by driving off their cattle, and by burning their standing crops.

On my way homewards (he writes on one occasion) I gave order to burn as much corn as could be, which I assure your lordships was exceeding much, not less by estimation than to the value of 5,000*l.*; for so I ordered my marching, as I might most annoy him by spoil of the country, where was most plenty of corn, both going and coming.

It is but justice to Elizabeth to state that these atrocities were totally contrary to the spirit of her instructions. Upon this subject there is a striking passage in a letter of Essex to Burghley.

Upon the taking of my leave she [Elizabeth] told me that she had two special things to advise me of: the one was, that I should have consideration of the Irish there, which she thought had become her disobedient subjects, rather because they had not been defended from the force of the Scots, than for any other cause. Her Majesty's opinion was, that upon my coming they would yield themselves good subjects, and therefore wished them to be well used. To this, my lord, I answered that I determined to deal so with them as I found best for her service when I came there, and for the present I could not say what is best to be done. But this Her Majesty should be sure of, that I would not imbrue my hands with more blood than the necessity of the cause requireth. The other special matter was, that I should not seek too hastily to bring people that have been trained in another religion from that which they have been brought up in. To this I answered, that for the present I

thought it was best to learn them to know their allegiance to Her Majesty, and to yield her their due obedience, and after they had learned that they would be easily brought to be of good religion.

Having done what he could in the accomplishment of his design, in which he is testified by Elizabeth—never inclined to give unmerited praise—"to have been bold and courageous, full of virtue and manliness, and for his years and experience as wise and discreet as ever any nobleman was," he petitioned the queen to grant him an island from which he had expelled a horde of rebels, with her

good license so to live in a corner of Ulster, which I hire for my money; where, though I may seem to pass my time somewhat obscurely, a life, my case considered, fittest for me, yet it shall not be without some stay in these parts, and comfort to such as hoped to be rid from the tyranny of rebels.

After the customary troubles which all persons who had any command under Elizabeth were subjected to from her fickleness and penuriousness, and to overcome which Essex returned for a time to England, he landed again in Ireland on the 23rd July, 1576, with enlarged powers. All things went well until the 30th August, when he was taken ill in the night. He neglected his complaint. It became a confirmed dysentery, and he sank under it on the 22nd September. Popular opinion added his death to the catalogue of poisonings for which Leicester was defamed, but without any apparent proof. Captain Devereux prints some extracts from letters of Richard Broughton, a barrister and "collector [? solicitor] of the Earl's causes," which give some fresh details of his illness, and prove that the notion of poison occurred to himself.

I understand his physicians (writes Broughton) do not doubt his lordship's well recovery, nor his lordship neither; but for as much as his page Hunynges, and a gentleman to whom he drank, were sick of the like disease, he suspecteth his drink was not of the best.

Robert Earl of Essex, the eldest son of Walter, is said by Sir Henry Wotton to have enjoyed but little of his father's favour. It may have been so, but on his death-bed the Earl did what he could to secure the welfare of all

his children, and especially of him "upon whom," as he said, "the continuation of his house dependeth." He pointed out favours, by the granting of which Elizabeth might make the young Earl's estate more suitable to his degree, and requested Lord Burleigh to superintend his education. All his requests were complied with. Burleigh sent him to Cambridge, and at Trinity College young Essex is said to have taken his Master's degree, in 1581, at the age of 14. Four years afterwards he accompanied Leicester on his expedition to the Low Countries, spending on the occasion 1,000*l.* as an outfit for his troop—a sum which he could very ill afford. He saw but little service in the Low Countries. The affair of Zutphen, in which his friend Sir Philip Sydney received his death-wound, was his only actual engagement. For his bravery on that occasion he was knighted by Leicester. On his return to the court of Elizabeth, the youthful beauty of the gallant Essex attracted the regard of the Queen. She kept him continually about her, delighted in his conversation, and in the evening occupied him playing "at cards or one game or another with her, that he cometh not to his own lodging till birds sing in the morning." At this time Her Majesty had attained the mature age of 50; her young favourite was just 20.

It was now that his path crossed that of Raleigh, and the long deadly feud between them took its rise. On this subject Captain Devereux prints a valuable letter from the MSS. at Blithfield. One of Essex's sisters being out of favour with Elizabeth, was brought, by the connivance of the Countess of Warwick, to the Countess's house, at a time when the Queen and Essex were there. When the Queen was made aware of the young lady's presence,

She commanded my Lady of Warwick that my sister should keep her chamber; whereupon, being greatly troubled in myself, I watched when the Queen had supped to have some speech with her, which I had at large, yet still she giving occasion thereof. Her excuse was, first, she knew not of my sister's coming; and, besides, the jealousy that the world would conceive, that all her kindness to my sister was done for love of myself. Such bad excuses gave me a theme large enough, both for answer of them, and to tell her what the true causes were; why she would

offer this disgrace both to me and to my sister, which was only to please that knave Raleigh, for whose sake I saw she would both grieve me and my love, and disgrace me in the eye of the world.

From thence she came to speak of Raleigh; and it seemed she could not well endure anything to be spoken against him; and taking hold of one word, disdain, she said there was no such cause why I should disdain him. This speech did trouble me so much, that, as near as I could, I did describe unto her what he had been, and what he was; and then I did let her know whether I had cause to disdain his competition of love, or whether I could have comfort to give myself over to the service of a mistress that was in awe of such a man. I spake, what of grief and choler, as much against him as I could, and I think he, standing at the door, might very well hear the worst that I spoke of himself. In the end, I saw she was resolved to defend him and to cross me. From thence she came to speak bitterly against my mother, which, because I could not endure to see me and my house disgraced (the only matter which both her choler and the practice of mine enemies had to work upon), I told her, for my sister she should not any longer disquiet her; I would, though it were almost midnight, send her away that night; and for myself, I had no joy to be in any place, but loth to be near about her, when I knew my affection so much thrown down, and such a wretch as Raleigh highly esteemed of her. To this she made not answer, but turned her away to my Lady of Warwick. So at that late hour I sent my men away with my sister; and after, I came hither myself. This strange alteration is by Raleigh's means; and the Queen, that has tried all other ways, now will see whether she can by those hard courses drive me to be friends with Raleigh, which rather shall drive me to many other extremities.

If you come hither by twelve of the clock, I would fain speak with you. My resolution will let me take no longer time. I will be this night at Margate; and, if I can, I will ship myself for the Flushing. I will see Sluys lost or relieved, which cannot be yet, but is now ready to be done. If I return, I will be welcomed home; if not, *una bella morire* is better than a disquiet life. This course may seem strange, but the extreme unkind dealing with me drives me to it. My friends will make the best of it; mine enemies cannot say it is dishonest; the danger is mine, and I am content to abide the worst. Whatsoever becomes of me, God grant her to be ever most happy.

Essex did not effect his purpose.

Sir Robert Cary, who was sent after him by the Queen, overtook him at Sandwich, in the act of embarkation, and delivered the Queen's commands to him to return. In 1587 Essex was appointed Master of the Horse, and in the year following general of the horse levied to repel the Armada. In that same year he was installed K.G. and after the death of Leicester reigned supreme in the favour of the Queen. But he was not a man to be tied to the apron-strings even of a royal mistress. Attendance at court, and the constant humouring of the fancies of a spoilt and wayward old woman, became intolerable. An expedition was fitting out to harass the Spaniards and assist Don Antonio in the recovery of Portugal. Essex determined to join it. Leave to go was a thing not to be obtained. He determined therefore to go without. One of Captain Devereux's new letters gives the history of his escape.

My Lord, upon Thursday night last (3rd April), with one Reynolds, a gentleman of his chamber, and another that kept his hunting-horses, betwixt five and six of the clock, took horse in St. James's Park. My Lord desired my Lord Rich to stay in his chamber, and he would come to supper with him. But my L. is gone to Plymouth, and, I fear, away with the fleet to Portingale; for two posts came to him that day from Plymouth, and from Exeter to Plymouth laid his post-horses ready. Sir Francis Knollys, his uncle, the next day went post after him, with letters to stay him; but I fear he could not reach him, for my L. was at Plymouth before Saturday morning, when his uncle was not half way; and he told his man that kept his horses and brought them back again, that he would not stay two hours in Plymouth, howsoever the wind was; for if the wind were contrary he would drag out the pinnace that was left for him, and, as we can learn, the whole fleet went away on Friday morning. My Lord Huntingdon upon Friday night went after him also, and how they speed we know not yet. But he that brought back the horses which carried my L. eighty miles and eight, brought my Lord Rich a letter, and the keys of his desk, wherein there was letters above forty, of my L. his own handwriting, to the Queen, the Council, and other of his friends in court, and his servants, with resolution not to be stayed by any commandment excepting death.

Essex accomplished his journey to Plymouth by Saturday morning, and

early on Sunday took his departure in the Swiftsure. The same day, but some hours after he had sailed, Sir Francis Knollys arrived with his letters "to stay him." Finding the bird flown, Sir Francis put to sea after him in a pinnace, but was driven back by stress of weather. The next day, the wind having moderated, he sailed again, but Essex was already far away, and for more than a month remained altogether unheard of. When Norris and Drake fell in with him, the wind blew too strong from the east for him to think of going back again. So he took his part in all their adventures, issued boyish bombastic challenges which the Spaniards treated with proper contempt, shared bravely in all real dangers, and no doubt very much enjoyed himself, until the 4th of June, when, the business being at an end, he received a peremptory order from the Queen commanding his instant return.

The Queen's state of mind during his absence, and the life she led those around her, may be guessed. On his return every thing was forgotten and forgiven. Joy at his safety, joy in his company, and joy in listening to his adventures, cleared away all clouds—for a little while.

From this date Captain Devereux has the advantage of a valuable series of unpublished Essex letters in the possession of Mr. Hulton; forty-three, all written by this Earl. Many of them add greatly to the value of this book.

Essex's next quarrel with the Queen was on account of his marriage with Sir Philip Sydney's widow. That was scarcely over when in 1591 he went into France with a contingent of English troops, sent to aid in the siege of Rouen. His letters of ardent affection addressed to the Queen during this absence were rewarded by all kinds of misconstructions. He did not write often enough; he did not do what he was directed; he exposed himself too much to danger; nothing he did was right; he fell ill, and then he was commanded instantly to return. He did so, and was received with "words." When one thinks of the character of Essex it is marvellous that he so long submitted to the treatment he received from his fond, foolish, wayward old mistress. After a time he got per-

mission to return to France, being "transported with the humour of the journey," but the Queen still teased and plagued him. At length the rumour reached England that an infectious disorder had broken out amongst his troops. The Privy Council, who had before been employed to charge the Lord General not to expose himself to danger, were now commanded to order him peremptorily and instantly to return home.

There are some new letters here respecting Essex's interference on behalf of Davison, but none relating to that for Francis Bacon. The story respecting Bacon is told, but not quite fully nor fairly. The same remarks apply to the estrangement between Essex and the Cecills, arising out of his intermeddling with political affairs. Then followed the expedition to Cadiz, his return, the public quarrel, and the blow. On all these subjects there are new and valuable letters. We will give one of those derived from the Hulton collection. It is addressed by Essex to the Queen, after he had turned his back upon her and she had struck him.

Madam,—When I think how I have preferred your beauty above all things, and received no pleasure in life but by the increase of your favour towards me, I wonder at myself what cause there could be to make me absent myself one day from you. But when I remember that your Majesty, by the intolerable wrong you have done both me and yourself, not only broken all laws of affection, but done against the honour of your sex, I think all places better than that where I am, and all dangers well undertaken, so I might retire myself from the memory of my false, inconstant, and beguiling pleasures. I am sorry to write thus much, for I cannot think your mind so dishonourable but that you punish yourself for it, how little soever you care for me. But I desire, whatsoever falls out, that your Majesty should be without excuse, you knowing yourself to be the cause, and all the world wondering at the effect. I was never proud till your Majesty sought to make me too base. And now, since my destiny is no better, my despair shall be as my love was, without repentance. I will as a subject and an humble servant owe my life, my fortune, and all that is in me; but this place is not fit for me, for she which governs this world is weary of me, and I of the world. I must commend my faith to be judged by

Him who judgeth all hearts, since on earth I find no right. Wishing your Majesty all comforts and joys in the world, and no greater punishment for your wrongs to me than to know the faith of him you have lost, and the baseness of those you shall keep,

Your Majesty's most humble servant,
R. Essex.

In this and all the letters which Essex addressed to the Queen, there is one radical defect; a defect inconsistent with genuine honesty and manliness of character. We allude to the silly flattery about her majesty's beauty. The people about her at an early period of her life, when she had some beauty to praise, found out that she was weak enough to be pleased with such nonsense. Every one who approached her dosed her with it. Her appetite grew by what it fed upon. The wish for praise, from being the mere expression of a feminine feeling of vanity, became a lust, a passion. Such flattery answered in her case to the gift in the hand without which no one can approach an eastern despot. Who praised most highly was the most welcome to her; and the older she grew, and the more absurd such folly became, the less willing was she to part with what she had come to look upon as her accustomed due. But sensible men ought not to have condescended to humour and encourage such childish weakness. That they did so, is an evidence how princes are served. Such a surrender of common sense and faithfulness brought with it its own punishment, and no man, from his peculiar character, can possibly have suffered more in that way than Essex. The mistress whom he flattered and pretended to adore, tyrannised over him and tormented him in all the unreasonable ways which are laughed at and forgiven in a love-sick girl. When the chain galled him and he complained, she assumed the airs of a despised and haughty beauty. Redoubled flattery was the unmanly means by which he sought to restore himself to her favour. Submission on his part occasioned increased demands on hers, and when at length he would submit no longer, vehement anger took the place of love, and in her rage she even consented to the death of him who had been but lately the object of her

passionate regard. The melancholy tale of his criminal and selfish folly, and her violent and miserable cruelty, in the exercise of which they were both the puppets of people colder and more cunning than themselves, is told by Captain Devereux, with feeling but not with fullness, nor without mistakes; but with simplicity and plainness which are picturesque and touching. Captain Devereux seems to believe in the story of the ring; but the evidence he adduces is surely not enough to justify his faith. We have not space to enter upon the question, but would beg him to reconsider that part of his book.

When Essex paid the forfeit of his life, his only son was at Eton. Thence he was removed to Merton college, that he might be under the care of the warden, the famous Sir Henry Savile, who, for his father's sake, received him into his own apartments and carefully superintended his education. At fifteen the troubles of his life began in the usual Essex way. He was married to Frances Howard, daughter of the Earl of Suffolk. The infamous story of their divorce, which is known throughout the world, attests how fatal to his peace this marriage was. Such a proceeding could not but exercise a malign influence upon the fortunes and character of a young nobleman. It threw him into the shade. For several years nothing was heard of him. He was, moreover, a cold, calm, stern, solemn man, not fitted to shine at a court, and was consequently disliked there. He found a resource in military service. Whenever an armament was to be fitted out Essex procured employment, and in the wars of the palatinate soon acquired reputation as a brave and skilful soldier. In 1630, seventeen years after his divorce, he again encountered the family spell, by a second marriage. It was in vain. He had one child, which died; and after six years his wife was surprised gallanting with Sir William Uvedale, a dashing young courtier. A separation ensued, and again all hope of domestic comfort for a Devereux Essex was at an end. In 1639 he served the King in his war against the covenanters. He secured Berwick at a critical moment by a forced march, and was requited with an affront. Charles inherited his father's dislike of his cold

and stately general, and Essex's great popularity and his little fondness for bishops probably added to his sovereign's antipathy.

When the Long Parliament met, the Earl of Essex threw in his lot with the movement party. He desired redress of grievances, civil and ecclesiastical, but had no idea that in seeking them he was inevitably putting himself into the position of commander of an army against his sovereign. He would have scorned the very thought. "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this great thing?" And yet, in the order and succession of events, this result came almost as of course. Clarendon says, that Essex thought he should have been able to control the parliament. He might have done so, had not men more active and daring, men of higher genius and more brilliant powers, arisen out of the confusions of the time, eclipsed him in popularity, and controlled both the parliament and their general. The self-denying ordinance deprived him of his command, and death, the result of fever, came upon him shortly afterwards. He was interred with much state in Westminster Abbey, in St. John Baptist's Chapel, but the spot is unmarked by any memorial.

Captain Devereux has introduced a few letters of this Earl from the State Paper Office; but he was a poor writer, as well as a bad speaker: intellectually, and in every way, a man of mediocrity, who would never have been heard of out of the peerage, save for his miserable marriages and the circumstance of his having commanded the parliamentary army. Vines, in the sermon preached at his funeral, which Captain Devereux does not mention, says of him, "No proclamation of treason could cry him down, no threatening standard daunt him. In that misty morning when men knew not each the other, whether friend or foe, he, by his arising, dispelled the fog, and by his very name commanded thousands into your service. Such as were for Reformation, and groaned under pressures for religion, he took by the hand and they him; such as were patriots, and would stand up for common liberties, he took by the hand and they him; and so he became the bond or knot of both, as the axle-tree of the world upon which both the poles do move, AND THIS MUST BE HIS HONOUR ALONE FOR EVER."

FRÀ DOLCINO AND HIS TIMES.

Frà Dolcino and His Times. By L. Mariotti.

OFTEN, while reading the history of the poorer Christian sectaries of the middle ages, a degree of compassion has sprung up in our hearts, which we have never experienced when contemplating the loftier march to martyrdom of those more advanced spirits who at a later time encountered all the terrors of crowned and mitred tyranny. That there were some, even among the very simplest of the fanatics of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, scourged and hunted out of society for their heresies of doctrine or discipline, whose rebellion against the Church was *not* unreasoning, but who had a short, clear, and sharp answer enough to give to those who questioned them about the "faith that was in them," we do not deny; but, generally speaking, we look upon them as unhappy victims, whose lot it was to destroy and be destroyed for they did not well know what. Their doom it was to drive on the world a little further in its progress, through blood and anarchy, to better things. Of how many of these men, leaders and followers in the numerous popular insurrections of the centuries we have particularly noted, it may be said that they were "born," in their religious views at least, "out of due time!" They had got their insight into the Church's sins, and, indeed, the mendicant orders had helped to enlighten them with regard to these; but how bitter was the disappointment and indignation when those very men turned into their worst persecutors!—when the Methodist friar became a far more dangerous foe than the titled and settled Clergyman, because the former knew the people's ways, and sat at their firesides, and was privy to all their lurking discontents. Then it was that the lowest and most ignorant classes were stirred up against the Church, and every year witnessed to the birth of some new progeny of dissent, differing more or less in feature, but wearing the same general form. "The Brethren of the Free Spirit," the descendants of the Albigenses; "The Poor Men of Lyons," "The Order of the Apostles,"

afterwards the Lollards—all, and many others, furnish proof that the people's hearts were turning against the clergy; that they felt the practical burdens imposed on them, and were ready to do all that at this time they well could do against them. They rebelled and fought, sometimes under regular leaders, heretical and warlike; and sometimes they did cruel private battle for themselves. Unhappy, yet not ignoble protesters; so unable to reason, yet so willing to die! In their semi-barbarous state, the Inquisition their only school, and the rack and burning pile the instruments of their correction, one does not well see how they were to find the holy paths of gospel truth.

It is ever a painful task to look back on these passages in Christian history. One needs all one's faith in the retributive judgments of God, and all one's knowledge of the mitigations which Christianity was, slowly, and hardly "with observation," bringing on in the general lot of men, to make it other than a study revolting to heart and mind. Far otherwise is it when the eye rests upon Wycliffe, in his Lutterworth parsonage, carefully preparing his translation of the Scriptures, and earnestly preaching sound sense to his people; while he shrunk not from exposing the evils of the highest powers in the land—far otherwise in viewing the career of Huss or Jerome of Prague, or Savonarola or Luther.

The volume which has more immediately suggested these thoughts is a curious and highly-interesting recently published one; it treats of the life and times of Frà Dolcino, one of those Italian heresiarchs of the beginning of the fourteenth century, whose very name has till now scarcely reached us in England, but who has been the subject of a good deal of inquiry in Germany, and whose career is glanced at by Dante in one of those passing notices, almost awful from their solemn brevity, still more so from the assurance they bring of an immortality for good or for evil conferred on them, so long as the great Florentine's works

shall endure. A considerable part of the life of Frà Dolcino, and of his immediate predecessor, Sagarelli, who was the founder of the sect of the Apostles, is mythical, and the sources to which we must go when we would read the story are suspicious, from the cowardice as well as decided prejudices of the writers. Thus, Muratori, while professing to give an account of Dolcino, is most anxious not to be suspected of participation in his errors; and Mosheim, who afterwards dedicated a work to the History of the Order of the Apostles, though characterised by the present biographer as having left us little to desire in the way of minute research, betrays an insufficient acquaintance with Italian political history and a want of generalization. We have, however, other, though brief, sketches from the hands of Dante's earliest commentators, and, recently, works by Schlosser, by Baggiolini and by Dr. Julius Krone have appeared, of more or less value for accuracy and fairness.

What we gather from these various writers, here examined by M. Mariotti, we shall endeavour to put into our own words; but we ought to premise that there is a tendency in the biographer to make the best of the hero; and, with every allowance for the prejudices of adversaries, we confess the evidence is on the whole unfavourable. It presents, however, several very interesting points for our notice. So also, but in a less degree, does that of his forerunner, Sagarelli, the founder of the sect, to whom we must first briefly advert.

He was a labourer and small proprietor, owning a little property in Parma. He came forward first about the year 1260, and was put to death in 1300. Weak and wild, and exceeding most even of the reigning saints of the Romish Church in austerity, he did not at once, however, make an impression on the people. Perhaps his idea, odd as it was, of humiliation and self-education might engross him too much to make him an effective preacher. A young man who could put himself into a cradle and out to nurse like an infant in imitation of the childish years of the Saviour, could hardly at the same time be an honoured Apostle; and thus for three or four years it is said he made no converts; for some time

longer, only one; afterwards they increased more rapidly—thirty persons being added within a year. These were of the dregs of the people, however; but, passing on into the territories of Romagna, Modena, and Fuenza, they gained both in numbers and consequence. Attempts were made in the latter place at a better organization; some of the sect wished to set aside Sagarelli, and elect another leader, but this occasioned a division, and in the end the two opposing parties took down their idols, and reinstated Sagarelli, who from this time held rule over his order up to his death in 1300.

In consequence probably of the belief entertained of the feebleness of Sagarelli's intellect, he did not excite for some time any violent opposition, so that though from the year 1290 he was several times summoned before the bishop and the inquisitor, he was leniently dealt with, even on an occasion when four of his followers were burnt. At length, however, when banished, he ventured to return to his native country without leave, it was no longer possible to overlook his contumacy, and he was led to the stake, where miracles were reported to have been performed in his honour.

What he taught we naturally ask. It seems to us that at first both he and his disciples took a negative rather than a positive course. They declined going to mass or to confess—they believed themselves and all Christians to be alike priests of the Lord. They recited the Apostles' Creed, they preached to whoever would hear them, paraded the streets and sung hymns. Probably one of their most real offences, we should now say, was idleness. They professed the purest morals. The women who joined them were as sisters only—the children in their body were all adopted. Of course they were accused of foul malpractices; but until the pressure of extreme famine and misery turned them into savages we have no proof of immorality. They were considered as half Waldenses, half Catharii. They maintained their orthodoxy, and called themselves of the true Church, which necessarily placed them in hostility to the Romish, from which the spirit they said had departed, while *they* were the real representatives of the apostles. Some

of them also pretended to the gift of prophecy, and most professed to *interpret* already given prophecy. Where was the Reformer who did not? Wycliffe and Knox, clear, hard-headed men, certainly did; still more was it likely that they who, like Sagarelli and Dolcino, were closely surrounded on every side by the pretensions of the Church to perpetual inspiration, and the legends of its saints, every one of whom had his particular revelation, would appropriate at times the language of the ancient prophets. But now we must speak of a man far superior to Sagarelli, and it shall be in M. Mariotti's words:—

No poor illiterate fanatic was Dolcino. Nothing more different than his character from that of his ill-starred precursor. Wherever he went, his presence was soon—too soon—made manifest by its prodigious effects. His fiery speech was omnipotent with the uneducated classes, but neither was it lost upon men of high birth and considerable literary attainments. One of his elders, Longino, of Bergamo, belonged to the noble family of the Cattaneo; nor was he the only one of that rank. Dolcino—we have it from authority of his own enemies—was conversant with the Scriptures, which he could quote familiarly and by heart—those Scriptures which Innocent III. had about one hundred years before strictly and formally withdrawn from the multitude. It was from that source mainly that the apostle drew his arguments; and the inspired tone which gave his language all its impressive power was borrowed from the strains of Biblical phraseology.

His followers gave him credit for prophetic gifts, we are told; and he stood up in fact, if not as a seer, at least as an authorised interpreter of prophecy. He boasted that God's mind was revealed to him, with an assurance that could only be prompted by a constant direct intercourse with the powers of heaven. Even this prodigious conceit on his own part, however, we may have good reason to doubt. His earnest expectation of great events may have been construed into an assumption of supernatural fatidical faculties, or by the superstitious veneration of his followers, or by perverse misrepresentation of his adversaries. That he announced great changes is indeed unquestionable. But he read them out of the Book of Revelation, which it was in those days the fashion of every man to hold up and explain as his own fancy dictated. For above three hundred years before Dolcino,

and for more than two centuries after him, the world was all agog with wild millenarian speculations. Dolcino, as we shall see, started nothing new; he only announced the speedy fulfilment of predictions that were current in every man's mouth.—Mariotti.

This Frà Dolcino was a native of the diocese of Novara—Prato, a village on the Sesia, being pointed at as his home. That exquisite Val Sesia, now frequently visited by tourists, was the scene of many of his most remarkable deeds, and "let no one," says a recent traveller, "fancy that he knows what an Alpine valley is, in all its glory, who has not penetrated this one." Dolcino's father, it seems, was a priest; and, though this does not absolutely imply illegitimacy, since widowers having children are allowed to take priest's orders, it is probable that his birth was not regular. He had for the time a good education, was sent to a Latin grammar school and intended for the Church. Some juvenile offence, at any rate some suspicion, deprived him however of these advantages. He left Vercelli, and only appears (probably some years afterwards) in Trent. Here, at all events, he embraced the views of the "Apostles," and soon after the death of Sagarelli in 1300 he declares that he has been for sixteen years one of them. At Trent he also must have formed that association with Margaret (generally called Margaret of Trent) which continued to the last of their joint lives. She is represented by some of the historians as beautiful and wealthy, and resigning every worldly prospect for the sake of following the fortunes and the doctrine of Dolcino. Of course the ecclesiastical writers of the time, and for a long succeeding time, have stigmatised the connection as impure. Dolcino himself and Margaret and their nearest followers always asserted its entire freedom from earthly taint. Margaret was called a "*sister* dearly beloved beyond all his disciples." Be it as it may, and no human eye can now ever penetrate the mystery, the sacrifice and dauntless heroism of this woman stand attested by friends and foes. We know very little of Dolcino's course till we find him a leader of the order about the year 1303 or 1304. In his last confession indeed he speaks of

having three times fallen into the hands of his enemies, and of having escaped by baffling their questions. No such lot was now in store for him; the vigilance of the Dominican inquisitors had recently been fully roused by the search after Sagarelli, and they were determined not to spare the remains of the sect. To their great exasperation, so far from a diminution, they soon found a large increase of the heretics. Dolcino's converts were of a higher class than Sagarelli's; the very rector of Serravalle and many of his flock were with him, and friendly shelter was given him in the house of a wealthy countryman in Val Grande. Here, however, warned that his enemies were on the watch, he determined to hide no longer, but plunge into decided and open warfare, or at least to establish himself and followers in some independent position where they could act for themselves freely, according to the pressure of circumstances.

His first position, according to this resolve, was taken up at the top of a mountain, believed to be the ridge called "Le Alpi del Vallone de Valnera." Here, not only his host, but many of the wealthiest families in the neighbourhood, accompanied him, and here they built huts and fortified themselves as well as they could against the rigours of an Alpine winter; and to this position it may be concluded that the lines of Dante, to which we must now refer, especially bear allusion. The words are brief, but the meaning clear; the poet puts them into the mouth of Mahomet, who being, according to the popular notion, in hell, sends a message through Dante to

Dolcino, warning him that unless he stores his camp well with necessary provisions, he (Dolcino) will soon be sent to join the prophet in the shades.*

The message, however disguised and by whatever mouths transmitted, we believe to be Dante's own. That he himself was in heart and feeling one of the order of the Apostles can scarcely be doubted. He might mean, through the poem, to transmit to the heretic-warrior suggestions not otherwise easy to be conveyed. The date at all events corresponds pretty nearly with that in which Dante must have arrived at the composition of this part of his work, begun in 1300, and continued pretty nearly up to the time of his death. The allusion is plainly that of one quite familiar with the person and the circumstances; though we would not be understood to identify the great Florentine with Dolcino in any authenticated acts which are reprehensible, but only as holding many common principles and waging war with the same enemies.

After Dolcino had remained for some time encamped on his mountain, Pope Clement the Fifth, instigated by the Bishop of Novara, from whose diocese the heretics had now escaped, sent some Dominicans to try what argument and eloquence could do. These being found wholly in vain, and the messengers treated with contempt, the next step was to promulgate papal bulls and declare war against Dolcino; the Pope granting to any one who would assist in this warfare the same indulgences as attended the Crusaders in Palestine. An invitation like this was soon responded to, and an oath was taken by the leaguers, declaring

* The words are these—

Or di' a Frà Dolcino dunque, che s'armi,
Tu, che forse vedrai il sole in breve,
S'egli non vuol qui tosto seguitarmi
Sì di vivanda, che stretta di neve
Non rechi la vittoria al Novarese
Ch' altrimenti acquistar non saria lieve.

Inferno, canto xxviii.

Translated—

Thou who perchance
Shalt shortly view the sun, this warning thou
Bear to Dolcino—bid him, if he wish not
Here soon to follow me, that with good store
Of food he arm him, lest imprisoning snows
Yield him a victim to Novara's power.
No easy conquest else.

Foscolo, Discorso 850, pp. 77, 90.

war against Dolcino and his followers even to extermination.

On the near approach of these formidable enemies, Dolcino removed his camp to a far more desolate and inaccessible place called even now *Parei Calva*, the Mountain of the Bare Wall. Here in this sullen and dreary region the Apostles are said to have dwelt for a whole year, during which time they were accused of many cruel acts, both of robbery, arson, and murder. It is clear indeed that their position as outlaws had brought them much into the state of banditti. Whatever their original motives might have been, they were now goaded into madness by hunger and misery, and were scourges and scorpions to all the country round. They could only procure provisions by the most desperate means, and when they carried up prisoners to their heights it was at first at least for the sake of ransom. It seems very clear that the evil ingredients of Dolcino's character now predominated, that he became ferocious, unsparing, and desperate.

In this state he performed prodigies of valour. Driven from the Mountain of the Bare Wall, he sought out another called *Mount Zebello*, looking down on the town of *Trivero*, and upon this town he made an unexpected assault in the night, pillaging its church, setting fire to houses, and supplying himself freely with necessaries, carrying also some of the people into captivity. Various manœuvres were attended with partial success, but, his camp being overcharged with women and invalids, hunger again prevailed; yet still desperate sallies were made, and every success brought men to his aid. A war most destructive to the regular forces was thus sustained for many months, and a large tract of country and several towns were in Dolcino's possession. His camps occupied six mountain-tops, from whence he could command a great range; but, the Bishop's forces keeping the gates of all the passes below, starvation, though slowly, was surely approaching, and came at last in its most horrible forms.

Inch by inch the "Apostles" disputed the ground; every species of unwholesome food was resorted to.

Even cannibalism had its terrible hour. "Skeleton-like and almost blind, they groped about, like Count Ugolino in the Tower of Famine—groped among the corpses of their comrades."

One last desperate struggle took place. The numbers must at first have been very large, for even now 1,000 or 1,300, it was said, were, after that final fight, found dead on the ground. About 150 fell into the hands of the Bishop and his party; among them being *Frà Dolcino*, *Margaret of Trent*, and *Longino da Cattine*, a man of noble birth, one of the best and bravest of Dolcino's friends.

The victors were cruel in their success. The prisoners were handed over to the secular arm, and Dolcino and Margaret suffered together the most horrible of deaths, not without many previous lures and promises, in the event of their recantation. No fact in the whole history is better attested than that the most earnest efforts were made by the Church to bring them to its faith. Some writers say that Margaret was compelled to witness the execution of Dolcino, and only led out to die herself when all was over. Others maintain that his voice was heard through the flames exhorting her to patience and fortitude in her sufferings. This is certain, that the courage and firmness of both wrung from the bitterest of their foes expressions of wonder and even admiration.

We have long felt the impossibility of coming to perfect truth in our estimate of the men and women of the middle ages. "When," as Mr. Kingsley says, "shall we learn to see that time as it was? The dawning manhood of Europe, rich with all the tenderness, simplicity, and enthusiasm of youth; but also darkened, alas! with its full share of youth's precipitance and extravagance, fierce passions, and blind self-will—its virtues and its vices colossal."* The province of its most able men was in fact but that of carrying sincerely out the two or three truths, whatever those were, which had taken hold of them; while, to the mass of their followers, faith in the leader was the animating principle. We must view the matter as it appeared to them. Were they true to their light?

* Preface to the *Saint's Tragedy*.

If so, all honour to their memories. We may easily enough lessen the value of the things they did, by looking at them from amid the multitude of enlarged and complicated duties which our instructed eyes have learnt to regard as portions of our daily task; but the heroism which sustained Dolcino and his Margaret, and many besides, on their bare mountain-top, and made all other parts of duty seem to them insignificant, was the effect of a strongly-concentrated view of certain rights and certain wrongs. They stood and watched their hour

for Christ; doing in the time many a fierce and blameworthy act, but not conscience-stricken, because their consciences were so partially informed. It is to be hoped they had many an ennobling and aspiring thought, unquenched even by the necessities of self-preservation and warfare; and the mountains and the valleys where those great thoughts were born and nourished, will never cease to impress the traveller's mind with a sense of their indomitable courage, and their strong hope in immortality.

MEMORIALS OF JOHN HOME, THE AUTHOR OF DOUGLAS.

(Continued from p. 123.)

IN the year 1755 Home finished "Douglas," and set out for London with P——, with the most golden expectations. The following is the amusing account of the attendant circumstances, from the combined MSS. of Drs. Grieve and Carlyle:—

So soon as the decencies of grief permitted—for he had lost his dear friend the Rev. Mr. Logan of Ormiston, and his only uterine brother—Mr. Home proceeded to ascertain the fortune of his play. He had received a fine galloway from his friend Robert Adam when setting out for Italy: he called him Piercy, and his blood and spirit were worthy of the name. He once carried the poet to London in six days. A "convoy" of friends, consisting of six or seven Merse ministers, ushered the bard into English ground; and Dr. Carlyle says (observes Dr. Grieve) that if he were to relate all the circumstances, serious and ludicrous, which attended the outset of this journey, they would hardly be exceeded in the work of any novelist who has written since the days of Cervantes. They set out for Wooler-haugh-head on a snowy morning. Before they had gone far they discovered that the bard had made no provision for securing his precious treasure; for, though the tragedy in one pocket of his great-coat and the clean shirt and night-cap in the other might serve to balance one another, the mode of conveyance was judged inadequate to their safety from the snow and rain to be apprehended at that season of the year. In passing through Haddington the sage councillors bethought themselves that possibly James Landreth, minister of Semprin and clerk of the synod

of Merse and Teviotdale, would be provided with such a conveniency for the carriage of his synod papers. Accordingly, they turned aside half a mile to call at James's, and, archly concealing the object of their visit, they easily persuaded the honest man to join in the convoy of the poet in this grand inroad upon England; then, observing the danger the manuscript might run in a great-coat pocket during a journey of four hundred miles, they asked if he would lend his friend a valise as far as Wooler, where he would be able to provide himself in that necessary article. This he cheerfully granted. Other ludicrous incidents here occurred. The gallant troop, but so-and-so equipped, crossed the Tweed at the ford near Norham Castle, and, the day mending [improving], got to Wooler-haugh-head by four o'clock. The indifferent dinner served up to them was not regarded as any omen of the cold reception that awaited their hero in the capital. Mirth and wit and glee prevailed. Dr. Carlyle and Mr. Cupples[?], who abounded in drollery, [went] as far as Ferryhill, where they passed another night with him, and [then] left him to pursue his journey and to anticipate its result.

Verily, these jolly, claret-drinking, witty ecclesiastics are worthy of the ease of H. B.

We return to the MSS. of the nephew:—

The luckless poet had no better success than in his first attempt, with still greater mortification; for Garrick, after reading the play, returned it, with an opinion that it was totally unfit for the stage. The poet returned to Scotland disappointed,

not humbled. He despised Garrick ; and his buoyancy of spirits, with the approbation of friends, supported and encouraged him. Mr. Home was always a very hopeful person.

Another family MS. enables us to continue the narrative, and to give details not found in M'Kenzie or elsewhere :—

Rejected in London, "Douglas" was brought forward in Edinburgh in the end of the year 1756. In October 1756 Mr. Home had been taken by Lord Milton's family to Inverary, to be introduced to the Duke [of Argyle]. That enlightened nobleman was much delighted with his liveliness and gentlemanlike manners. The Duke's good opinion strengthened Lord Milton's attachment, and encouraged him to assist in bringing forward his drama ; but indeed his progress in the good opinion of the learned and powerful in Scotland had been rapid. He enjoyed the friendship of Sir Gilbert Elliot and Mr. Oswald of Dunnikier. These friends resolved that his tragedy should be produced in Edinburgh, in the persuasion that, if it succeeded, Garrick would not be able to resist.

As is well known, "Douglas" was produced in Edinburgh, and met with overwhelming success.

We have no intention to introduce our readers into the quagmire of bitter and jaundiced controversy which succeeded. Leaving the inquirer to consult M'Kenzie, or, if he will, to dig out the thousand-and-one squibs and pamphlets and broadsides which are accumulated, pile upon pile, in the libraries "of the curious," waiting some intrepid historian of the yet unwritten annals—worthily written, for Jackson and extant authorities are wholly or nearly rubbish—of the Theatre in Scotland, we shall content ourselves with a single page from the MSS. of Dr. Grieve, who observes :

The Edinburgh company contained at that period some good actors. Digges ap-

peared as young Douglas with distinction. Mrs. Ward entered readily into the spirit of Lady Randolph, and executed the character well. Love was an excellent Glenalvon, and Mr. Haymerthe the Old Shepherd.

The play had unbounded success for many nights ; but soon it met with equally unbounded opposition, and a flame arose which involved author and friends. The zeal and hostility of the serious was not diminished by the active part which Lord Elibank and David Hume took in celebrating the merits of Douglas. They extolled it as the first performance which the world had seen for half a century. The Lord Advocate, R. Dundas of Arniston, afterwards President, headed the opposition from political motives. At that period he was opposed to Lord Milton, and sided with the zealous. The play was attacked by ballads and pamphlets, and defended by the same weapons. One of these proceeded from the pen of Dr. Adam Ferguson—mild, temperate, and argumentative, which reconciled many to the productions of the drama. Dr. Carlyle's was written in the manner of Swift, and entitled "An Argument to prove that the Tragedy of Douglas ought to be publicly burned by the hands of the hangman." The Presbytery of Edinburgh had prepared a declaration to be read in the pulpits on the occasion.

Everything (continues the MS.) relative to this ebullition of zeal is pretty correctly narrated in the Scots' Magazine for the year 1757.

We have now to be guided once more by the MSS. of the nephew :—

On the 7th of June, 1757, Mr. Home retired from the church without the slightest animadversion, having previously resigned his office as minister of Athelstaneford : and having done this in a sermon which drew tears from the eyes of his parishioners.*

Immediately after his resignation Mr. Home retired for three months with Dr. Ferguson to a lodging at Braid† [near Edinburgh] where they spent their time in the most diligent study, Home [being] still employed on his drama.

* Nor can we withhold M'Kenzie's additional anecdote :—"At a subsequent period, when he retired from active life and built a house in East Lothian, near the parish where he had once been minister, his former parishioners, as Lord Haddington informed me, insisted on leading the stones for the building, and would not yield to his earnest importunity to pay them any compensation for their labour."—P. 34.

† Braid. The hills of Braid are associated with all our three great Scottish poets. They were the favourite Saturday-afternoon haunt of Ramsay. Ferguson has some elegant lines dedicated to the "Hermitage" erected in one of their bosky retreats. It was thitherward, too, that Dugald Stewart led Burns. The bard's memorable burst about the "smoking cottages" of Scotland was uttered while striding along these hills with "inspired step" and kindling eye.

It would be supererogatory to dwell upon the production and almost immediate "success" of Douglas in London. It carried all before it; and, "unto this day," as we remarked in the outset, is still a favorite stock-piece, even in England.

The subsequent occurrences of Home's life are detailed very fully in M'Kenzie's "Sketch," already frequently alluded to. In truth they are so interwoven with contemporary events—from Home's peculiarly intimate relation to the Prime Minister Bute—that to develop it in all its aspects would be to write the history of the period. Our "Memorials" being designed to be only a supplementary contribution to Scottish biography, we shall simply in the sequel put down a few memorabilia under the different dates. Dr. Grieve's MSS. are full in respect to this period, but necessarily go over the same ground with M'Kenzie.

We proceed then to give our closing extracts *seriatim*; strictly confining ourselves to points unelucidated or somewhat darkened:

1758.—In the course of the year 1758 Mr. Home was completely established in the favour of Lord Bute; and, by his influence with that nobleman, was courted with incessant assiduity on other accounts than his social qualities and literary genius.* He enjoyed the range of observation in a wider field. His countrymen, established in London, honoured him for the credit which he reflected on their country, and loved him for his merit as a man.

His Scottish society were—Dr. William Pitcairn, Drs. Armstrong and Orme; Dr. Charles Congalton, naïve and ingenious; Sir Gilbert Elliot; and Dr. Smollett, of pleasant conversation.

Dr. Robertson was in February of this year in London to offer the History of Mary to the press. Dr. Carlyle was there also on the marriage of a sister, and Home was much with them. They passed their time most pleasantly, and to their great advantage. Ferguson was also there at this period.

* One of the nephew's MSS. in our possession records the already published anecdote. "The writer of this sketch has some faint recollection of having heard Mr. Home state in conversation that, after he had been for some time acquainted with the Duke of Argyle, his grace upon some particular occasion addressed him in words to the following purpose: 'I am an old man, and cannot reasonably expect to have an opportunity of doing you any very material service; and therefore the greatest favour I can confer upon you is to make you known to my nephew the Earl of Bute.'"

† Mr. Peter Cunningham informs us that he has in his possession a presentation copy of Agis "from the Author" to Lady Bute. It is elegantly bound in morocco.

* * * *

David Garrick was now in the possession of John Home. Dr. Carlyle says, "I am afraid it was not his own more mature judgment that brought him round to Mr. Home and his plays, but his idolatry to the rising sun; for he had observed that a hold Home had gotten of Lord Bute, and by his means of the Prince of Wales." As Garrick's vanity and interestedness had made him digest the mortification of seeing Douglas already the most popular play on the stage, so Mr. Home's facility, and the hopes of getting him to play in his future tragedies, made him forgive Garrick's former want of taste and judgment. Garrick completed the seduction of the poet by choosing him as his second in a duel (with Calcraft), of which his (Home's) natural romantic valour made him proud. All the differences were composed, and Garrick gave a grand entertainment to Mr. Home's Scottish literary friends.

* * * *

The tragedy of Agis was acted this year with tolerable success. It ran its nine nights, and the author cleared some hundreds by it. Garrick acted the part of Lysander.†

* * * *

1759-60.—Mr. Home was again employed. The Siege of Aquileia, designed at first for "The Siege of Berwick," was preparing. In 1759-60, at latest in 1761, it was brought upon the stage, Garrick acting Emilius. Aquileia has been preferred by the contemporaries of Mr. Home to Agis. Dr. Carlyle reviewed this play for the British Magazine, conducted by Dr. Smollett, and was abundantly partial to the author and the work.

* * * *

Dr. Robertson, Dr. Carlyle, and James Adam and John Home rode down to Scotland in high spirits. They had succeeded in their private objects. The sun shone on their path, and they were full of joy and hope.

* * * *

1760.—George II. died on the 9th October, which put the nation in mourning. Mr. Home passed two days in Edinburgh, on his way to London, with Lord Eglinton. At this era began his greatness. It really might have been said that he was the

second man in the kingdom while Bute retained power. But the poet never employed his influence for his own advancement to wealth or office, never asking anything from his patron, and, strange to tell, never receiving any spontaneous mark of his bounty.

The following is Dr. Grieve's "character" of Bute and of Home in his relation to the Prime Minister :—

Lord Bute was a virtuous and patriotic nobleman, a classical scholar, and of refined taste. His mind had a Tory cast, with some partiality to the family of Stewart, from which he believed he was descended. He educated the Prince in sound constitutional principles, and inspired him with those principles and sentiments becoming his station. When the accession of his pupil drew near, and immediately after it took place, the nobles and gentry of England had courted him with so much abject servility that it was no wonder he behaved with haughtiness, and displayed a spirit for domination. He showed himself unequal to the station of Prime Minister. Though personally brave, he wanted that political firmness necessary to stand the storms of state. It is the misfortune of great men in such perils to have few personal friends in whom they confide. Lord Bute had only two of this description, sincerely attached to him, but inadequate to the station from the want of family and territorial influence—Sir Harry Erskine and John Home. The first was a truly honest man, but his talents were not great, nor his views extensive; the second had better talents, but they were not adapted to business.

Besides ambition and pride to an extreme degree, Lord Bute had an insatiable vanity, which nothing but Mr. Home's ardent and sincere attachment and admiration could allay.

The unbounded love of this amiable man [Home] to his friends, his blindness to their defects, and his caressing and irresistible manners, captivated all. The artlessness and purity of his mind are attested by a proof of disinterestedness almost unexampled. Though he had indisputably the full possession of the prime minister, and obtained many favours for others (for he was not restrained here by selfishness or timidity from the exercise of his influence with his patron) he never asked any thing for himself. All he got for himself was a pension of 100*l.* [M'Kenzie calls it 300*l.*] from the Prince of Wales; and it was only when of his Edinburgh friends pressed him to secure the Lord Conservatorship, that he obtained an

He served a greater number of people effectively than it had been in the power of any private man to do before him. He lived to see his services in many instances forgotten; but was almost the only person who never noticed the fact.

With much knowledge, a good elocution, and some talent for making a lively, interesting speech, Mr. Home had little turn for real business. He was too lively to form plans, or provide the means of executing them.

He was little practised in the affairs of society or government: had not much discernment of character or skill in managing men. Accordingly his best friends rejoiced that he did not attain what had once occurred to him as an object of ambition,—a seat in parliament.

The good sense of Sir William Pulteney and Sir Gilbert Elliot opposed the measure. This interference secured probably at once the tranquillity and the reputation of their friend.

We resume our detached extracts:—

1761, Spring.—On the death of Argyle at this time Lord Bute condoled with Lord Milton, and expressed a wish to retain his services as minister for Scotland; but the good old man declined. Lord Bute tried his brother Stuart M'Kenzie, but found him ill qualified for the office. It devolved on Baron Mure.

Partly by the aid of Mr. Home, Dr. Carlyle this year obtained the office of Almoner to the King.

1763.—The possession of greatness seldom realizes the prospects held out by the promise of it. Lord Bute was fixed in power. Homage had been ardent. But many disappointments were the consequence of his establishment.

The English had begun to persuade themselves that the rock was not immovable; and the storm commenced which was to sweep it from its base.

No. 45 of the North Briton published. Dr. [Adam] Smith on reading it at Glasgow exclaimed "Bravo! this fellow will either be hanged in six months, or get Lord Bute impeached."

1764.—Debates about Lord Bute's fitness for his station and office.

Mr. Home at this period was always in London from October to May. He then parted with Lord Bute to attend the General Assembly of the Kirk as Lord Conservator. He was a constant member; and though no great debater, gave now and then a speech.

* * * *

1765-6-7.—Little.

1768.—Drs. Blair and Robertson in London: the first for the only time of his life; and still in the narrower circle of literature. The second in the zenith of his fame, courted and caressed by the great and learned.

* * * *

1769, February 23d.—In the midst of his political engagements, and the attendance on his patron, Mr. Home still continued to cultivate dramatic poetry. He had finished "Rivine," which Garrick, justly alarmed at the jealousy which prevailed at this time against the Earl of Bute and the Scots, had induced the author to change for the title of "The Fatal Discovery." . . . It lived its nine nights.

* * * *

In summer of 1769 Miss Mary Home, a relative of the poet, was in Bath to recruit her health. She was a lively girl, reckoned very like Queen Charlotte. This year Mr. Home married this lady.* The report in the family was that the good-natured poet said, "I have provided for all the sons: an unmarried sister can look out for herself; I think I must take Molly [*i. e.* that unmarried sister]." Lord Haddington said she was a good wife for a poet. Lady Milton asked Dr. Carlyle what made John Home marry such a sickly girl. "I suppose," said he, "because he was in love with her." "No, no," replied the lady, "it was because she was in love with him."

* * * *

Summer.—The Duke of Grafton near going out: Lord North became minister. Pratt got the seals.

* * * *

Mr. Home shortly after retired from political life: and passed his time in the tranquillity of retirement and the possession of his well-earned fame, occasionally writing poetry, and meditating a work of history, an account of the Rebellion.

* * * *

1778.—His romantic valour and martial spirit were still unsubdued; and his love of arms and the military life induced him to accept of a commission in the Duke of Buccleuch's fencibles raised in the American war.

His services herein may be regarded as the last of his public appearances. A severe accident which had nearly proved fatal—a fall from his horse and a contusion on the head, which, through loss of blood, kept him long in a feeble lingering state, and was more injurious to his mental powers than his general health.

This accident flattened his spirits, made him impatient and indeed incapable, of severe exertion; and induced him to confine himself to the circle of his literary friends.†

Our "Memorials" are closed. We may merely indicate the sequel. Home retired to a country-house built on his own property at Kilduff.

In 1779 he left Kilduff, and fixed his residence in Edinburgh, where, with the exception of occasional journeys to London, and particularly that made for the unfortunate purpose of publishing his *History of the Rebellion*, he resided till his death, which happened on the 5th September, 1808, in the 86th year of his age.

Requiescat in pace!

Edinburgh.

A. B. G.

* In 1769, not 1770 as generally stated.

† M'Kenzie's "Life of Home" furnishes a peculiarly interesting account—with daily journal—of Home's attendance on David Hume during his last illness: and likewise some playful, sunny letters of the great historian and philosopher. The appendix gives likewise various letters of Bute, Oswald, Garrick, and others. The Works of Home to which M'Kenzie's "Sketch" is prefixed (which had been previously read before the "Philosophical Society" of Edinburgh), are contained in 3 vols. 8vo. Edin. 1822. They are to be picked up for a few shillings. Volume iii. contains an important appendix of correspondence with reference to the Scottish Rebellions, and other matters.

A VISIT TO ROME IN THE YEAR 1736.

By ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, M.D., afterwards Sir ALEXANDER DICK, of Prestonfield, Bart.

(*The Journal continued from page 165.*)

October 4, 1736.—After staying three nights at Leghorn we set out in the morning in chaises, and lay eight miles from Florence. The view of the country of TUSCANY is most delightful. It is well cultivated: all the trees covered with grapes, standing at thirty or forty feet distant from one another, mostly elms. Under this shade are the very healthful fine pastures for the cattle, which are mostly white. The horses and cows seemed to be very good; the country well watered. The peasants appear healthful and jolly, and their houses as comfortable as the best farm-houses in England, and the spirit of liberty seems to reign and show itself in their countenances and actions everywhere; at the same time they appear to be honest, open-hearted, frank country-people; this we observed evidently at the inn where we lay. The gentlemen's country-seats near Florence are well situated, and in all cases very elegant and commodious.

October 5.—Arrived at the city of FLORENCE, and put up at the inn St. Lodivici. We stayed in Florence till the 21st, and passed the time very agreeably in looking to every considerable thing in that fine city. All the churches are elegant, and richly adorned with fine pictures and statues, and some very rich silver plate: the streets and buildings very spacious and magnificent. The Grand Duke's palace, by reason of his death, some time before, had no appearance of a court, for the next in succession had not entered on the forms of taking possession; it is called the Palazzo Pitti, and has in the under part of the house very large and magnificent lofty halls and apartments, suitable to the great heats of the summer: the upper part of the palace, and the entresols, though they are large and roomy, yet they are very low in the roof, and are dedicated for winter apartments, being warmer; for, by the propinquity of the Alps, that city feels the cold very intense in winter for some months.

Most of all the buildings in the way of palaces in this city are adorned with pillars of the Tuscan order: the churches are built in a more various style. There is nothing can be more expensive than the large ornaments in the elegant sepulchre erected for the archducal family of Medici.

I had letters from Dr. Mead to Dr. Cocchi, the Grand Duke's physician. He showed me very great civilities, and I was particularly obliged to him for allowing me the inspection of the Grand Duke's noble collection of ancient manuscripts, of which he had the care. As there were several manuscripts of Celsus de re Medica, of which Dr. Cocchi had made collections, I had authority from Dr. Mead to offer him a hundred guineas; but he declined, saying they were not yet complete. He introduced us to Signor Magliabechi, who had the care of the Grand Duke's gallery of statues, paintings, bustos, medals, and jewels, of which Mr. Ramsay and I took some drawings or sketches, particularly of the famous Venus de Medicis, the Augustus, and the Cicero, which are kept in some of my drawing-books. The marble of the Venus appears blackish with age, but I have heard it is now nicely cleaned. She is not much above five feet high. The face at first appears too little, but, upon a second look and comparison, appears very nicely proportioned and more pleasant. We were lucky in being acquainted with Mr. Martineau, an English gentleman, of good knowledge and taste in painting, who likewise made us acquainted with Mr. Vane the British Resident there, and his secretary Mr. Horatio Mann, now Sir Horatio, and long Resident there when the former left the place. We waited upon them at their elegant country seat near the city, and were there entertained by them. The manuscripts of Virgil and Terence were very curious; also the Arabian manuscripts upon surgery and pharmacy, which Dr. Cocchi showed us, who un-

derstood that language, and was translating them for the use of the public: they were all of very remote antiquity, and proceeded much upon the doctrine of Galen, as the Doctor informed me. I observed here a very fine hospital for the sick, whose revenue amounted to 10,000*l.* sterling yearly. We saw some fine pieces of Michael Angelo's works, which are master-pieces of art. In the evenings we went to the comedy of Harlequin, &c. which were very diverting, but the company in the pit were of the low class, the price being but sixpence for a place. All the gardens round Florence are full of the finest fruits and flowers. At the inn where we dined the *chedro* was always presented for salad; it is a large sort of lemon, and is cut in slices served up with oil and vinegar. We had commonly ortolans and beccaficos presented to us for the second course.

October 21.—Set out for Rome by the *procacio*, which is a collection of chaises carrying travellers, where he who directs provides you in everything on the road,—for bed, board, and chaises, of which there are sometimes twelve in the company; the *padrone* leading in the first chaise. This was a very civil honest man. In the company we had a priest, a sculptor, two German painters, with Mr. Smith and his man Tom. Mr. Ramsay and I frequently took to walking, while the chaises were coming slowly after us. All the country has a various appearance; some delightful spots: at Radicoforni we saw the ewes lambing for the second time this year. The wine was more delicious here than at Florence. We observed as we came along a cardinal, sitting upon the side of the high road, superintending a large party of men employed in the repairs of the highways.

We came to SIENA in the forenoon; its distance from Florence I had not marked, but I think it was in our second day's journey. It is a charming, well-situated small town, in which there are several fine churches. I had only time to examine that of Santa Catharina, their chief saint, and to whom much obeisance is paid: there seemed to be very genteel company who attended their devotions, and we were told there were several good families who resided in the place. The

priests and nuns importuned us to buy little crosses and garters, which they said were of the saint. The purity of the Italian language is said to be spoken here, even among the commons. A little country girl, before we approached to Siena, was asked the way to the city. She answered with an excellent pronunciation, "*Saliendo questa montagna ecco Siena!*" which was esteemed a fine instance of the purity and elegance of their common language. We met here with that fine wine of the Montefiascone, which has been made famous by the story of the German prince who was much addicted to wine, who drank of this so heartily that he expired in his cups. About the town of Bolsena there is a fine lake, with an ancient sarcophagus and a temple of Mars.

Here are fine woods. So soon as we came into the Pope's dominions the wine was not bad, but the air smelled of sulphur. As we came into the Campagna the lands were poorly inhabited, though the earth of the land seems rich and healthy; yet they are full of noxious vapours for want of cultivation. The shepherds are numerous here, each having large flocks of sheep and goats: the sheep are almost all blackish-brown in colour; the goats exceedingly white. We saw also great flocks of young horses feeding with them in the Campagna. The shepherds take care during the night to light up fires, around which they assemble, and which they allege banish the *malaria*, or bad air, which prevails almost always at this season of the year in these parts, and under whose influence it is reckoned very dangerous to fall asleep, even in the houses in the Campagna. We therefore amused ourselves at the inn by lighting a good fire and drinking a glass or two of wine, not offering to go to sleep. It is a magnificent show in the middle of the night to cast one's eye over the Campagna, where the innumerable fires lighted by the shepherds give the idea of vast population from these illuminations; but in the morning the scene totally alters, and no villages or houses appear, and the waste looks dreadful almost all the way to the city of Rome, which is the more moving to contemplate this grand spot of the earth, where millions of the Roman citizens formerly inhabited it,

in towns, and villages, and country-seats, where the utmost population and good cultivation prevailed.

October 26, being Friday, we came to ROME, and were much pleased with the first appearance of St. Peter's at twelve miles' distance, increasing in magnitude as we came down the sloping ground till we reached the Via Flaminia, where, by the side of the highway, we saw that coarse building which is called Nero's tomb.

The first sight of the city of Rome is very striking at the entry we made by the Porto del Popolo; the view of the ancient lofty pillars upon the side of the Dogana, which was formerly the temple of Julius Cæsar; the obelisks, with the fronts of the churches and palaces in the Corso, add to the magnificence of the scene. Our baggage was examined at the Dogana or Custom-house, and even the few books that we had were kept a day for examination, but were carefully returned the next day, when called for. We put up at the public inn called the Tre Re. A good deal of rain fell some days after we came by the change of the wind to what they called the *sirocco*, or wind from Naples and the sulphurous hills; but in a few days we had the *tramontane* winds from the Alps and Apennines, which are very cool; and this was followed by sharp cool weather like our Scotch winter.

November 15.—For near three weeks Mr. Ramsay and I did little else than scamper about every day all over the streets of the city of Rome, staring, and admiring the vast variety which occurred, without keeping any regular order; but, after having delivered our letters of recommendation, and formed our proper acquaintances, I resolved to keep a regular journal of what happened to me in the city of Rome from the middle of this November to the middle of next March, which is four months after this that I made up my residence there. I must observe in general that it was a good while before I understood the right position of the city, which I did by good maps, compared with what I saw and observed. Soon after our landing we took lodgings in the Piazza d'Espagna, and had genteel apartments immediately above the English Coffee House, and hired a French servant, whose

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name was Anthony, who had been thirty years at Rome; his wife was our laundress, and took very good care of our linen. At first setting out we chose Anthony to be our guide, who, though no scholar or *cicerone*, was a plain man, with good common sense, and gave distinct answers to our questions, and sometimes made very shrewd observations. It is to be remarked, that the Coliseum and St. Peter's came up to, if not exceeded, one's conception of them before. Some other things fell short at first sight, viz.: the paintings of Raphael and Caracci. The ancient statues, however, and some of the works of Bernini in the statuary way, surpassed our expectation. It is peculiar to Rome to surprise, as travellers observe upon their arrival, especially in the hot weather, to find so many and magnificent fountains, cisterns, and falls of water everywhere from the aqueducts. The view from Montoria and St. Onufrio please exceedingly; also that of the ruins from the Capitol and Villa Mattei. The French by their Academy are pushing sculpture to the greatest perfection.

The Marcus Aurelius on horseback in the Capitol exceeded my expectations. It was said of a French general-officer, that he never passed that *pase* but he said, "*Avancez! ne sçais tu pas que te dis?*" The Apollo, the Antinous, and the Laocoon in the Belvedere; likewise the Gladiator and the Hermaphrodite of the Borghese palace, and the Hercules of the Farnese, fully exceeded the conceptions I had of them before I saw them.

[From this point we shall not continue to print Sir Alexander Dick's journal entire, lest its length should weary our readers; but we shall present to them some portions which will be found well worthy their attention. For the present we conclude with the following accounts of the introduction of the travellers to the French Academy, of the drawing of the public Lottery, and of visits to the Vatican Library, and to Signor Imperiali, the master of Allan Ramsay.]

November 15 (N.S.) 1736.—In the evening we went to the French Academy and presented our letters we had at Paris to Mons. Vanvleugles, director of the Academy, who received us very politely, and showed us some very elegant compositions. There were about

fifty young gentlemen employed at drawing, and modelling in clay, after the life, lighted with lamps; their model was a very finely-proportioned young man, who was naked, and a very handsome fellow, and a good head; if he had any fault, it lay in his being somewhat fat: he was a Swiss by birth, and very steadily kept in his posture assigned him at the beginning during the time they were all employed, which was about a couple of hours. I could not say there were above two or three excellent drawers, or modellers in clay, among the fifty who were at work. Mr. Ramsay and I frequently drew at this Academy in the evenings during the winter, having obtained permission of the Director.

We observed in the morning of this day all the city of Rome were busied about their Lottery, which is done and all over in five minutes, and is drawn by a young boy dressed in white, about ten years old; this is done early in the morning, and on the first day of every month, excepting when it happens on a Sunday. There are in the constitution of this lottery 100 numbers, corresponding to the names of 100 saints; for the men there are 100 female saints, and for the women 100 male saints. They are at liberty to choose any five numbers, which are entered upon record, with the names of the persons they correspond to; and according as one, two, or three of their numbers, and the saints that come up, and the sums they pay in at first, so is their proportional gain to be allowed them from the Pope's treasury, where his holiness obtains a double benefit,—Firstly: That the surplus money, after paying those that are the lucky persons, the return is made into his coffers, which amounts to (one year with another) a considerable sum, seldom less than 10,000*l.* sterling yearly, free of all charges. Secondly: It employs the minds of the whole city of Rome for several days; and sometimes the agreeable surprise of a low man rising up to keep his coach greatly amuses the people, who, with this and the public shows, and music, and the theatres and churches, they are thus continually amused from thinking of seditious practices against the state. This has a good effect also in keeping the money

belonging to the Pope's subjects and dominions to remain at home, and not to be sent abroad to Genoa or Venice, or other cities of Italy, where there are lotteries of the same kind.

November 17.—As my friend Dr. Forbes at London, with whom I used to live and board in the same house, gave me a commission at London to get a copy made out of the different readings of the Cæsars of Julian, from the manuscripts in the Vatican Library, I this day in the morning and forenoon read over the small book of Cæsars of Julian; and, to come at these manuscripts, in the afternoon I waited upon the Pope's physician, Monsignor Prate, who lived in the Pope's palace, and had his apartments hard by his Holiness. He ranks as a monsignor, or, as you would say, a lord, by his office, and wears a long purple robe down to his feet. I was recommended to him by letters from Dr. Cocchi, at Florence. Prate received me very politely, and promised to procure me the use of any of the manuscripts in the Vatican Library, especially the manuscripts of the Cæsars of Julian, for Dr. Forbes's use; he also promised to let me see the forms of the hospital for the sick poor, &c.

November 19.—I passed the evening with our clergyman, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Camillo Paderni, with whom Mr. Ramsay made me acquainted, being a favourite scholar and *élève* of Signor Francisco Imperiali, who was the most celebrated history-painter in Italy at that time, and under whose direction my fellow-traveller, Mr. Ramsay, prosecuted with the greatest success his business of painting. I came afterwards to be very intimate with Signor Imperiali, who shewed me great civilities, and in the course of the winter, during the Sundays and holidays, would often after mass attend me and some of his students to the churches and palaces, and instruct them in observing and giving his remarks upon all the best pieces of painting, statuary, and architecture in and about the city of Rome, from Raphael, Michael Angelo, and Bernini downwards to that time, which all was to me of the highest entertainment and improvement, as I was from my infancy a great lover and admirer of these arts.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

The Ancient Records of Ireland: The Forfeited Property of the Earl of Tyrone—A renewed Examination of Richard of Cirencester—Irish Bishops employed as English Suffragans—Cefn-y-Castell the site of the last Battle of Caractacus—English Etymology: "Cheer"—The Society of "Gregorians" alluded to by Pope—Escape of James II. from the Battle of the Boyne—The Family of Widdrington, Lord Widdrington.

THE ANCIENT RECORDS OF IRELAND.—THE FORFEITED PROPERTY OF THE EARL OF TYRONE.

MR. URBAN,—The value of ancient legal documents, in their historical relations, is now generally acknowledged, and the Legislature has sanctioned the expenditure of considerable sums of money for the preservation, safe custody, and future use of those which are stored in the public offices of London. Under the act passed in the year 1837 for the purpose of "keeping safely the Public Records," satisfactory progress has been made, during the last fifteen years, in the arrangement and reparation of long-neglected repositories, during which many important public documents have been brought to light, and a more ready access has been afforded to literary inquirers. A spacious edifice for the more effectual prosecution of these objects is now rising on the Rolls estate in Chancery-lane.

In the mean time, the ancient legal records of Ireland are suffered for the present to sleep in perpetual darkness, damp, and dust, and are undoubtedly from this neglect sustaining a considerable amount of injury.

The Commission for the Chancery Records of Ireland, which was issued in 1809, expired in 1830, on the death of King George the Fourth, an inefficient management and a wasteful expenditure supplying urgent reasons, in those days of economic reform, for its non-revival.

In 1848 a Commission for the arrangement of the Exchequer Records of Ireland was formed by a Treasury minute, and, that object being attained, the Commission ceased. It is stated that the Commissioners have expended a considerable sum of money, but as yet no part of their work and none of their Reports have been made known to the public.

We have now in Ireland neither Record Commission nor Record Act. A measure of the latter description was recommended by the Exchequer Record Commissioners, and a draught bill was submitted to the Treasury, but went no further.

The passing of such an Act appears to be the sole method to effect any permanent improvement in the state of the Irish records, as it is impossible for their keepers

to perform all the requisites in connection with them without the sanction and aid of the Treasury.

As a means of directing the attention of historical students to the matter, I transmit to you a copy of one of the records of the Irish exchequer, of the reign of James the First, principally relating to the chattel property of the Earl of Tyrone and other fugitives from Ulster in the year 1616, and descriptive of some of the customs of the country at that period.

Hugh O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone,—the principal subject of the following document—seems to have been the victim at one time of a severe, and at another of a totally opposite, course of policy. By Elizabeth, in the early part of her reign, he was the object of as much favour as was granted to many of her Irish subjects, while towards the close of her life he experienced that measure of justice which her Majesty appears to have conceived to be due to him who was, as she has expressed it, "the most ungrateful viper to us that raised him, and one that hath so often deceived us."* By king James the Earl was confirmed in his title and estates, and his Majesty seems thereafter to have been disposed to act under the impression that conciliation would have a more salutary effect upon this chieftain than coercion, and we therefore find his deputy, Lord Mountjoy, acting under his royal master's directions, stating to Sir Henry Docwra that "wee must have a care to the publique good, and give contentment to my lord of Tyrone, upon which depends the peace and securitie of the whole kingdom." It was soon found, however, to be a matter of some difficulty to "give contentment to my lord of Tyrone;" it was a contentment that was to be obtained by nothing less than the total overthrow of the English rule and government in Ireland.

A few traces of this Earl's history may be gathered from the legal records of Ireland. The proclamation made in Ireland upon the death of Elizabeth, giving public notice of James's accession, bears, among others, the signature of the Earl of Tyrone,

* Miscellany, published by the Celtic Society of Dublin, p. 314.

and affords evidence of his acknowledgment of James's regal power in Ireland, and of his promise to yield the last drop of his blood in his service.* The record upon which that proclamation is enrolled contains, amongst other public documents of a similar nature, one of the 20th Feb. 1604, revoking all commissions of martial law, "the country being settled and in good quiet," but stating that it shall not abrogate the authority of martial law which had been given to the Earl of Tyrone and others. In reliance on the authority acquired by this instrument the Earl thought fit to hang one of Sir Henry Docwra's guides, saying in his excuse that "My lord (Mountjoy) had given him authority to execute martial law, and this was a knave taken robbing a priest, and therefore worthily put to death."

On the festival of the Holy Cross, in the autumn of the year 1606, the Earl, his Countess, and several of their children, accompanied by the Earl of Tyrconnell, his family, and many of their adherents, embarked in a vessel then lying in Lough Swilly, in Ulster, and set sail for Rome;† and thereupon proclamation was made "that the King had taken into his hands all the *lands* and *goods* of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, Cowconaght Oge, Magwire, and their other fellow-fugitives, and that he would preserve in their estates and protect all the inhabitants of those counties who held under the persons who had thus forfeited."‡ These *lands* were granted to the London companies and to others, and the *goods* to which the proclamation refers, as well as the rents and revenues of the fugitives, form the subject of the following record.

By this record it appears that, upon Tyrone's flight, the then Lord Deputy, Sir Arthur Chichester, gave directions to Sir Toby Caulfield (the ancestor of the present Earl of Charlemont) to proceed to Ulster, and there dispose of the cattle, household goods, and other personal estate of O'Neil and of the other fugitives; and that, in

compliance therewith, he had raised therefrom a sum which, when added to certain fines which had been imposed for relieving traitors, amounted to 9,311*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* From this sum he made payments to the principal gentlemen of Ulster, in order "to content them after the flight of Tirone;" to keep others "back from many outrages;" in the dieting of Irish soldiers sent into Sweden; in the building of bridges, the making of highways, the strengthening of the fort of Charlemont, and in building a house there; and in ready money paid into the Exchequer,—to the amount of 7,308*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, which, being added to the sum of 300*l.* allowed to him for his services, left a balance of 1,602*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* Irish money, which in the year 1610 he placed in the hands of Sir Thomas Ridgway, the then Vice-Treasurer of Ireland. It further appears by this record that the personal property of which the fugitives had been possessed consisted of money, cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs, duties payable to them by their tenants in oats, oatmeal, butter, hogs, and sheep, a few articles of household furniture, and some wearing apparel. We find mention made of several "olde calivers," "two old headpeces," and a few "old swordes," affording some proof of the warlike propensities of the fugitive chiefs. In the "Spaniard that lived with Tirone" we discern a trace of that attachment to the foreigner which long has formed a marked feature in the Hiberno-Celtic character, and in "an Irishe harpe," which belonged to Shane O'Hagan, that fondness of music for which, from a very remote period, they have been so highly and so justly distinguished.

By the Irish Record Reports the extent of the landed estates anciently possessed by the O'Neils and their adherents has been made known to us; and, by records of the description now produced, we learn the nature and amount of their personal property; and we trust the time is not far distant when further light will be thrown

* This proclamation has been printed in the unpublished Calendar of the Patent Rolls of the Chancery of Ireland, at p. 418.—A Calendar of the Patent and Close Rolls of the Irish Chancery from the year 1300, being the earliest period at which they commence, to the end of Henry the Seventh's reign, has been published. That of James the First's reign has been printed but not published. It is much to be desired that the Patent Rolls of the period intervening between the end of Henry the Eighth's and the beginning of James the First's reigns should be laid before the public.

† This fact is referred to by the Four Masters, as well as in the proclamation made at Rathfarnham, near Dublin, on the 7th of September, 1607, wherein it is stated that, notwithstanding the sudden departure of the Earl of Tyrone, &c. lately embarked at Lough Swilly, the inhabitants of Tyrone and Tyrconnell shall not be disturbed in the peaceable possession of their lands, so long as they demean themselves as dutiful subjects.—Annals of the Four Masters, p. 2325; and Calendar to Patent Rolls of the Irish Chancery, temp. James I., p. 419.

‡ Patent Rolls of the Chancery of Ireland, temp. James I. p. 420.

as well upon the private life of O'Neil and of his followers as upon that eventful period of Ireland's history in which they lived, by the publication of the State Papers of the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First, so far as they relate to that kingdom.

Yours, &c. F.

The record transmitted by our correspondent is the Account of Sir Toby Caulfield, for the rents received in the counties of Tyrone, Armagh, and Coleraine, from the escheated lands of the Earl of Tyrone, "as well for a remainder of the sayde rents due for half a year ended at Holontide, 1607, left untaken up by the said traitor at the tyme of his flight," as for three whole years after, "from which time the said escheated lands are granted away from His Majesty, free from paying any rents, for four years next ensuing;" and likewise for the goods of the said traitor and other fugitives. The money rents received amounted to 8,161*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; and the "duty butters,* oats, meale, muttons, and hogges," to 331*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; the cattle and goods seized to 551*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and a fine imposed on the inhabitants of the counties of Tyrone and Armagh, for relieving traitors, to 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; forming altogether a total of 9,311*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

We extract the goods of—

"A Spaniard that lived with Tyrone since the year 1588, and fled with him, viz.:

v. cowes . . .	lxxv <i>s.</i>
ij. calves . . .	viii <i>s.</i>
j. heyfer . . .	x <i>s.</i>
ij. fowling-peces . . .	xx <i>s.</i>

In all . . . cxij*s.*

The whole of which were returned to the Spaniard's wife and children for their relief.

A considerable portion of the rents was remitted, in order to bribe the tenants to submission to the English government;

as to Captain Tirlagh O'Neale and his brother Neile O'Neale, 240*l.* for the rent of the castle of Newton, town of Strabane, &c., 90*l.* to Sir Cormack M'Baron, and 80*l.* to "Brian Crossagh O'Neale, sonne to the said Sir Cormuck, being a younge man verve like to have joynd with Odoghertie, who by his birth and estimation was able to drawe a greate many of idle fellows after him to comitt villany, and therefore he had bestowed on him, the better to content him, the rents of one ballybetaghe of land, which yielded xl*li.* per annum from the tenants for two years, whereby he was retained in dutifull obedience." Several others of the O'Neales were retained in like manner, and to Captain O'Cor was remitted the rent of fifty cows for three years, "in regard that he had much credit among the swordsmen, and was a principall leader in Tirone's rebellion, and yet did behave him selfe very dutefully after the flight of Tirone and in Odogherties rebellion, and did then and ever since perform good service by intelligences." To Cowconoght Odevan was given pardon for fifty cows, "for his maintenance in the College at Dublin, the better to incorage others to conforme themselves in civillity and religion," and the like to Shane O'Donell, Owen Mclyor, Rory McCrely, and Donnell Oge O'Conry, sonne to Donnell O'Conry. The total of the rents remitted was 1,664*l.* Irish.

Irish soldiers were taken up to be sent to Sweden† in the summers of 1609 and 1610; in the former year, 80 were victualled out of the Earl of Tyrone's estates for 16 days, during which time they were kept in prison at Dungannon, Armagh, and Charlemount, till they were sent away, at iiij*d.* a piece per diem; and in like manner 72 were in 1610 kept in prison at Armagh for 18 days.

The totals of Sir Toby Caulfield's expenditure are recapitulated as follows:

* "Butters, which were so ill made after the country manner, as they were scarce worth any money, yet were they sold att the rate of xv*s.* a barrell, viz. xxx tonne, or thereabouts, which at v*li.* sterling a tonne, commeth to clxxx*li.* sterling." Muttons were valued at ij*s.* sterling a-piece, and hogs at iij*s.*, cows at xv*s.*, steers at xij*s.* iiij*d.*, stud mares, ten at 1*s.* and seven at xl*s.*, working mares at xxx*s.*, colts of a year old at xx*s.*, young colts at x*s.*

† Upon the Remembrance Roll, *ex parte capitalis rememoratoris*, of the Irish Exchequer, anno 15 Jac. I. mem. 35, there is enrolled a grant made to Captain John Sanford and his heirs of certain mountain lands, bogs, and woods, in the province of Ulster, "in consideration of his absence during the distribution of the escheated lands in Ulster, in consequence of which no portion was assigned to him, he being then engaged in conducting the loose kerne and swordsmen of that province to the service of the King of Sweden, disburthening the country by that means of many turbulent and disaffected persons, who would otherwise have troubled the peace." A payment of 800*l.* was made from the revenue of England "towards the charge for apparel, victuals, and other necessaries, for a certain number of soldiers levied out of Ireland for the service of the King of Sweden," by an order of the 25th February, 1609. *Issues of the Exchequer of England*, by Fredk. Devon, esq.

	£	s.	d.
Remittalls and abatement of rents	1664	0	0
Entertainments of soldiers entred in paie on the flight of Tirone and revolte of Odoghertye	340	17	9
Workes and fortifications	80	0	0
Victualing of Irish soldiers sent into Sweden	39	4	10
Giftes and restitution of fugitives' goods	422	18	9
Readye moneye payd into the receipte	4761	10	9
In all	7308	12	1

Of the balance, amounting to 2002*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* Irish, an allowance of 100*l.* English per ann. for three years "making in harps in the whole the sum of 400*l.*" was allowed to Sir Toby Caulfield, in pursuance of a concordatum made by the Lord Deputy Chichester the 16th Dec. 1610, in reward for his trouble, having "with greete wisdom and sufficiencie discharged the trust reposed in him."

Many other particulars, more or less interesting, may be collected from this curious document, which will be printed entire in the Third Volume of The Topographer and Genealogist.

A RENEWED EXAMINATION OF "RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER."

MR. URBAN,—Few exercises of literary ingenuity have been attended with a greater share of success than that of "The Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester," concocted by Charles Julius Bertram, of Copenhagen. Whilst the gravest doubts have, from time to time, been expressed by those who have critically examined this elaborate compilation, there have always been others, less cautious and more confiding, who have been ready to accept with thankfulness the information it apparently offered, and consequently to admit its claim to be recognised as an independent and genuine authority. The consequence is that even now, after the lapse of nearly a century from the promulgation of this remarkable forgery, there are some antiquaries who appear to think that faith in this matter becomes them better than incredulity. A sentiment of respect, if not of uncertainty, has continued to exercise its influence even over those who have been inclined to condemn: whilst ever and anon we encounter a quotation in recent writers which testifies to a certain degree of authority still maintained by "Richard of Cirencester," in the Roman period of our history. Very recently fresh editions of this composition have appeared among our popular antiquarian classics. Whilst, therefore, it might be said, on the other hand, that the true value of this production *ought* now to be generally appreciated, it must be admitted that such is not actually the case, and that a further exposition of its real origin is not entirely unnecessary.

In proceeding to offer the result of my own examination of the work to the attention of your readers, I shall first avail myself of the important, but still not decisive opinion, expressed by the Editors of the Monumenta Historica Britannica (General Introduction, p. 33):—

"The collection entitled *Britannicarum Gentium Historiæ Antiquæ Scriptores Tres—Ricardus Corinensis, Gildas Badoni-*

cus, Nennius Banchoriensis,—by Charles Julius Bertram (8vo. Hafniæ (Copenhagen) 1757) now demands notice. Great doubt hangs over the authenticity of the work of Richard of Cirencester. Bertram himself speaks doubtfully about the author,—"Auctor *creditur* celeberrimus Ricardus Corinensis e Cirecestria oriundus;" and he gives no account of the manuscript. Stukeley states, p. 12, that Bertram first mentioned a manuscript of Richard of Cirencester, being a history of Roman Britain, and an ancient map annexed, as being in a friend's hands. At Stukeley's request Bertram sent an extract from the manuscript, and afterwards an imitation of the handwriting of it, which Casley, the keeper of the Cotton Library, pronounced to be four hundred years old. Stukeley then pressed Bertram to get the manuscript into his hands, if possible, which at length with some difficulty he accomplished, and sent Stukeley a transcript of the whole, and a drawing of the map. The fact of the author (Richard of Cirencester) anticipating objections to his work, and the apologies he offers for any mistake he may have committed, are very suspicious circumstances; nor is the marvellous manner in which Bertram got possession of the manuscript, and his silence as to its place of deposit and owner, less so. Inquiries which have recently been made at Copenhagen tend to strengthen these suspicions. (The observations which follow upon Bertram's edition of Gildas and Nennius, included in the above-named publication, by no means give a favourable impression of the good faith of the editor.)"

In ignorance of all particulars relating to the "inquiries recently made at Copenhagen," we can form no idea as to what was then elicited; but the impossibility of gaining any intelligence respecting the professed manuscript original of Richard of Cirencester is quite sufficient to damage the credit of Bertram's pretended disco-

very. Nor will this effect be counteracted, but the contrary, by an impartial consideration of the contents of the history, the general style of which seems more that of modern days than what would be expected of the fourteenth century. The work claims, indeed, to be only a compilation from Latin and Greek writers, but the quotations from and references to such authorities seem too ambitiously brought forward to have proceeded naturally from a monk of about A.D. 1390 or 1400. It may also be a matter for consideration whether the very construction of the language is not occasionally even affectingly obscure and incorrect. An instance, too, may be noticed at the end of the first chapter, where, in giving the dimensions of Britain, the numerals appear to have been designedly written indistinctly, as if to obviate any inconvenient detection of a misstatement. It is probable that, as many have received, many will continue to receive, the production at the valuation which the first promulgator attempted to place upon it; but it is strange that any qualified judges should still think and speak of it as below, *if they had thoroughly investigated the subject* :—

“It may be mentioned that the authenticity of Richard of Cirencester's *De Situ Britannie* has been questioned; and Bertram, who published it, has been accused of having collected his materials from the best ancient and modern authorities, and arranged the entire work. Hatcher, in the preface to his translation, has ably combated the objections brought against the originality of the Itinerary, and in one of his letters to me, dated Salisbury, November 23, 1846, he writes,—‘Captain Jolliffe kindly called my attention to the Gentleman's Magazine for the observations on Richard of Cirencester. After all, they are only fighting with the wind. In my edition, I gave up long ago his description of Britain and his chronology, except the account of the rank held by the British towns, which was only known from Richard, and has, in most particulars, been verified. But what no cavilling can set aside is his Itinerary. No forger could have guessed at the existence of Roman roads known only to our native antiquaries,—and this in more instances than one. As for poor Bertram, the sneers at him are as unmerited as they are ridiculous. Even Mr. Widmore, the librarian of Westminster, is not spared, though his communications are probably authentic. I intended once to have set this question at rest, but that time is now gone by.’” (*Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lympne*, 4to. London, 1850, p. 18, note.)

What line of argument others may have

taken I know not; but, notwithstanding the confident assertion above that “no cavilling can set aside the Itinerary,” I venture to think that even Mr. Hatcher must have *modified* his opinion if he had, as I have done, examined every name occurring therein, and compared it with other records of better reputation.

Though aware of the difficulty of separating the fate of one portion of a book from the remainder (which consideration seems to have been overlooked in the preceding quotation), on first becoming acquainted with the work of the nominal Richard of Cirencester I myself was disposed to acquiesce in the imposing pretensions of the Itinerary. Previously, however, to using it as an authority, I undertook the investigation just alluded to, which speedily resulted in the conviction that, of the eighteen routes, every one *which affords real information* is constructed, with some specious alterations, from the Itinerary of Antoninus, no very difficult performance for an ingenious person well versed in ancient history, and moderately conversant, or possessing opportunities of rendering himself so, with British topography. The variety of Bertram's Itinera was easily obtained by dividing those of Antoninus, *reversing their order* occasionally; and entirely new ones were composed with equal facility by adding together portions of those in the authentic list, and by inserting, when requisite, one or more additional names. The *semblance* of pointing out unsuspected Roman roads is indeed accomplished, but such lines will ill bear dissection; and upon the remark recently cited, that “no forger could have guessed at the existence of Roman roads known only to our native antiquaries,” the obvious reflection is the inapplicability thereof to this supposed fact, that the forgery was committed *only in the first half of the eighteenth century by the assistance of those identical “native antiquaries” who had previously pointed out the actual or probable existence of such roads.*

In copying from Antoninus some names are severed into two words, some are varied slightly, and some interpolations are introduced, thus anticipating the imputation of plagiarism, and imitating the various readings so constantly found in old writers. The insertions are generally, not always, taken either from Ptolemy's Geography or from the anonymous geographer of Ravenna; others appear to have been fabricated for the occasion. The distances assigned I have compared in very few instances only, but of those some of Bertram agreed precisely with Antoninus, while others differed. To justify the stric-

tures now offered I proceed to make some observations on the eighteen Itinera of Richard, premising that this must always be done not with the tabular form together with the modern English names, in which they are usually presented at the end of the work, but *with the original form, wherein, as "Diaphragmata," they are appended to the Latin history.* If this caution is attended to, and not otherwise, the following notes will be fully understood. It should be stated that the editions used in this inquiry were, of Ptolemy, Antoninus, and the Ravenna geographer, the extracts printed in Monumenta Historica Britannica, of Richard of Cirencester, the translation of Dr. Giles, 8vo. London, 1841. The comparison of the names in the latter with the preceding authors has been effected only through the assistance afforded by the Monumenta Historica Britannica.

Iter I.—"Cantiopoli quæ et Duroverno." The first name an addition, not traced to any authority, but the construction and meaning plain.—"Forum Diane" not traced.—The substitution of Banchorio for Bovio of Antoninus is suggested by *Camden*.

Iter II.—Heriri is given as the Welsh, that is the British, appellation of Snowdon in Llwyl's Britannia Descripta.

Iter III.—"Sturius Amnis," not traced. The *Stour* is known to be a river separating Essex and Suffolk.—"Cambretonio," Cambretovium, appears four times in W. Baxter's Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum, printed A.D. 1719, therefore before Bertram's pretended discovery. Though the collation which I made was imperfect, it appears from numerous coincidences, some very strong, that Bertram *must* have seen Baxter's publication.

Iter IV.—"Ad Tisam;" not traced.—"Ad Murum;" Bed. Hist. Eccl.—"Tueda Flumen;" not traced. Probably intended for the Tweed, which, however, is Tusesis in Ptolemy.

Iter V.—This route is so arranged, as to present the appearance of giving information, whereas there are so many gaps at the beginning, that the starting point cannot be identified.

Iter VI.—"Finibus Maximæ et Flavie." The boundary between two provinces; a very easy and conveniently indefinite suggestion!

Iter VII.—"Rerigonio;" or Berigonium, said to be found in Ptolemy by *Camden*; W. Baxter's Glossarium.—"Ad Alpes Peninos—Alicana;" not traced.

Iter IX.—"Gadanica." Ptolemy mentions the Gadeni, which are considered to signify the people of Fife, &c.; but Bertram places Gadanica near Carlisle.—"Corio." Coria occurs in Ptolemy.—"Ad Hiernam;" not traced.—"Ad Æsicam;" Æsica is named by both the Notitia (as "ad Lineam Valli") and the Ravenna Geographer, but seems to be in the north of England, therefore is misplaced by Bertram.—"Mons Grampicus;" Tacitus.—"Ad Selinam;" not traced.—"Ptogetonis;" the Πτερωτον στρατοπεδον of Ptolemy, *alata castra* (winged camp) of the Romans, converted into a city.

Iter X.—"Ad Aquas;" not traced.—"Uxella Amnis;" Uxela, a city of Ptolemy and the Ravenna Geographer.—The preceding *Iter* and this, more especially, are written with numerous blanks, to conceal poverty of real knowledge.

Iter XI.—"Tibia Amnis;" not traced.—"Ad Vigeanum XX.!"—"Menapia;" a place mentioned by Sextus Aurelius Victor.

Iter XII.—"Bibracte." Name occurs in Baxter's Glossarium, as that of a town of the Bibroci, or people of what is now Berkshire.

Iter XIII.—"Bultro;" an alteration of Burrio of Antoninus?

Iter XIV.—"Ballio;" another reading of Bultro.

Iter XV.—"Ad Lapidem;" Bed. Hist. Eccl. l. iv. c. 16, supposed in Smith's note to be Stoneham, near Southampton, referring to *Camden*, p. 138, "Ad Decimum!" "Mado;" Peutigerian Tables.

Iter XVI.—"Durio Amnis;" Dorvatum, Ravenna Geographer—"Cenia;" clearly from Cenion river of Ptolemy; but Cenio, Tregoney, is named in Baxter's Glossarium. Here again the hiatus is remarkable, as soon as information fails.

Iter XVII.—"Ad Fines;" without any distance given.

Iter XVIII.—"Ad Triornam—Ælia Castra—Dorocina;" not traced. In the last two routes, as often previously, are numerous gaps to be attributed to defects in the original manuscript.

A strong suspicion which arose at an early stage of my examination that much of the seemingly novel intelligence professed by "Richard of Cirencester," might have been obtained from *Camden*, has been reduced to a certainty by a perusal of Reynolds's *Iter Britanniarum*.* Mr. Reynolds, it is evident, carefully studied and compared the Itinerary of Richard, and, though he does not deny the genuineness

* "Iter Britanniarum; or, that part of the Itinerary of Antoninus which relates to Britain, with a new Comment, by the Rev. Thomas Reynolds, Rector of Bowden Parva, Northamptonshire." Cambridge, 1799. 4to.

of it, he yet pronounces it utterly worthless as an authority, which the following quotations from him will sufficiently evince.

The division of the Roman provinces in Britain is "precisely the same in Richard of Cirencester and in Camden (Vespasiana only excepted)," p. iii. and note.† A similar agreement as to the boundaries of those provinces, p. 124. The Province of Vespasiana is termed by Mr. Reynolds a "fiction," p. 120, and "imaginary," p. 122.

Camden "has one observation relating to the division of the road near Bennonis, which appears in no other copy (of Antoninus' Itinerary) which I have met with, except that used by Richard of Cirencester," p. xii. (referring to the first Cirencester Iter). This assertion repeated p. 124.

Bovio of Antoninus changed to Banchorio as by Camden, p. 201. Another instance mentioned, p. 212. General correspondence with Camden, noticed twice, p. 126.

Heriri the Welsh name for Snowdon in Llywd's Britannia Descripta. A coincidence with Horsley (Britannia Romana, 1732) p. 127.

IRISH BISHOPS EMPLOYED AS ENGLISH SUFFRAGANS.

MR. URBAN,—I have just perused in your last Magazine (p. 188) a notice of the Rev. Mr. Gunner's communication to the Archæological Institute, relative to the discharge of episcopal functions by Irish Bishops in England in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; and, as I have some peculiar facilities for explaining, through my own ecclesiastical manuscript collections, those not unfrequent instances of the bishops of England employing Irish bishops as their suffragans, I trust you will allow me a little space.

"To make a complete Bishop in Ireland," says Ware, "there were three interests to be consulted—the King's, the Electors', and the Pope's, which could not but occasion many contests and disorders." It was a paramount duty on vacancies occurring, to fill the sees as promptly as consistent with sound judgment and discreet selection, the more so as, until the King's licence was obtained, and the Pope's ultimate confirmation, the petty prince or dynast of the district in which the diocese was situated, when it lay without the pale, as two-thirds of the Irish bishoprics did up to the time of James the First, too frequently appropriated the temporalities to his own necessities. The succession was also embarrassed by the then existing difficulty of intercourse with Rome. Even

"When Richard is not obliged to the fragments of the Roman general for his numbers, their accuracy is very questionable," p. 124-5. "A blank line intimates the omission of one or more towns, a device very common with the author, when he ventures to leave his Roman guide," p. 129.

"*Iter XII.*—is carried beyond Isca (Exeter) by some names from Ptolemy, and Richard's own invention, but without numerals," p. 130.

"*Ad Abum—Ad Fines—Ad Petuarium,*" are styled "fictions," p. 130.

What may be the effect upon others of the considerations here suggested must be uncertain; probably they will be various: the impression they have produced upon my own mind is absolutely destructive of the credit of the so-called Richard of Cirencester's work. It only remains to disclaim any motive in undertaking this inquiry but an earnest desire to vindicate from corruption, or even ground of suspicion, the sources of historical information, of which the prime element is TRUTH in the utmost possible purity.

Yours, &c. ARTHUR HUSSEY.

that with England was subject to interruption, and thus was it that while the elect might have been nominated with the previous or subsequent license of the crown, he yet possibly failed to obtain the Pope's sanction, and it followed that such a truly titular prelate, without the enjoyment of his temporalities or the confirmation of the head of his church, must have been billeted (if I may use the word not irreverently) on some English prelate, whose responsibilities would be lightened by his episcopal character and service.

The Irish Bishops of Achonry, stated by Mr. Gunner to have been the frequent suffragans of those of Winchester, may be tested by these observations. Achonry was certainly far removed from the pale, or from English influence. There is no see however, I apprehend, which exhibits more continued instances of this episcopal expatriation than that of Dromore, lying as it did in "an unsettled and tumultuous country." Richard Messing, who succeeded to Dromore bishopric in 1408, was acting suffragan to the Archbishop of York, and so died at York within a year after his appointment; and Ware himself is in considerable doubt as to the date and manner of his profession.* His successor John, in whose dates Ware is wholly erroneous, resigned his episcopacy here, and became

* The history of Bishop Mesin, or Messing, was more fully noticed by another correspondent in our Magazine for June 1852, p. 575.—*Edit.*

a suffragan to the Archbishop of Canterbury, with prescribed and limited duties (see Wilkins's *Concilia*, vol. iii. 398), and died such in 1420; in which year his successor, Nicholas Wartre, who was promoted by the Pope, was acting as suffragan to the Archbishop of York. Thomas Scrope, a divine from Leicestershire, was also appointed by the Pope to this see in 1430. In ten years after, however, he also resigned, Stevens alleging (*Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. ii. p. 175) "that he could not live in peace with the Irish;" a matter not improbable at the era and in the peculiar locality. On leaving Ireland (says Norris) he became Vicar-General to the Bishop of Norwich. Thomas Radcliffe,

Scrope's immediate successor, never lived in Ireland; "the profits of his see did not extend to 30*l.* sterling, and for its extreme poverty it is void and desolate, and almost 'extincted,' in so much as none will own the same, or abide therein." Dr. Radcliffe was therefore necessitated to be a suffragan to the Bishop of Durham. William, who followed him in the Dromore succession in 1500, lived in York, and was suffragan to its Archbishop, and it would seem his successors were alike suffragans in England, until the plantation of Ulster improved the circumstances of that province.

Yours, &c. JOHN D'ALTON.

Summer Hill, Dublin.

CEFN-Y-CASTELL THE SITE OF THE LAST BATTLE OF CARACTACUS.

MR. URBAN,—To the recent meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, held at Ludlow, I contributed a paper offering suggestions as to the probability of CEFN-Y-CASTELL, on the confines of Shropshire and Montgomeryshire, being the position occupied by Caractacus, and forced by Ostorius, in the last conflict between the Britons and the Romans, but which was not read in consequence of the late period of the evening. I am therefore disposed to solicit the indulgence of your pages for a brief notice of this site, as it seems to coincide more exactly with the description as given by Tacitus than most of the other localities to which the attention of the antiquary has been directed.

CEFN-Y-CASTELL forms the middle portion of the BREIDDEN group of mountains, a magnificent rangé, chiefly situated in that part of the parish of Alberbury which lies in Montgomeryshire, but stretches along the immediate confines of the county of Salop. Their early history with the incidents of the feudal lords of their demesnes and the principal proprietors of the lands is closely connected with the county of Salop, and of which those lands formed a portion when Domesday was compiled. These wild and commanding mountains commence with that of the *Bausley* on the eastern side, and are separated from the *Bulthy* (or *Bwlthau*) by a narrow and confined dell, stretching its line on the west, until it reaches the precipitous *Breidden*, provincially called *Brythen*, and written by the British *Craigau Wridden*. This eminence, it may be further stated, extends its long craggy range southward to a small vale, which separates it from the lofty *Moel-y-golfa*, and this again further, in the same direction, towards the Long Mountain, bordering the turnpike road to Welshpool. The *Bulthy* also carries its line south until it reaches that of CEFN-Y-CASTELL, now known as Mid-

dletown Hill, from whence it gradually declines towards the south, and ends in the vale which divides it from *Moel-y-golfa* or *Moel-y-golphon*, "the Hill of the Winds."

These bold and romantic regions—central in the country of the Ordovices, and replete with dangerous and inaccessible approaches, probably so filled the mind and captivated the heart of the heroic Prince Caractacus as to determine him to raise his standard of liberty and independence on their confines, and finally to fix his camp on the northern point of Cefn-y-Castell, a towering eminence, advantageous in every respect to assist the grand design of this great general.

His lines of circumvallation, one above the other, for the army of reserve, are on the southern line of the Breidden; his outposts at the north-east point of the Bausley, on the northern side of the Breidden, and on its lower continuation. Also the circular outwork upon the small eminence called *Bryn Mawr*, nearly two miles from the Breidden, and about half a mile to the south, on the opposite side of the river Virniew, to the Roman Camp at Clawdd Coch, in the plains to the west of Llanymynech, and another of a similar kind in the parish of Llansaintfraid, about the like distance, and on the same side of the Virniew, strikingly shew the great skill and comprehensive genius evinced by Caractacus in selecting the place now suggested as the site where to assemble and concentrate his followers in battle array for the defence and support of his countrymen against the arbitrary power of the Roman Emperor Claudius Cæsar. In this situation he probably for some time greatly annoyed the Romans in their camp at Clawdd Coch, until the legions and armies of auxiliaries were collected in sufficient force to encounter and annihilate the host of the British army.

The outpost of Caractacus may be considered as formed at the lower extremity of the *Bausley*, where two roads cross each other, the one from Alberbury and the Old Ford, or Weir, to Welshpool, and the other from Westbury to Llandrinio. From hence, after passing by the Bulthy, the ascent commences to the summit of *Cefn-y-Castell* in a winding position along a narrow path.

The interior of the fortress or camp appears as having been formed and defended with ramparts of stone on the east and west points; at the latter was the broad, or principal entrance, and two deep entrenchments surround each of the other extremities, which gives it altogether an elliptical form. Near to the eastern point is a cairn covered and heaped with small broken stones.

This British camp, including the entrenchments, encompasses about three acres of land; and from the interior, which commands in prospect the whole of the north and western portions of Shropshire, the British king could overlook in the distance of a mile or two his smaller outpost, or encampment, at the eastern or lower extremity of the Bausley, probably the spot, where, as according to Tacitus, a troop of his (Caractacus's) "better men had been stationed for defence," the outwork being formed and entrenched agreeably to the shape of the ground. At this point also the British chieftain could overlook a rapid

and uncertain *ford*, at the present day more generally known as the "Old Weir," across the river Severn (Sabrina) at a curve in the stream, about a mile below the village of Alberbury, through which it may be presumed that Ostorius with the Roman army, British auxiliaries, and a strong body of colonists sent from their station at Camalodunum (Camerton, co. Gloucester) crossed in their march from their encampment in the plains of Llany-mynech, called Clawdd Coch, (said to be one of the Mediolanums, by Sir R. Colt Hoare, who visited it in person) over a continued flat district of the vicinity now forming the limits of the parishes of Kinnerley and Melverley, to the *vadum incertum* of Tacitus.

The river being passed without difficulty and the outposts at the Bausley taken, the soldiers might then advance to the agger at the foot of *Cefn-y-Castell*, and, having gained the summit of that eminence, forced down the ramparts of stones in the manner described by Tacitus, in the 12th book of his Annals, whereby the Britons were compelled to retreat to the heights of the hills adjacent to the camp.

Upon the western declivity of the site now briefly reviewed may be traced several circular tumuli, no doubt the last resting-places of the unknown warriors who fell in the fatal battle of *Cefn-y-Castell*.

Yours, &c. HENRY PIDGEON.
Shrewsbury, Feb. 16.

ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.—CHEER.

MR. URBAN,—Few English words furnish more distant ramifications of meaning, derived from a single source, than the word *cheer* and its compounds. Johnson gives two origins for the substantive cheer, "the French *chère*, entertainment, and the Spanish *cara*, the countenance," and adds that "it seems to have in English some relation to both these senses." This remark is true, but the etymological account of the word is imperfect, inasmuch as the lexicographer omits to mention that the French and Spanish words are originally the same. The word *cara* in the Latin of the later empire was used for the *face*. It seems to have been adopted from the Greek *κάρα*, *caput*, which, although in the earlier Greek authors it is always neuter and undeclined, was used by later writers in the feminine, with a genitive in *ης*, and other corresponding cases.*

An instance of the late Latin use of this word, in the sense of *face*, is found in

Corippus, a writer of the sixth century, who wrote *De laudibus Justinii Minoris*:

Postquam venere tremendam
Cæsaris ante *caravm*.
(Corippus, lib. ii.)

From this somewhat obscure source the word found its way into all the modern European languages derived from the Latin. In Spanish it has retained its original form with its original sense. Dante uses the word:

Fu la mia distanza
Vostra *cera* giolosa.
(Dante, Rime, 13.)

But it seems to have already gained in Italian rather the sense of "look" or "mien," than of the physical features. The French of the Middle Ages used it for the face, of which Ducange furnishes numerous examples, such as the following from Will. Guiart, anno. 1204:

Se vos leur tornassiez les *chieres*
Et contre eux vous vous defendissiez.

* See Liddell and Scott's Lexicon, *κάρα*. [In this word we have a root, also found in Sanscrit, from which arose the Latin *cerebrum*, the Greek *κάρηνον*, which is merely a lengthened form of *κάρα*, the Homeric *κάρ*, which appears to have meant a hair, the German *haar*, English *hair*, and probably *κέρας*, *cornu*, *horn*.]

But the meaning which it has finally acquired in French is far removed from its original signification, and connected solely with the table. The Dictionary of the Academy only recognises the word *chère*, as "un terme sous lequel on comprend tout ce qui regarde la quantité, la qualité, la délicatesse des mets, et la manière de les apprêter." This sense is manifestly derived from a sort of corruption of the meaning of the expression, "faire bonne chère à quelqu'un," *benigno vultu* accipere aliquem, and the original sense of the kind countenance of an entertainer is preserved in the ancient proverb mentioned by Menage, "Belle chère vaut bien un mets. A kind face or welcome is better than a delicate dish." Shakspeare in the later sense employs the word *cheer* on the other side of the antithesis:

Small *cheer* and great welcome makes a merry feast.

(Comedy of Errors, Act iii. sc. 1.)

The same word was imported into English, with its various senses already partially developed, and, receiving in our tongue a still further extension of meaning, it has become the parent of some of the most expressive words of the language.

Mr. Richardson gives us from Wicliff's Bible a striking example of the word in its original sense. "A man beholding his natural face in a glass" (James i. 23) is in Wicliff's translation, "a man that beholdith the *cheer* of his birthe in a myrrour." From this "natural face" was easily derived the sense of "look" or "air." Chaucer says of his Prioress:

It peined hire to contrafeten *chere*
Of Court, and ben estatelich of manere.

In the same way the medieval French used the expression "faire cière," where the moderns would say "faire mine."* It is in the same sense that Spenser employs the word:

Right faithful true he was in deed and word,
But of his *cheer* did seem too solemn sad.

In the following line, it is "look" or "countenance."

Whan she had swouned with a dedly *chere*,
That it was reuthes for to see and here.

(Chaucer, Knightes Tale.)

Ducange furnishes a curious example of the word in this sense as early as the 12th century. "Honestam ut ita dicam *cheriem* habebat," (Hervæus Eliensis Episc. ap. Ordericum Vital. lib. 6.) "He had, if I may so say, an honest cheer;" where the word does not mean face, since in that case the writer would probably have used the Latin word, but "air" or "look."

From this the transition is easy to the

disposition or state of mind of which the countenance is the index. This sense is not uncommon in our poets and old writers, and is not to be confounded with its use in the sense of "cheerfulness" or gaiety. The expression, "Be of good *cheer*," is common in our Bible; but with a different epithet it was as frequently used to express the contrary state of mind. So Skelton—

Our abbesse and pryoresse
Out of theyr cloyster and quere
With an heauye cheere
Must cast up their blacke vayles.

(Colin Clout.)

And Milton, in *Paradise Lost*, Book vi.

He ended, and his words their drooping *chere*
Enlightened, and their languisht hope revived.

Ducange has a curious instance of this use in an old French-Latin letter of the year 1352. "Barberius retulit quod facerent bonam *charam*." "The barber brought back news that they might make good *cheer*," i. e. take comfort. There is a singular expression apparently connected with this sense of the word, which is not easily explained. Shakspeare makes Theseus rouse Hypolyta from a reverie with

Come, my Hypolyta, *what cheer*, my love!
(*Midsommer Night's Dream*, Act i. sc. 1.)

and this seems to have been a common formula of comfort or encouragement. So Wyatt,—cited in Mr. Richardson's Dictionary:

She *chered* her with, How, sister, *what chere!*

The sense of feasting and good eating seems to have been imported with the word from France. Chaucer uses it as a French word:

For cosinage and eke for *belle chere*
That he hath had ful often times here.

(*Shipman's Tale*.)

The meaning of the verb *to cheer* is no doubt derived from the significant action of turning the face to a thing with which one is pleased. This association of ideas is particularly common with Orientals, and the ordinary phrases in the Hebrew writers to express the pleasure or displeasure of the Deity are, "the Lord hath made his face to shine on his servant," and "the Lord hath turned away his face from his servant." So in modern English we have coined the word "to *countenance*." The proper sense of *to cheer* is therefore to encourage by a gesture of satisfaction. Hence it derives the ideas of comforting and gladdening, and from the verb are derived the nouns, *cheerful*, *cheery*, *cheerfulness*, &c. and the substantive *cheer* in the sense of cheerfulness, a meaning which

* Ducange, Gloss. sub voce *chara*.

it had acquired as early as the time of Gower :

For she toke than *chere* on honde,
And clepeth him hir housebonde.

(Gower, Confessio Amantis, l.)

The expression "What cheer," is, perhaps, to be referred to the verb as an exclamation: "What! cheer!" like Shakspeare's "What, cheerly, my hearts!" (Rom. & Jul. i. 5.)

Milton has the word *cheerishness* for cheerfulness: "There is no Christian duty that is not to be seasoned and set off with *cheerishness*:" (Doctrine of Divorce, c.

vii.) and Mr. Richardson connects the verb *to cherish* with the family of words we are now considering. Spenser uses the form *to chery*,—"which me in mirth do chery,"—and the substantive formed from the verb by Chaucer is "*cherisance*."

For I ne knew no cherisance.

(Romaunt of Rose.)

Cherish is, however, properly derived from the French *cherir*, as *finish* from *finir*: *cherir* being of course formed from *cher*, carus, like *grossir*, *grandir*, *fratchir* from *gras*, *grand*, and *frais*.

Yours, &c. F. M. N.

THE SOCIETY OF "GREGORIANS" ALLUDED TO BY POPE.

MR. URBAN,—In your Magazine for May 1850, you did me the favour to insert a communication of mine on the history of the Society of Gregorians alluded to by Pope. Since that time the kindness of various friends has procured me some further particulars, which I beg to submit to your readers.

In my former communication I showed you that about the middle of the 18th century the Gregorians were widely spread throughout the country, having lodges or meetings in various cities and large towns. Their meeting at Norwich, as I am now informed, was held at the Swan Inn, in a room 38 feet by 27. Over the fire place, near the ceiling, there still remain their arms.

Mr. Newton became a member of the society at Norwich in 1795. He says, that he was introduced to "The Grand" by Starling Day, esq. and having been seconded by Mr. Thomas Day, his son, was presented to the Grand in great form. The Grand took him by the hand in a peculiar way, and asked if he was desirous of becoming a member. On his replying in the affirmative, he was sworn to keep secret the rules of the society, and thereupon took a seat at the table with the other members. Badges, with the arms of the society engraved thereon, were worn by the Grand, the Vice Grand, and those in various official capacities. All the members wore white leather aprons. There were officers called Wardens, who in the processions of the society walked immediately before the Grand, bearing the sword, which is now in the possession of Mr. Hawkins of the British Museum. It bears the coat of arms and the following inscription: "William Smith, first Vice Grand of Cheap Side Chapter, 1736."

A person who lived as servant with a Mr. Pillans, a Gregorian, and used to wait upon his master when he attended the dinners of the society, says that immediately on the cloth being removed, or rather before the table could be cleared, he was ordered to leave the room, the

business of the society being of a secret character. Mr. Moutney, who was landlord of the inn, was a member, and frequently finished clearing the table himself. A man was placed outside the door of the room as a guard, and upon any person (even if a member) being desirous of admittance three solemn knocks were given by the guard before the door was opened. Each member wore a scarf, which passed over the right shoulder, and was tied on the left side near the hip, and reached a little below the knee. The scarfs were of different colours, according to the fancies of the members. One of the brethren was elected chairman or president for the year, and if during that period his wife should be confined with twins the society presented him with a cask of sack. Mr. Pillans had a cask presented to him on a happy occasion of that kind, and so had Mr. Starling Day.

The society dined generally once a month. Dinner was provided for thirty-four. They had decanters that held three bottles, but their wine-glasses, though of great substance, were not larger than common. The decanters had their arms engraved upon them, which, though we cannot confidently blazon heraldically, we will attempt to describe. The field is apparently Azure, charged with a fess wavy argent, between an eagle soaring to the skies in chief, and two serpents, entertwined as in the caduceus of Mercury, in base. The crest is old Father Time, holding the handle of his scythe and standing on its blade: he is crowned with an hour-glass. The supporters are,—dexter, a winged dragon; sinister, an eagle, with a sunflower in his beak, and his right foot on an orb. Immediately below the shield are three characters, apparently intended for a Hebrew word. Underneath, two hands conjoined; below that, a star; and, beneath all, this Latin motto, *FULGET UBIQUE UNITAS*.

The society had its customary summer frolic, going down the river to Postwick Grove in boats, with flags, banners, music,

and firing of guns. On their return the members usually assembled at a large house in King-street called the Music House.

The following are copies of their cards of invitation:—

“Sir,—The brethren of the most ancient and honorable order of Gregorians, belonging to the White Swan Chapter in Norwich, are desired to meet at their chapter-room on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1789, at seven o'clock in the evening, a gentleman being proposed to be then balloted for.

“By order of the Grand,

“T. TURNER, Secretary.”

“Sir,—The brethren of the most ancient and honorable order of Gregorians, belonging to the White Swan Chapter in Norwich, are desired to meet the rest of their brethren at their Chapter Room, on Monday 7th day of May, 1787, at six o'clock in the evening, to meet the Mayor Elect on special affairs.

“T. TURNER.”

“Dinner Ticket.

“Sir,—The Committee appointed by a Chapter of the ancient and honorable order of Gregorians request the honor of () company, to celebrate the Festival of the Glorious Revolution in 1688, at the Swan or King's Head Inn, on Wednesday, 5th November. Dinner at three o'clock.—Tickets 7s. 6d. each, wine included.”

On 3d May, 1797, his Royal Highness Major-General Prince William of Gloucester was admitted to the freedom of the city of Norwich, together with Sir Horatio Nelson; and on that occasion his Royal Highness was initiated into the Society of the ancient and honourable Gregorians, and elected their Grand.

A portrait of Jeremiah Ives, placed in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, was presented to the city by the Society of Gregorians, of which he was a distinguished brother.

In the Norwich Directory of 1783, p. 46, is the following entry:—“The Gregorians meet at the White Swan Inn every Monday evening.”

There were at one time many public-houses in and about London called the “Three Gregories,” a sign which may probably have been intended in the same light as the Three Jolly Butchers, or any other trio. At this time there is near Bermondsey New Church a public house called The Gregorian Arms, the landlord of which knows nothing about the Gregorians. The landlady, more imaginative, fancies, from a picture with birds which was left by the former landlord, that they were “some kind of bird.” This picture is the shield of a *benefit* society, perhaps a branch of

the Gregorians. In the Rev. Mr. Monkhouse's Sermons, mentioned in my last communication, there are abundant proofs of their having acted in that character. The painting, about 30 inches by 22, contains on a shield three pelicans, one and two; the crest also is a pelican, which is obviously an appropriate symbol for a benefit society.

The following is an extract from a long poetical effusion on the origin of the Gregorians. It was written for the Norfolk Lodge, when a Mr. Woodhouse filled the office of Grand.

Great Jove in merry mood one day,
As seated on his throne,
To Hermes said, Without delay
Be this my pleasure known.

Go tell each god and goddess straight
To meet me in the hall;
I've something to communicate
Will please them one and all.

The gods, Hermes having executed his mission,

Assembled in the forum;
Jove sat at head of table placed,
Like justice of the quorum.

Silence! he called with thund'ring sound,
Which made e'en gods to quiver,
And earth, and the high arch around,
Like aspen leaves did shiver.

Says he, Celestials, on yon globe
Some free-born sons of earth
Require my aid to form a club
Might give true friendship birth.

'T is done; this scheme surpasses all
Recorded by historians,
And henceforth I will have it call'd
The order of Gregorians.

* * * * *

Thus was this gift by heaven design'd
To bless the British nation;
And Hermes had this task assign'd—
To find a proper station,

Where safely it might be preserv'd
As pure as Jove first gave it;
Said Hermes, None have more deserved,
So Norfolk's sons shall have it.

To break this bond of unity,
E'en Envy's self despair,
Protected so by gods on high,
And Woodhouse guards it here.

Another song, set to music, is more interesting, on account of having at the head of it an illustration decidedly engraved after a sketch by Hogarth. It occurs in the second volume of the Musical Entertainer, by George Bickam, junior, published at his house, the corner of Bedford-bury, New Street, Covent Garden, about the year 1737. In the engraved headpiece three groups, consisting altogether of thir-

teen male persons, are all singing with a vast variety of effort and expression. Each group has before it a sheet of music which is entitled "O! save us all." Besides the three groups, one person standing behind them is also shouting forth with great animation, but the music before him is entitled "The Dragon of Wantly." The song to which this is the heading is entitled "The Merry Greys." It runs thus:—

Let poets and historians
Record the brave Gregorians
In long and lasting lays;
While hearts and voices joining,
In gladsome songs combining,
Sing forth their deathless praise.

If innocent variety,
Content, and sweet society,
Can make us mortals blest,
In social love united,
With harmony delighted,
We emulate the best.

Our friendship and affinity
Surpasses consanguinity
As gold surpasses ore.
Success to every brother,
Let's stand by one another,
Till time shall be no more.

If further information should occur to me, you shall be made acquainted with it.

Yours, &c. W. D. HAGGARD.

Upper Mall, Hammersmith.

ESCAPE OF JAMES II. FROM THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

MR. URBAN,—In the Autobiography of Joseph Pike, who died in 1729, aged 75 years, is the following note relative to one Francis Randall, which may be interesting to your readers,* as it introduces some particulars relative to the escape of James the Second from Ireland in the year 1690, after his loss of the Battle of the Boyne, which have not hitherto found their way into the pages of more popular historians, nor are they noticed in the excellent and elaborate edition of O'Kelly's *Macariæ Excidium*, published by the Irish Archaeological Society in 1850.†

"Francis, son of Henry and Jane Randall, of Lyndhurst in Hampshire, came to Ireland with the English army in 1649. He appears to have joined the Society of Friends about 1655, having laid down his military profession on the conclusion of the Civil Wars. He settled at the "Deeps of the Slaney," now Randall's Mills, near Enniscorthy, in the county of Wexford. He suffered much persecution for his adherence to what he believed to be his Christian duty, particularly in the reign of Charles the Second. In 1662, for not paying money for christening his children, and absenting himself from the public worship, he was excommunicated, and upon a writ, "excom. cap." he was imprisoned in the gaol of Wexford for above two years, as well as subsequently for some time for

the attendance of the religious meetings of the society to which he belonged.

"In 1690, King James, when flying in distress after the Battle of the Boyne, and almost without attendants, not knowing on whom to depend for assistance to reach Duncannon Fort, near to which a French ship of war waited to convey him to France, recollecting that Francis Randall had often visited his camp to obtain the restoration of horses for himself and his friends, and the King believing he could depend on his fidelity, determined to trust his person in his hands, and accordingly proceeded from Enniscorthy to his house. But, being observed by a party of men employed by Francis Randall in fitting out a small vessel, they proposed seizing on him to obtain a large reward, when Francis Randall interposed, and would not suffer the least interference with his guest. On taking him into his house, observing the danger the King was in from the pistols in his belt being cocked, he took them, and, adjusting them, remarked the risk to the dejected monarch, who replied, that he had not noticed it. After getting some refreshment, Francis Randall sent his son, with fresh horses, to escort him to the fort, which he reached in safety. The King left a token of his gratitude for Francis Randall's kindness, which is still in possession of his descendants."

* It occurs at p. 105 of the fifth volume of "A select series, Biographical, Narrative, Epistolary, and Miscellaneous, chiefly the production of early Members of the Society of Friends, intended to illustrate the spiritual character of the Gospel of Christ:" edited by the late John Barclay, of Stoke Newington.

† The following is James's own account of this journey in his *Memoirs*:—"The King . . . setting out about five in the morning, marched leisurely to Bray, about ten miles from Dublin, where he ordered the two troops he had with him to stay till twelve at noon to defend that bridge as long as they could, if any party of the enemy should fortune to follow them; and then continued on his journey through the hills of Wicklow, with a few persons, till he came to one Mr. Hacket's house near Arlo, where he baited his horses some two hours, and then followed on his journey to Duncannon. The King . . . travelling all night, got to Duncannon about sunrise."

THE FAMILY OF LORD WIDDRINGTON.

MR. URBAN,—Your Correspondent L. L. (p. 174) seems to have doubts as to the Widdrington family having been Roman Catholics. There can, I apprehend, be little doubt of that fact. If L. L. will refer to the proceedings in the Rolls Court, 18 Feby. 1837, "The Attorney-General v. Todd," he will find a case argued wherein Mrs. Ursula Mounteney, a Roman Catholic, devises certain estates, by reason of the malignity of the times, to her honorable friend William Lord Widdrington, for such purposes (Roman Catholic) as she would by deed, which she executed in 1630, set forth. Mr. Pemberton, one of the counsel

employed, mentioned to me that in the deeds Mrs. Ursula Mounteney styles Lord Widdrington her *kinsman*.

Howitt's Visits to Celebrated Places, 2nd Series, p. 405, has some details respecting the Widdrington family—the Extinct Peerage I need not, of course, mention.

There resided at Camberwell a few years ago a publican named *Wriddington*, the sign of whose house was the *Wriddington Arms*. He gave himself out as the male representative of the last Lord Widdrington, but whether with any truth or not I am quite unable to state. Yours, &c.

BARCLAY DE MOUNTENEY.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Formation of the Architectural Museum—Sale of Mr. Pugin's Mediæval Collection—The Armoury at the Tower of London—The Beauchamp Tower—Crypt at Aldgate—Discoveries in Egypt—The Heraldic Grievances of Scotland—Memorials to Dean Merewether and Mr. Bailey at Hereford Cathedral—Elections at the Royal Academy—The School of Design—Museum of Science at Oxford—Wellington College—University of Cambridge—Coalbrook Dale Gates—Sale of the Diorama—The Photographic Society—Illustrations of Pompeii and Herculaneum—Remains of Pagani Saxondom.

We are delighted to find that effective measures have at length been taken for the formation of a *Museum of Architectural and Monumental Casts*. We have on more than one occasion expressed our views on such a design, and lamented the difficulty which appeared to present itself in London from the amount of room which is necessarily required. It is well known that the British Museum, with all its space, has been deemed too small for the admission of such objects. The small collection of Sir John Soane, in Lincoln's-Inn-fields, is minute and finical like its receptacle; whilst that which was closely packed together in the domicile of the late Mr. Cottingham has been already dispersed. A building has now been found which, though of humble structure, is at least spacious and commodious, and in a convenient locality. In the rear of Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, is a range of old timber warehouses, which are approached from Parliament-street and Cannon-row, and which, when suitably divided, will form two suites of apartments, admirably calculated for the assortment of the collection in successive periods. The design is set on foot by the effectual exertions of Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, the architect of Westminster Abbey, who acts as treasurer and secretary *pro tem.* and who is supported by a committee of architects well known for their zeal in promoting a true taste in architectural art. Most of these

gentlemen have already contributed casts which were in their possession, and the Ecclesiological Society has also been a contributor to a considerable extent. Mr. Philip the sculptor has given several casts from the fine ornamental sculptures of Lincoln cathedral, and Mr. Scott himself has procured some from the singularly fine figures which fill the spandrels between the arches of the Angel choir in that church, the merits of which were exhibited with so much enthusiasm by Professor Cockerell at the visit of the Archæological Institute, and subsequently shown by engravings in the Archæological Journal. Mr. Ruskin has supplied some casts from Venice, especially a remarkably fine head of St. Simeon, of the date 1317, and thus marked with the sculptor's name:—

Celavit Marcus opus hoc insigne, Romanis
Laudibus non parvis est sua digna manus.

The other objects already assembled are numerous; for many gentlemen have rejoiced to find a safe receptacle for articles which in confined offices must often prove incumbrances, though they are unwilling to have them destroyed. Additions will be made by duplicates from the models collected by Sir Charles Barry for the works of the new Houses of Parliament, that collection itself having been already presented to the Museum of Practical Art. It is desirable that further intended donations should be made at once, in

order that they may be included in the catalogue which is in the course of preparation. The funds arising from subscriptions will be directed to procuring a selection of the best examples at home and abroad, and particularly objects from places not generally accessible. The present collection only requires arrangement, and the completion of the Catalogue now in course of formation, to become a most interesting exhibition: but it is chiefly as a school of art that its utility will be proved. It is undoubtedly of great importance that the practical artists who cannot afford the means of travelling in search of models should have such a means of reference to the best productions of former times; for without some such aid the ideas of an architect can scarcely be effectively carried out; and we are pleased to find that a school of some twenty pupils has already been formed for study, under the tuition of the curator, Mr. C. Bruce Allen.

The interest which is now taken in works of mediæval art was demonstrated at the sale of the Collection of the late *A. Welby Pugin*, by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, on the 12th Feb. The name of that distinguished artist had the effect of gathering a numerous company, and the prices given were proportionately high. A long range of saints carved in oak occupied a great space, but they were generally of an inferior style of art. The most precious objects were the carvings in ivory: most of which were bought by the Rev. Mr. Russell. Large prices were given for the Raffaele and Majolica ware, of which there were many fine specimens. Lot 87, the upper part of a fine brass, by the same artist as the St. Alban's specimen, of the fourteenth century, sold for 24*l.* 10*s.*; and lot 136, a silver diptych of the fourteenth century, representing the salutation and coronation of the Virgin, for 23*l.* 10*s.* The whole sale amounted to 429*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Pugin's library had been previously sold, and produced 1,083*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The "Microcosm," with Pugin's own drawings, was bought by Mr. Tite for 13*l.*

In connection with a sale which occupied the two preceding days, that of the collection of the Conte di Milano of Sicily, a serious charge has been brought against two of our public departments. One of the lots consisted of a remarkably fine suit of Greek armour. It was stated by a correspondent of the Times that the agent of the Board of Ordnance and the agent of the British Museum were for some time pitted one against the other in the sale-room, and that at last the lot was purchased by the former, at a greatly enhanced price (262*l.* 10*s.*), for the collec-

tion at the Tower. There appears to have been some truth in the account, and it is certainly to be regretted that there should ever be wanting on such occasions a proper understanding between two departments of the public service; but we are assured, after all, that the agent of the British Museum held also a second commission for a private party, and that it was actually that commission, and not the commission for the Museum (which was inferior in amount) that was finally opposed to the Board of Ordnance. Of the extreme curiosity and importance of the armour itself there can be no question, and it is certainly one of the most curious objects now in the Tower armoury. It consists of a breast-plate, with an embossed head of Medusa and other ornaments, a back-plate, neck-piece, embossed with a comic mask, belt, knee-pieces, greaves, spear-head, dagger, and a very remarkable helmet, which is winged, and has spiral orifices for holding the hero's crest. It is understood to be part of the valuable treasures recently exhumed at Cumæ, of which a very small proportion—and that it is said surreptitiously—has been allowed to leave the country.

A writer in "The Builder" (of the 8th Jan.) had previously opened a discussion as to the management of the Armoury at the Tower, into which, he states, admission has been recently given to several "imitations" at the price of genuine articles of antiquity: whilst at the same time some highly curious specimens have been allowed to escape,—as the magnificent suit in which Sir Philip Sydney was slain, which has been carried to St. Petersburg; a helmet of the twelfth century, gone to Warwick castle; another, of the time of Edward III. sold to Lord Lonsborough; and a vizored basinet, with camail appendant, to a purchaser in Paris. It appears that the "imitators" have attained so high a pitch of skill that it is not improbable that the curators of the Armoury, though exercising constant vigilance, have in some cases been imposed upon. A remarkable instance is the "winged burgonet of the sixteenth century," of which an engraving was published in the *Archæological Journal* of October last, its excellent workmanship having deceived all the antiquaries to whose notice it had been presented. This is now stated to be one of several which have been fabricated by "a clever foreign artist," and to be modelled partly from a specimen in the Ambras collection at Vienna.

Mr. Hewitt of the Office of Ordnance, who is well acquainted with the Tower collection, (and was heretofore actively engaged

in its management,) has ably vindicated the conduct of his department in a communication to The Builder of the 5th Feb. It appears that the winged burgonet was purchased from Mr. Falcke a dealer in Oxford-street, with an intimation that it came from Florence; but subsequent inquiries confirm very strongly its suspected Vienna origin. At the same time, Mr. Hewitt asserts the general vigilance of the Tower authorities as a part of their adopted system, and he gives several remarkable instances of its exercise. One of these was the very helmet which the former writer states to have "gone to Warwick castle." This helmet "of the twelfth century" was brought to the Tower with an assertion that it had been found at Eynesford castle in Kent; but it was ascertained that no such discovery could have been made there for the last quarter of a century. Again, another helmet was offered for purchase, with a boast that it had been purloined from a church in Berkshire; the church was visited personally by Mr. Hewitt, no broken pane through which the thief could have crept was to be found, and no reminiscence of the helmet existed in the memory of "the oldest inhabitant." That helmet was of course refused. But, in another case, a basinet was purchased from Mr. Pratt of Bond-street, who is admitted to hold a foremost position for respectability in his dealings. It was said to be the identical head-piece worn by Robert du Bois, and to have been removed from his tomb in Fersfield church, Norfolk. After making every search that books could afford for any notice of this relic,—which was not likely to have been overlooked, as Fersfield was the rectory of Blomefield the Norfolk historian, and the effigy of Du Bois was etched by Stothard, Mr. Hewitt, through the Secretary of the Norfolk Archæological Society, made inquiry of the present incumbent, and received the following reply: "The tomb of Sir Robert du Bois has been recently restored by the Duke of Norfolk. It bears the date of 1311. There is not the slightest vestige of any ironwork on which the basinet might have been supported. There is a full description of the tomb in Blomefield's Norfolk, i. 69: no mention is made of any armour." These anecdotes, whilst they testify to the scientific zeal which has actuated the curators of the Tower armoury, afford fresh evidence of the chicanery which pervades the "trade" in articles of *virtu*, and suggest the application of a penal retribution, where deception can be proved to have been wilfully and fraudulently exercised.

Another interesting occurrence at the

Tower of London is the restoration, under the direction of Mr. Salvin, of *the Beauchamp Tower*, the walls of which are carved with so many memorials of the state prisoners of former times. It has hitherto been occupied as officers' quarters; but will now, as we understand, be exhibited to the public. The more important sculptures are known from engravings in the Archæologia and in Bayley's History of the Tower: a few others have been disclosed during the recent works.

Attention has been directed during the month to another of the *ancient Crypts* which still exist in various parts of the City of London. This remain—which, probably with an eye to trade, its occupier, Mr. Brown (71, Leadenhall-street), has by public advertisement invited all "antiquarians" to visit—is situated at the south-east corner of Leadenhall-street, directly opposite to Aldgate pump, and measures 48 feet from north to south by 16 from east to west. The walls are constructed of chalk, and the arches of stone, with sculptured bosses. The present height from the ground to the crown of the arches is ten feet, but there is supposed to be a considerable accumulation of soil. It is said to have belonged to the desecrated church of St. Michael next Aldgate. It must not, however, be supposed to be any new discovery. A view of it is given in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*, and before, in 1799, another appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. LIX. p. 293.

The Daily News announces the disinterment in Egypt of a buried city named *Sackareh*, at about five hours' journey from Cairo, near the First Cataract. The head of a sphinx appearing above the ground, a French gentleman commenced his excavations, and at length laid open a street 1,600 yards in length, which contained thirty-eight granite sarcophagi, each of which weighed about sixty-eight tons. They appeared to have held the ashes of sacred animals. The French gentleman has got a grant of the spot from the Egyptian pacha, and has exhumed great quantities of curiosities. At *Alexandria*, just above the square, and near the Greek church, there has been laid open the foundation of what is believed to be the once famous Alexandrian Library, destroyed by the Caliph Omar.

A large proportion of the newspaper press, led on by the Times, has raised an ill-natured but ignorant shout of ridicule against some patriotic Scotchmen, under the title of *An Heraldic Grievance*. Those gentlemen, impressed with a due respect for truth and accuracy in heraldic symbols,—which somehow or other still maintain their share of observance in this practical

age, had presented a petition to the Lord Lyon King of Arms, the Earl of Kinnoul, setting forth the following complaints:—

1. That, whereas it has always been customary from the accession of James I. to the throne of England in 1603, and the consequent quartering of the arms of the two kingdoms, that in Scotland the arms of that kingdom should have the precedence, "it has been the practice for some time past to display upon the forts and military garrisons of this kingdom, and particularly upon the Castle of Edinburgh, upon anniversaries, certain flags and royal standards quartered with the arms of Great Britain, as borne in England, and not as borne in Scotland, in so far that the lion rampant, being the royal arms of Scotland, is placed in the second quarter of the said standards, and not in the first and fourth, and the arms of the kingdom of England are placed in the first and fourth, and not in the second."

2. "That the Union Standard displayed upon the said forts is the Union as borne in England, and not as borne in Scotland, the cross of St. Andrew being placed behind the cross of St. George, instead of in front thereof, and having a red stripe run through the arms thereof, for which there is no precedent in law or heraldry."

3. "That the new 2s.-piece, called 'a florin,' which has lately been reissued, bears upon the reverse of Her Majesty's head four crowned shields, the first or uppermost bearing the three lions passant of England; the second, or right hand proper, the harp of Ireland; the third, or left hand proper, the lion rampant of Scotland; the fourth, or lower, the three lions of England repeated. Your petitioners beg to direct your lordship's attention to the position occupied by the arms of Scotland upon this coin, which are placed in the third shield instead of the second; a preference being given to the arms of Ireland over those of this kingdom."

4. "That the imperial crown, which from time immemorial has been borne upon the head of the Unicorn, the supporter of Scotland in the arms of Great Britain, has been struck from its head upon the great seal of Great Britain used in England, and all other official seals used there."

The argument maintained by the Times, in opposition to this remonstrance, is this: that, heraldic symbols being utterly worthless, and of no more importance than a "particular checked pattern for a pair of trowsers," they may be assumed or changed at pleasure: that it is perfectly indifferent whether they are correctly or incorrectly displayed; and that the heraldry of a stage

melodrame or of the London cabs is just as good as that of the College of Arms. We have always maintained that there are two respects in which heraldry is valuable; the one as a means of historical evidence, the other as a branch of the arts of design: whilst in both respects, as with other things, nothing can be really estimable but what is true. The first claim is so fully admitted by those who have taken the least trouble to investigate it, that it is unnecessary to advocate it on this occasion. It is merely a wilful prejudice that can make any person blind to it. The other is now more fully appreciated than it was even a few years since. The Houses of Parliament, the Mediæval Court at the Great Exhibition, and the many excellent productions of modern carvers and glass-painters, have awakened the public attention to the capabilities of heraldic art. And shall we be told that true taste, correct marshalling, and accurate delineation, are unimportant even on the national standard or on the coins of the realm? Is anything like art to be disregarded in our current money,—"so that enough of the commodity can be procured, and that it will pass for the value it professes to represent?" These are sentiments which do not become a civilised country or a civilised age. It is true that on most of our silver coins the armorial and other devices which used to adorn their reverses have given place to the bald announcements of ONE SHILLING or SIX PENCE. We lament it much: and hope to witness a recurrence to the former practice. But at any rate, wherever the national emblems are still displayed, whether in metal or in stone, in banners or in pictures, if there be a right and a wrong alternative the right should be maintained;* and, though the wishes of the Scottish petitioners may be overborne by an assertion of the superiority of the imperial to

* A remarkable instance of a persevering maintenance in a government department of the old arrangement of the royal arms recently passed under our observation. It was the stamp to the probate of a will just issued from the Prerogative Court: showing that in the Stamp-office dies are still used which were made before the year 1801. We remember that the Electoral bonnet of the empire, though exchanged for the Crown of Hanover at the congress of Vienna, remained unaltered on all the mail-coaches for many years after. It would be different in France: where so many *lilies* and *bees* have been alternately swept away. Still we cannot but congratulate ourselves upon this inaptitude to change.

the merely provincial marshalment of the national insignia, they by no means deserve, as gentlemen and as scholars, to be held up to ridicule for representations in which they are technically correct, and in the assertion of which they have been actuated by those feelings of ancient patriotism which have, from generation to generation, preserved a fine spirit of honourable nationality among our northern countrymen.

We have received a brief Description (prepared for the Vergers) of the Memorials erected in *Hereford Cathedral* to the late Dean Merewether and Joseph Bailey, esq. M.P. For the former purpose it was resolved that the eastern lancet windows of the Lady Chapel should be filled with painted glass. The windows are five in number, and a beautiful example of the Early English style, having an interior arcade of exceeding richness and elaborate decoration. The design of the painted glass, prepared by the architect Mr. N. J. Cottingham, comprises a series of twenty-one subjects from the life of our Lord, in medallions surrounded by rich floriated ornament, borders, &c. of the conventional character of the 13th century. Below is placed this inscription :

✠ In memoriam Johannis Merewether sacre theologie professoris ecclesie Herefordensis decani quo strenuo favore hujus sacre aedis restitutio feliciter est inchoata. Obiit pridie nonas Aprilis anno Domini Millesimo octingentesimo quinquagesimo.

The twenty-one subjects occupy the five lancets at the east end of the Lady Chapel; and it is intended that the series of subjects, which now extends to the Supper in the house of Mary and Martha, shall be consecutively pursued and completed in the three eastern windows of the choir. One of these is already in its place; the other two await the liberality of some pious benefactor.

The Bailey Memorial consists of an altar-screen designed by Mr. Cottingham, with a bust of the deceased, by Mr. J. Evan Thomas, which is placed at its rear. The screen is erected across the great Norman arch at the eastern end of the choir, and the design consists of a dado of the height of the altar, of elaborately carved panels, inlaid with coloured marbles; above which, resting on an enriched moulded sill, is a series of five deeply recessed panels, containing subjects in alto-relievo from our Lord's Passion, viz. The Agony in the Garden, the Bearing of the Cross, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, and the Three Maries at the Sepulchre. Above are crocketed pediments, a range of semi-detached shafts, and a perforated cresting in detached foliated capitals, sup-

porting at intervals six figures of angels with wings erect, bearing the emblems of the Passion. On the reverse of the Screen its surface to the height of eight feet is covered with a carved diaper, which is surmounted by a continuous panelling containing enamelled shields of the armorial bearings and monogram of Mr. Bailey. The whole of this work is in Caen stone, and has been executed under the direction of Mr. Cottingham by Mr. W. Boulton of Lambeth. Mr. Thomas's bust of the deceased is placed upon a pedestal of polished granite, with the following inscription :

"To perpetuate the memory of JOSEPH BAILEY, junior, esquire (for more than nine years representative of this county in the House of Commons), this bust and altar-screen are erected in the cathedral which his piety assisted to restore, not only by those united to him by the ties of kindred or private friendship, but by a general and voluntary subscription of the many, who knew and appreciated his worth. For the great benevolence of his disposition and courtesy of his manners he was universally beloved. For the sound judgment, the strict integrity, and the active energy manifested in the many and arduous duties of his station, he was valued and admired. Firmly relying on the merits of his Redeemer, his fortitude unshaken by the pressure of a lingering and complicated disease, he was removed out of this world the 31st day of August, 1800, in the 39th year of his age. Wife, children, father, brothers, friends, his county, deplore their loss."

The *Royal Academicians* have repaired the blank left in their body by the death of Mr. Turner, by the name of one whose titles the public have long recognised—Mr. William Powell Frith. On the same evening the vacancy in the list of Associate Engravers was filled by the election of Mr. L. Stocks.

The necessity of completing without further delay the new buildings at Somerset House, now erecting for the Inland Revenue Offices, and of consolidating the public offices on that site, has, we believe, induced the Government to determine on the immediate removal of the *School of Design* from Somerset House. The opportunity will, we are informed, be seized, of effecting a public improvement which will greatly increase the usefulness of the School. Instead of having but one central school of art for the whole of the metropolis, arrangements in concert with local authorities will be made to carry out the wishes often expressed of establishing district schools in several parts of London. The improvement will not stop here; as facilities will thus be created for teaching

elementary drawing in any parochial schools which may desire to have it. The few students in the higher stages of instruction at Somerset House will be removed to Marlborough House, where they will be enabled to participate more largely than at present in the means of education afforded by the Museum, Library, and other features of the Department of Practical Art.

At Oxford the site of the new *Museum of Science* is decided on, in the parks adjacent to Wadham College. This college has an honourable place in literary recollections of the history of English science. It was in its rooms, under the presidency of Dr. Wilkins, Warden of Wadham, that the first scientific meetings were held, which afterwards gave rise to the Royal Society. An interesting account of these early meetings at Oxford will be found in Bishop Sprat's *History of the Royal Society*, with the names of those who co-operated with Wilkins, Boyle, Hook, Wren, and the other founders of the great scientific institute of England.

In a Convocation holden at Oxford on the 27th, the sum of 500*l.* was granted out of the University chest, as a contribution to the great educational institution proposed to be founded in memory of Field-Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the late Chancellor of the University.

The sum of 500*l.*, three per cent. Consols, having been offered to the *University of Cambridge* by several of the friends of the Rev. William Carus, M.A., Canon of Winchester, for instituting a prize for the encouragement of the study of the Greek Testament, the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Trinity, the Master of St. Catherine's Hall, and three others, have been appointed a syndicate to draw up regulations for the institution of the prize. A syndicate has also been appointed to consider what steps should be taken for erecting additional Lecture-rooms and Museums; and to consider what steps may be taken for appropriating to the use of the University the site of the old Botanic Garden.

The beautiful metal Gates designed and cast by the Coalbrook Dale Company for the Great Exhibition of 1851—through which so many millions passed as they entered from the south transept—have been erected as a new entrance into Kensington Gardens, at the southern end of the new Broad-walk, which is so prettily completed by the spire of the church in Hyde

Park Gardens. Whether we look on these gates as choice examples of design and casting, or as a memorial of the Great Exhibition, they are peculiarly interesting.

On the 19th Nov. the contents of the *Diorama*, Regent's Park, among which were included the pictures which formed the subject of the various exhibitions, were sold by auction on the premises. The building has been purchased by Mr. Peto, M.P., for 4,500*l.* and will be converted into a Baptist chapel. The first picture put up was the Castle of Stolzenfels, on the Rhine. Thirty guineas were offered, and it was bought in at that sum. The next picture was that of Mount *Ætna*, which was represented under three aspects. It was also bought in. The fixtures were disposed of for 400*l.*

An interesting exhibition which has taken place at the Society of Arts of the production of the art of Photography, has been succeeded by the institution of a *Photographic Society*, with Sir Charles Eastlake for its President, and Lord Somers, Sir William Newton, and Professor Wheatstone for Vice-Presidents. It has announced the publication of the First Number of its Journal, to appear on the 1st of March.

The Rev. Edward Trollope, of Leasingham near Sleaford, is engaged in preparing a work to be entitled "*Illustrations of Ancient Art, selected from objects discovered at Pompeii and Herculaneum.*" It is to contain a series of wood engravings by Mr. R. B. Utting, from drawings made by Mr. Trollope himself, chiefly from the actual articles remaining in the Museo Borbonico at Naples, with occasional assistance from the antique paintings; and will comprise more than four hundred figures of ancient arms, instruments, and every article of use or furniture, to be contained in a quarto volume, of which the subscription price is one guinea.

Mr. Akerman continues his *Remains of Saxon Pagandom*, in very effective coloured plates, of which the Third Part has recently appeared.

The King of Prussia has conferred the Order of Merit for Arts and Sciences on the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, and on Colonel Rawlinson.

A meeting has been held in Manchester, for the purpose of raising money with which to erect a public memorial of Dr. Dalton, the great chemist. The remains of Dr. Dalton rest in the Ardwick Cemetery without even a stone to mark the spot.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Regal Rome; an introduction to Roman History. By F. W. Newman. Post 8vo. pp. vi. 171.—The general rejection of those details and episodes by which the subject was formerly enlivened, makes the task of writing the early Roman history hopeless, except as a matter of historical antiquarianism. Beaufort maintains "that no certain account can be given of the founder of Rome, or of the time of its foundation," and, though it took nearly a century to establish this assertion, it is now received as indisputable. The best authority for the once current account is the curious passage in Lycophron, which, being contemporary with the first Punic war, possesses a respectable age, and may fairly be supposed not to have been invented by the poet.* Mr. Newman does not attempt to remove the obscurity in which the subject has been plunged by putting out the light of tradition and fable, which were unsafe guides at best. He divides the history into three periods, Alban, Sabine, and Etrusco-Latin. He rejects Romulus as an historical personage, considering the name as "evidently made from Rome itself." (p. 31.) He connects the name of the city with *Rumon*, the aboriginal name of the river Tiber (28). He regards the refugees who swelled its population as political fugitives, rather than felons (36), and the women-stealing as a long-continued habit, not a single act committed at a festival (38). He thinks the joint reign of Tatius with Romulus is "a legend adapted to veil the Sabine conquest," though the resistance of the Romans was stubborn enough to procure good terms from the conquerors (57, 59). The Sabine period begins with Numa, and Mr. Newman attributes the subsequent vigour of Rome "to the rigid and self-devoting virtue of the Sabines, joined to the organising genius of the Latins" (81). With Tarquin the Elder the Etruscan period begins, and under him it is inferred the Sabine interests declined (135). He believes the reign of the second Tarquin to have been ruinous to the patrician aristocracy, but beneficial to the commonalty, (for even "Nero was popular with the mass of the Roman people,") and that the

country people suffered from the abolition of monarchy (162-4). He terms elective monarchy "that highly energetic form of government," and attributes the growth of Roman power to it, evading the obvious objection arising from the case of Poland, by observing that it was united with "fixed law and stern discipline." He remarks that the assembly of Servius Tullus was free from "the worst dangers of crude democracy, in which the younger are always able to outvote the elder men" (147)—a sentence worthy of Burke himself, and which might be extended to other qualifications besides that of age. The dissertations on the Latin language, the Sabine institutions, and the Etruscans, are valuable as illustrative parts of the subject. Although this volume owes its origin to Niebuhr's new method of treating Roman history, Mr. Newman does not dissemble important differences from some of the learned German's conclusions. (See pp. v. 93.) If he has not performed more towards clearing up an obscure subject, he has done all that could be done in its present stage. The labours of future writers are facilitated, and the student is furnished with an excellent guide. We would recommend those who sit down to the study to procure Beaufort's "Dissertation on the Uncertainty of Roman History," in which Heeren says, "Tout ce qu'on peut dire contre l'authenticité de l'histoire des premiers temps de Rome, est développé avec beaucoup de sagacité." (Manuel de l'Hist. Anc. Thurot's trans. p. 358.)

Tusculana; or, Notes and Reflections written during vacation. By Andrew Edgar, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. 1852. (Pickering.)—These essays are upon subjects of very great importance, the liberty of the press, political prophecy, christian legislation, and the condition of our popular intellect and literature. The author writes freely, his style is clear and forcible, his sentiments are manly and generous, and they are enforced with a vigorous earnestness which proves that his heart is not at variance with his pen. His principal subjects remove his volume beyond the ordinary range of our consideration, but we will give a specimen of his manner in a criticism upon Chaucer, which is a little overwrought, but in the main just:

"In all the literature of England there is no writer, with the exception of Shakespeare, who possesses higher popular re-

* The passage, v. 1226—1282, is too long to quote. Canter has thus condensed it: "In posteris meorum

Crescet decus avorum
Leunculis duobus."

(i. e. Romulus and Remus.)

noun than Chaucer, as his genius is displayed in the 'Canterbury Tales,' for most of his other works are after a different style. Our admiration of these tales may be peculiar, but we confess that we never rise from their perusal without a conviction that, but for their antique phraseology, their popularity at the present day would be unbounded. They bring before us, with inimitable skill, princes and princesses, knights and squires, lovers and ladies fair, monks and nuns, clerks and burgesses, millers and carpenters, hosts and reeves. They present to us men as they were, and in truth as they will always be, with all their peculiarities, with all their weakness, and with all their strength, with all their vices and with all their virtues. We live again before the invention of printing, the discovery of America, and the Reformation. We are carried back through centuries to the olden time—to the days of Cressy and Agincourt—to the age of the Black Prince and Hotspur, of Wickliffe and Cobham, of Falstaff and Prince Hal. The masterly narrative of Hume conveys but an imperfect notion of those times, in comparison with what may be derived from the 'Canterbury Tales.' We are presented with the very form and pressure of the age. We have there the very soul of history, that which renders it more valuable than an old almanack; that part of it which 'makes men wise,' and which is 'philosophy teaching by example.' We are admitted behind the scenes, we inspect the interior of society. We see causes beginning to operate of which we now enjoy the effects. We see the clergy meeting with the contempt and sneers of wise observers, their power gradually declining, their sanctity no longer considered as immaculate. We see the rising influence of the people, the increasing importance of burgesses and tradesmen, the progress of useful arts, and the advancement of commerce and manufactures. We see the shadows cast before by coming events, the agitations and throes that precede great revolutions. Then, in addition to all this, we have fancy and imagination shedding their radiance over all, romance so like truth, poetry so full of nature. Would not a writer of such powers and such a character, but for the unfortunate drawback to which we have alluded, and which the failure of every attempt has rendered us almost hopeless of ever seeing removed, be likely to find favour in the eyes of a generation who pay such homage to the mirrored life of Shakspeare, and who take such delight in 'the pictured page' of Scott?"

The Greek Anthology; literally translated into English Prose, chiefly by G. Burges, A.M. Trin. Coll. Camb. (Bohn's Classical Library.) Post 8vo. pp. viii. 518.—This volume is one of the best of the series, for, while translations of entire authors abound, the versions of the *Anthologia*, from Stephens to Bland, are not within the reach of every scholar. It comprises the epigrams used at Westminster and Eton, the larger collection edited by Edwards in 1825, and a supplement of those which occur in Bland but not in the other selections. The first portion of the prose translations is "from the pen of an accomplished gentleman, educated at Westminster school," and the rest are by the editor. Metrical versions of several are added by Bland, Merivale, Lord Deunman, Sir C. Elton, Dr. H. Wellealey, Coxe, and others. No notice is taken of the Latin translations by Ausonius, Grotius, Dr. Johnson, &c. the object probably being to bring the whole within the reach of English readers. The notes, however, are erudite, and have hit the happy medium between profusion and paucity, since they are always useful, and never detain the reader too long. We have found the convenience of the index to the first Greek words of the several epigrams (though not quite correct) for comparing it with other collections; and if another of authors were given in full the book would be complete.

It would be invidious to compare the merits of living poets whose labours adorn this volume. We rather invite them all to surrender the palm to Cowper, who excelled in translating Greek epigrams. His versions read as if they were *thought* in English, and we only regret that they were so few. He has judiciously chosen subjects which have corresponding ideas in English, the want of which is often an obstacle.

The preface contains a short sketch of Greek epigrammatic poetry, referring generally to Jacobs' *Prolegomena*. There seems, however, to be a mistake in saying that "after an interval of some four or five centuries," from the selection made by Cephalas, "appeared the collection made by Agathias of Myriné." For Jacobs says, "Agathias sub exitum seculi sexti," and "Post Agathiam, quatuor fere, ut videtur, seculis præterlapsis, magnum opus molitum est Constantinus Cephalas." (Pars vi. p. xx. lxi.)

We are surprised that there is only a prose translation of one of Lucian's epigrams, which might occupy an early place in a collection of *Bulls*. "A fool bitten by many fleas put out his light, saying,

You no longer see me." The following version was current at Westminster:—

A fool one night put out his light,
Being bit by many fleas;
And now (said he) you can't see me,
And I shall sleep at ease.

The bitter epigram of Alcæus of Mæssene on the last Philip of Macedon, is given in the same imperfect form as in the Latin translation of Grotius, two lines being omitted. But the longer text is probably the genuine one, as it was that which annoyed Flaminius, by putting the Ætolians before the Romans, though the metre absolutely required it. (See Plutarch, in Flamin. c. 9.) Two metrical versions of the longer text are given, and the conjectural alteration of *τυμβῶν* to *νότῶν* is reasonable, and probably right.

We cannot help observing that the objections to which translations of the classics are generally liable attach even to this. A few retrenchments, such as Warton occasionally makes in editing Reiske's Cephalas, would have improved it, and made it a book for the drawing-room, whereas it must now take its place on one of the shelves of the library. This work will also probably give rise to poetical renderings of the jeux d'esprit of antiquity by persons who do not understand the originals, like Miss Seward's version of Horace. However, we will not be so churlish as to predict that they must all be failures, for Gray, without understanding a word of Welsh or Norse, has given us versions which deservedly occupy a prominent rank in poetry.

One of the objects of Grotius, in translating the Anthologia, was to show how it illustrated history "from the time of Plato to that of Justinian." A few examples of this secondary interest of the Epigrams may perhaps amuse the reader. Mr. Elliott, in his Commentary on the Apocalypse, has ingeniously illustrated the imagery of the First Seal from an epigram by Antipater Sidonius. Niebuhr accounts for the severity of the Athenians to Paches, which is generally ascribed to ingratitude, by his abuse of his authority at Mitylene, as related in an epigram of Agathias. He remarks that the epigram preserved by Polybius, on the treachery of Aristocrates, king of Arcadia, to the Messenians, would be the oldest in the world, if it were composed at the time, which he doubts. He dates this kind of composition from Simonides, observing that many which pass under ancient names are certainly not genuine, and "those ascribed to Sappho are more than doubtful." (Lect. on Anc. Hist. ii. 61; i. 2065, 306.)

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Alcæus' epigram on the defeat of Philip of Macedon by Flaminius is celebrated in history. Niebuhr calls it beautiful, and according to Plutarch (Flamin. c. 9.) it was in everybody's mouth. We give it here in Grotius's translation:—

Ἀκλαυστοὶ καὶ ἄθραπτοι, ὀδοιπόροι—

Millia triginta Mæcedum de gente, viator,
Hic nec fieta suis, nec tumulata jacent.
Grande malum patriæ. Quo grandia verba,
Philippe,
Nunc tua, nam cervis ocyor ecce fugis!
(Grotius, vol. ii. p. 33.)

The cause of his hatred appears in the speech of Aristæus, the Achæan prætor, and, though rhetorical exaggeration may be suspected, there must have been some ground for the charge of bloodshed and rapine brought against him (Livy, xxxii. 21). Philip, who thus appears as a "Royal Author," replied in a spirited parody, but with a pen, like that of Draco, dipped in blood.

Ἄφλοιος καὶ ἄφυλλος, ὀδοιπόροι—

Cernis in hoc tumulo sine fronde et cortice lignum?
Crux hæc Alcæo structa, viator, erit. (Ibid.)

The "pretty epigram of Antipater Thesalus" (a contemporary of Augustus), on the invention of water-mills, is cited by Beckmann in his valuable History of Inventions, though he omits the ingenious allusion to the golden age in the two last lines. (Bohn's ed. i. 152.)

Ἴσκετε χεῖρα μυλαίων, ἄλεκτριδες—

Parcite plastrinis manibus, longumque soporem
Carpite, mane licet gallus ædesse canat.
Flava Ceres choreas en Nymphis* imperat: illæ
Saltantes summo molliter orbe super
Circumagunt axem: radii momenta sequuntur,
Bis duo versantes concava saxa mole.
Vita redit veterum, quando Cerealia nostro
Dona frui nobis absque labore datur.
(Grotius, iii. 427.)

The word *choreas* follows the reading *χωρῶν*, but Reiske, who reads *κορῶν*, and renders it with *μόχθους, puellares curas*, supplies a better sense. (See his Cephalas, No. 652.)

There is a curious epigram by Dioscorides, who lived under Ptolemy Euergetes, which affords one of the oldest examples of heraldic symbols, after the celebrated passage in Æschylus. (See the *Septem*, l. 428-9.) It is, however, a thorough specimen of what is now called *gasconade*. As it does not occur in this volume, or in the Latin version of Grotius, we must tender one of our own.

Σάμα τοι οὐχὶ μάταιον.—(Cephalas, 418.)

* Naiadibus (Reiske.)

Let not this shield a vain device be thought,
For fierce Polygudes the Cretan wrought.
Three feet it bears, besides a Gorgon's head,
That kills with fear; and thus the meaning's read:
Woe to the combatant that braves my might,
Nor shuns my threefold speed by timely flight.

Grotius's version of the *Anthologia* from which our citations of the epigrams have been taken was begun in September 1630, and finished in little more than a year, a proof, as is observed by his French biographer Burigny, of singular facility of composition. While in Paris, as ambassador for Sweden as early as 1635, he made preparations for its publication, and just before his death, in 1645, the work was actually in the press of Blaeu of Amsterdam. Nothing further was done, and although the attention of the learned was occasionally called to it by Le Clerc and others it continued unpublished until the end of the last century, when it was edited by De Bosch at Utrecht in four volumes.* (4to. 1795—1810.) The large-paper copies of this work in folio are bibliographical luxuries, and even the smaller ones are beyond the reach of ordinary students, nor have those commodious reprints, which are a boon to many purchasers, been undertaken. But this deficiency has been partly supplied by Kanne, the editor of an "Anthologia Minor," (8vo. Leipzig, 1799), who changed the plan of his work, to include some of "Grotius's admired versions." (Pref. p. vii.) The specimens occupy from p. 207 of his volume to p. 332, enough to give the student a fair idea of the whole. Grotius's epitaph, composed by himself, is a perfect specimen of the classical epigram:

Grotius hic Hugo est, Batavum captivus et exul;
Legatus Regni, Suecia magna, tui. (Epist. 536.)
It not only gives the principal events in his life, but contrasts its vicissitudes, domestic adversity, and foreign advancement. More meaning could hardly be compressed into so short a space.

Letters from Ireland: reprinted from The Daily News. By Harriet Martineau. —There was no mistaking the vigorous hand to which the Editor of "The Daily News" owed these Letters, from the date of the first—at all events the second—of the communications. We shall be curious, now they are very wisely brought together in an agreeable and portable form, to know what fate they will have in the country they describe. As we never yet had the good fortune to meet with Irishman or Irishwoman who admitted that Ireland and its people were, or could be, understood by

an Englishman or woman, it would be unreasonable to expect that Miss Martineau has wholly succeeded. "Good luck to her" if she is not abused by all parties, spite of her desire to be correct.

Her book contains many mournful things, and yet we think her justified in some of her hopes. Readers who are truly interested in this beautiful country will patiently examine all her facts and inferences. Some are of far greater importance than others. Among those which have most struck us are the observations she has made with reference to a favourite theory with some of our friends, on the concession of small holdings of land to the Irish peasantry, in consideration of certain peculiarities of national character—whether there might not be a greater chance of thrift, industry, and peaceable habits growing up in the man who had a portion of ground for his very own, not held as a tenant or sub-tenant. This question Miss Martineau has decided in her own mind in the negative. She is quite convinced that a long course of discipline is necessary to make him a safe peasant-proprietor; that the habit of slovenly potato-cultivation must be broken through, and good work at good wages will alone be its cure. "He must see and learn how land ought to be used."

A second and very startling and remarkable part of Miss Martineau's volume is that wherein she treats of the flax cultivation. It really is, if correct, one of the most discouraging statements with which even Ireland can furnish us. Here is the material for the one only manufacture which, as she says, has ever fairly taken root there. The flax is better than Russian flax, for the most part; the crop, according to English report, highly remunerative. Miss Martineau talks of 10*l.*, 20*l.*, 25*l.* profit per acre. But then, say the Irish, it should be grown only once in eight or ten years, and it requires the greatest nicety in the clearance of the soil from weeds, and the deepest and most thorough drainage; and the farmers also tell us that the fibre would be injured by allowing the seed to ripen; so that 300,000*l.* a-year is paid to Russia for seed, which is merely wasted at home; and, while England is actually growing flax for the sake of the seed, the Irish are throwing it away. Altogether, the slovenliness of the culture and the want of thrift in the preparation are saddening. We wait to hear what the cultivators have to say in their defence.

Another point we have noted in reading Miss Martineau's Letters as deeply discouraging. In spite of all experience, it is sad to find that not only the people, but in many instances the landlords too,

* A fifth, with Indices, was published in 1822.

keep up one another's hopes about the revival of the potato. It is beyond anything distressing to find them endeavouring to bring back the old state of things—the potato, the competition for land, and the sub-letting.

Yet another of Miss Martineau's remarks is worthy of special notice. She complains that the Quakers cannot be purchasers in the Incumbered Estates Courts. The arrangements about tithes preclude their buying those estates. "Can nothing," she asks, "be done about this?" When liberal British capitalists would fain invest money in Ireland, why should obstacles be put in their way?

We have compared the local statements in this volume with those of travellers some eighteen years ago. Inglis, who published his tour of observation in 1834, was a careful, earnest inquirer. The state of Ireland was infinitely less hopeful then than now; yet it is singular that the particular spots where he discerned comfort and hope are now somewhat on the decline. Of Clifden, in Connemara, he says, it "has a considerable export trade in oats, and a rapidly increasing trade;" while Miss Martineau says the town "of Mr. D'Arcy's creation is more dependent for subsistence just now on the influx of tourists than a steady trade;" that "the hill-sides are deformed by the staring gables of deserted dwellings;" that "the gardens of the Castle are damp and weedy, and the noble fig-tree trailing from the wall." Any one who will be at the trouble of turning to the description of this charming place in Inglis (vol. ii. p. 77, 78), will partake in our own disappointment. He thought he might "safely risk a prophecy (in 1834) that Clifden would rapidly rise into importance." Alas! the proprietor and founder is gone—his unfinished monument remains as his memorial on the height; the Martins' reign too is over; about one-fifth of the population on and around those great estates died during the famine, we are told, and many have since emigrated. However, new proprietors are come, some good crops are growing, and what with the fisheries, the marbles, the stores of sea-weed, and the reclaimable bogs, no one can doubt that the whole tract might be made far more prosperous than ever.

With regard to the religious wars, Miss Martineau is not more favourable to the priests than Sir Francis Head himself, and she amply admits the necessity of protection being afforded to Protestant converts, if converts they are—and that there are many such, in spite of all deduction, also she allows. She is further decided on the whole in her approbation of what has

been done by the Protestant clergy in Achill. With reluctance, and in opposition to much preconceived theory, she owns that her sympathy with the Catholic party is dying away; the priests, she finds, will do no kind office without money, while even the common articles of furniture must be blessed by them before they are used: and yet she scarcely allows a shadow of merit to the many among the Protestants who are endeavouring to save future generations from so great a debasement. In her stories (of the truth of which we do not entertain a doubt) of the botheration and perplexity of the poor people between the two churches, we are, surely, entitled to expect from her candour that she should allow the impossibility of passing out of a position so ignominious without a hard struggle and perplexity. But—is this the fault of English Protestants? Miss Martineau is aware that the schools themselves, to which she looks for her grand "ground of hope," are abused and attacked by the priests, wherever it is possible for them to damage their character, and keep children from them, except, indeed, in those cases where they are wholly managed by themselves; she knows that but for the Protestant Church these schools could never have existed at all, at any rate not in their present state of efficiency; yet she says: "The Church of England in Ireland is the most formidable mischief now in the catalogue of Irish woes. This Church, as we have said before, either does nothing, or breaks the peace." Strange assertion also, in the face of all the evidence we have of the exemplary devotion of the clergy to the people in fever and famine!

We, Miss Martineau notwithstanding, believe that there is good, the highest and truest good, working out for Ireland through the agency of that Church, whose past and present shortcomings we yet do not deny. It is pity that the impression of general intelligence and openness to conviction left by her details, should be neutralised by a few sentences, unsupported by evidence, and in palpable contradiction to some of her own statements.

A Four Months' Tour in the East. By J. R. Andrews, esq. 8vo. pp. 165.—Mr. Andrews visited Egypt and Palestine in the spring of 1852. His journal was "hastily written, and sent home from time to time as opportunity occurred," and it is now published, "chiefly with a view to private circulation amongst the author's friends." This is the only explanation that can justify its appearing in print at all: for it is not enough above the strain of a private diary to justify even the term "authorship," and

apparently offers nothing beyond a narrative of ordinary adventures which may be read for comparison, but scarcely for information, by other travellers in these now well-trodden paths.

A Spring in the Canterbury Settlement, New Zealand. By C. Warren Adams, Esq. 1853.—This is a short account of a voyage and visit to the Canterbury settlement undertaken by Mr. Adams, not as a settler, but for the recovery of health. It appears to be written with some caution, and a desire to be fair, yet is far from a favourable report of the state of the colonists. It is impossible to glance over the statements without perceiving that the purchasers of land at so high a price in this settlement must as yet consider themselves aggrieved. Roads have been paid for and not made; churches, and schools, and clergymen provided for out of their pockets, while at present but one church is built, a temporary one fitted up, and another in progress, but by voluntary subscription. Three clergymen only received salaries at the time of Mr. Adams leaving the settlement, though there appear to be "licensed clergy" cultivating their farms, who may also preach. It appears also that "the charter of the Canterbury settlement was framed with an express object of discouraging sheep-farming within its limits. This, in the opinion of practical colonists, is a serious mistake, for, according to their views, the principal source of the prosperity of the colony for many years must be looked for in the exportation of tallow and wool." It is satisfactory to find that the colonists possess, however, in their local agent Mr. Godley one whose decided and practical character secures him the esteem and confidence of all parties, and it is to be hoped that he will be permitted to carry out steadily his sagacious plans. Mr. Adams appends to his book copies of the balance-sheets of the receipts and expenditure of the colony from November 1850 to December 1, 1852 from the Times of January 28, 1853, with his own remarks, which are far from complimentary. Where the fault rests we do not clearly see, but the statement is at present incomplete and wholly unsatisfactory.

Tangible Typography; or, How the Blind Read. By Edmund C. Johnson, Member of the Committee for the Indigent Blind.—We wish, for several reasons, to call attention to this useful compendium of the history of various attempts to improve on or invent systems for teaching the blind to read. It would seem that there is no insuperable difficulty in communicating this knowledge. The blind learn

to read by almost any system of typography which has been devised; but there is one serious and growing evil vastly increasing the expense and trouble of furnishing them with a literature, and this arises from the number of these different systems.

"The great and charitable design (says Mr. Johnson) of opening a wider field of literature for the blind is now arrested not only by the immense outlay necessarily attending such an undertaking, but also by the obstinate adherence of individuals to systems of printing in arbitrary and phonetic characters. Meanwhile, ample funds have been squandered which might otherwise have been far better employed in the development of fewer and more tried plans."

There are but between thirty and forty thousand blind persons in this country, more than two-thirds of whom are unable to read. It is therefore evident that to multiply systems is to multiply difficulties and impede progress; and thus it happens that the blind, bewildered in the midst of endless systems, all promising what they want, at last make a choice, to which perhaps mere accident leads them.

Water, water, everywhere, and not a drop to drink.

"As the case now stands, the blind man who reads by Alston's system is at an utter loss among the books of Lucas, Frere, or Moon, while he who reads by an arbitrary system is equally at a loss with those in the Roman type and the series of American publications. Funds have been raised, and large sums expended, to produce this state of things."*—Johnson, p. 10—11.

The ordinary systems of embossed printing in present use for teaching the blind to read may be divided into two classes. In one of these arbitrary characters are used to denote letters, sounds, and words, and in another the ordinary Roman letters are employed. Modifications of these two ideas may be subdivided thus:—

* Miss Martineau, in her "Retrospect," vol. iii. p. 120, says, speaking of the Alston schools for the blind, "The common letters are used. I think this is wise; for thus the large class of persons who become blind after having been able to read are suited at once, and it seems desirable to make as little difference as possible in the instrument of communication between the blind and the seeing. It appears probable that ere long all valuable literature may be put into the hands of the blind, and the preparation will take place with much more ease if the common alphabet be used than if words have to be translated into a set of arbitrary signs," &c.

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| <p><i>Arbitrary.</i></p> <p>1. Lucas's System.
2. Frere's.
3. Moon's.
4. Le Système Braille.
5. Le Système Carton.</p> | <p><i>Alphabetical.</i></p> <p>1. Alston's System.
2. American System.
3. French Alphabetical.
4. Alston modified.</p> |
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We must refer the reader to Mr. Johnson's book for not merely an account of these various systems, but for a specimen page of each. The first, Lucas's, is that employed by the London Society for Teaching the Blind to Read. It is allowed to be the easiest of all the *arbitrary* combinations used for the purpose. The character appears clearer to the touch than any other; but it is full of abbreviations, and difficult to be acquired by a reader knowing something of the alphabetical type. Mr. Johnson, who is uniformly fair in his statements, allows that the contractions are liked by the blind as enabling them to read with greater quickness. A list of books printed on the Lucas system shows that as yet very little has been done besides giving the Bible. The Prayer Book, Catechism, Hymn Book, and the figures of the first book of Euclid's Elements of Geometry form the whole of the literature furnished by this plan, with the exception of two small class books.

2. *Mr. Frere's system* is the phonetic one, and liable to any objections which may be made against that. The lines read alternately from left to right, and a half circle at the end of each line directs the reader's finger to the line beneath. In this system also are only the Scriptures, some prayers, hymns, and a grammar.

3. *Moon's system*. This is based on Messrs. Frere and Lucas's plans. It professes to be alphabetical, but the characters seem to bear no more resemblance to ours than the Greek, or, at any rate the German. It was the invention of a blind man who is master of the Brighton school. Besides the Scriptures there are several books printed in this type—a geography, a history of England, histories of animals, maps, anecdotes, descriptions of wonderful scenes, &c.—about twelve in all.

4 and 5. *Système Braille*. Both this and the *Système Carton* require more of explanation than it is easy to give without accompanying illustrations. Though differing in the *characters* they use, both Mons. Braille's system and that of the Abbé Carton agree in marking these characters by raised *dots*, and the pupils are instructed in making their own books from dictation by means of a small frame and style. There can be no doubt that the power of transmitting ideas thus in a species of writing from hand to hand has some special advantages, but we cannot admit that there is any necessity for dis-

missing the old alphabetical type, or at least a good imitation of it. The Abbé Carton has been eminently successful in carrying out his own views, and it appears that the pupils rapidly accumulate books, the work of their own hands, at small cost. One of the girls in the school at Bruges read English, and had herself printed and stamped many of Peter Parley's tales. The advantage of communicating the product of each other's skill is obviously great. It must lead to a vast increase of their resources; but we see not why printing with the ordinary raised type should not go hand in hand with this valuable improvement in *writing*. In this idea we find ourselves, to our great delight, in harmony with the good Abbé himself, who, somewhat in contradiction of part of his own system, has delivered the following opinion:—"En effet, si un caractère, connue des clairvoyants, est employé dans l'impression en relief pour les aveugles, ces infortunés sont plus rapprochés des autres hommes que s'ils se servaient d'un caractère inconnue de ceux qui les entourent."

We pass now to the more decided *alphabetical* arrangements.

1. Alston's system. Mr. Alston, of Glasgow, adopts the Roman capital letter. He says, "I have long been convinced that an assimilation of the alphabet of the blind to that of the seeing would, from its great simplicity, not only be free from all objections, but, in the case of those who had lost their sight after they were familiar with the Roman alphabet, would be attended with manifest and peculiar advantages," &c. A large and small alphabet are employed, the former for a less keen the latter for a sensitive touch. Here also about twelve books are printed besides the Scriptures.

2. The American books are a modification of Alston's.

3. A capital specimen is given of Roman type, printed by Mr. Watts, of Crown-court.

Lastly comes a specimen which, though in consequence of some defect in the paper or working it fails in the material point of elevation, is promising in the form and distinctness of the letters. If this type is well worked out we think it will be an improvement on several others. It was manifestly as yet not properly finished up, and should not have been exhibited. It will be cast for Mr. J. E. Taylor, of Little Queen-street.

It is proposed that a series of books shall be put in hand in this type when perfected, comprising a greater variety of subjects than have yet been presented to the blind. The grand feature in the

whole, however, is the endeavour to keep steadily in view the object of not isolating those who are already cut off from ordinary intercourse by one infirmity. A special character and books seem to us calculated to do this. We know that still the language and literature would be *that* which prevails around them, but the effect of arbitrary modes of expressing that language and literature will nevertheless be in a great degree to increase the isolation. The common reader cannot help them. The blind man who has not always been so must learn a new alphabet—thus the evil habit of keeping apart from his fellows in cases where he might just as well assimilate will be fostered. We would sturdily resist this, and all the more because if we leave this beaten track we are ever further and further from unity. Other systems, diverging from each other, will still perplex and divide the means which might be better employed in multiplying books in one uniform type. It is one of the most foolish and provoking things we know of that this small community of sufferers, living in one land, should be cut up into different sections, writing and reading in half a dozen different characters. Common sense points out that the yielding party must at all events *not* be the catholic, the universal party. Improvements within the ordinary range may, we doubt not, be made; but let us keep to the one general set of characters. Letters from various experienced managers of institutions are inserted in Mr. Johnson's book, all warmly urging this point.

With a few more words from the Abbé Carton we conclude: the reader will divine with how much pleasure we use them:—
 "Le plus grand nombre d'aveugles se trouve parmi la classe pauvre, et le plus grand malheur des aveugles est leur isolement; tous nos efforts doivent tendre à les rapprocher de nous, et à rendre leur instruction aussi semblable à la nôtre qu'il est possible, et à commencer cette instruction aussi vite que l'on peut; et qu'on ne croie pas qu'il faille une institution particulière pour leur apprendre de lire."—pp. 37, 38.

The Parliamentary Companion for 1853.
 By Charles R. Dod, Esq. 12mo.—Since the second edition of this work for the year 1852 was presented to the public, almost concurrently with the meeting of the new Parliament, a complete change of ministry has occurred, involving the appointment of nearly seventy persons and the displacement of an equal number. The close balance of parties has suggested to the Editor to exercise increased vigilance in recording the politics of each

member. "In all possible cases the exact words of the member himself have been prefixed to any other statement of his political opinions. Considerable pains have also been taken to record pledges and the most recent votes upon Free Trade, Reform in Parliament, the Maynooth Grant, National Education, Tenant League, &c.'" The salaries of ministers, officers of state, and ambassadors have been inserted, in every instance in which they are legally fixed. As it is now difficult to suggest any further improvement in Mr. Dod's excellent handbooks, we shall take credit here for naming one for the Parliamentary Companion. In the list of the House of Peers we should be told when each member first entered the house, either by succession to his peerage, or by election if a Representative Peer of Scotland or Ireland. If the Baronets in the House of Commons had also the dates of accession or creation to their dignity introduced, the information would be acceptable without occupying much space.

Villette: a novel. By Currer Bell. 3 vols.—Another novel by a woman's hand is too remarkable to be passed by without the brief notice which can here be given to it. We say "*woman's*" advisedly, for the times of doubt are long gone by, and Currer Bell deceives no one. *Villette*, this new, in some respects this best of the author's fictions, is more carefully written, more gentle and womanly in tone, than either *Jane Eyre* or *Shirley*; but this gentleness is superficial, and in reality there is as much or more of vehement, irregular, impulsive movement as in either of the other two. You have no absolute monstrosities, but much that is unaccountable and disagreeable in character and situation. Decidedly one of the cleverest books of the day, it yet does not elevate you. Characters, so good in many ways that you are provoked at being obliged to dislike them, flit about you,—bursts of unheroic temper discompose you. There is the busy action of men and women who, strong themselves in natural strength, are shut up and committed to an artificial life. What is really good is often made disagreeable. You cannot rise into the unseen and beautiful; everywhere the clouds hang about you, and prevent your clear distant vision.

And yet we have not a doubt of the correct likeness which this book presents to some modes of life, and most of the characters are marked out with wonderful art—some with great beauty. The crafty mistress of the establishment at Brussels,—the manly, kindly Doctor John,—the self-denying generosity and the candour of

M. Paul (if he were only not so abusive),—and the honest uprightness of the heroine (if she were only a little less tolerant of intolerable tyranny),—all these are admirable in themselves, and in the career marked out for them. Also, we have felt great sympathy and satisfaction in some of the fine thoughts occasionally thrown out as from the deep mind of one accustomed to think as well as to feel. Still, what we miss is a more truly elevated tone. *Strength* is abundant, but how strangely put forth, and how still more strangely honoured! We should be sorry to do the authoress injustice, but really these concessions to mere power, not of the highest kind, are fatal to esteem for her heroine. We were outraged in the tyranny of Louis over Shirley; but here is a man practising espionage, habitually searching the escritoire of a woman, abusing and striving to degrade her before her pupils, and she bears and submits, and scarcely seems to feel that it is degradation. There must surely be some idiosyncrasy here. The authoress may have seen some lofty woman

delighting to be humbled by the man she loves, but the picture is thoroughly disagreeable, and the peculiarity it depicts too rare for sympathy.

Reliquiæ Antiquæ Eboracenses. Part IV. By William Bowman, Leeds.—The most interesting portion of this number is the illustrated account of the discovery of Saxon antiquities at Nunburnholm, near Pocklington; and its value to the antiquary is much enhanced by a well-executed coloured lithograph of the principal objects found. In an article on St. Clement's Monastery, York, the writer, Mr. W. Lawton, gives extracts from some work, which is not mentioned, respecting the subject of tessellated pavements in early ecclesiastical buildings. Before the encaustic tiles were used the churches on the continent were not uncommonly adorned with pavements executed in precisely the same manner as the ancient Roman, but usually the designs were of a religious character.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 27. Capt. Wm. H. Smyth, V.P. Lewis Powell, esq. and Llewellyn Jewitt, esq. were elected Fellows of the Society; and it was announced that the President had appointed as Auditors for the accounts of the past year, the Right Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, George Godwin, esq., R. Ford, esq., and J. H. Parker, esq.

Richard Ellison, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a bronze figure, six inches in height, of a man in the civil costume of the fourteenth century, dug up at Lincoln in the year 1851.

A letter was read addressed to the President by the Right Hon. T. Wyse, British Minister at Athens, containing particulars of the fall of three columns of the Erechtheion, and one of the Temple of Jupiter Olympius, during a storm in Oct. 1852.

Edward Foss, esq. F.S.A. communicated a paper on the genealogy of Sir Thomas More; by which it was shewn that his father John More, one of the judges of the King's Bench, was the son of a former John More who was first the butler, afterwards steward, and finally reader at Lincoln's Inn.

Feb. 3. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

Mr. Collier presented a fac-simile reprint of a very scarce tract entitled "A

Libell of Spanish Lies found at the Sack of Calés. Lond. 1596."

Mr. Ellison exhibited a vase or box of *terra cotta*, found in the year 1851, during excavations in the High-street of Lincoln. It resembles very closely the modern earthenware money-jars, except that the slit is at the side instead of at the top. There were found in it about twenty coins in small brass, of the Emperor Constantine, his empress Fausta, and his sons Crispus, Constantine, and Constantius.

Sir Henry Ellis, by permission of Cardinal Wiseman, exhibited an illuminated manuscript, containing the form of blessing cramp-rings, and touching for the evil. It belonged to our English Queen Mary, and is ornamented with several miniatures, one of which represents the queen in the act of blessing the rings; another exhibits her touching for the evil a boy on his knees before her, introduced by the clerk of the closet: his right shoulder is bared, and the queen appears to be rubbing it with her hand. Her Majesty appears in a kind of hooded dress, similar to that in which she is represented in her portrait in the Society's meeting-room. The title-page of this volume has the arms of Philip of Spain, around which are the badges of York and Lancaster, and the whole is enclosed within a frame of fruit and flowers.

John Evans, esq. F.S.A. communicated a detailed account of the excavations of a Roman villa at Boxmoor, on the line of the London and North Western Railway, and of another at a short distance. Only a portion of the villa at Boxmoor was explored, owing to the remainder being buried beneath the road forming the approach to the station, and this led to no important discovery. At the second site the remains of a villa were dug out of the garden of Boxmoor House, the residence of Thomas Davis, esq. and portions of a fine tessellated pavement were found. Its tessellæ were composed — the white of limestone, the blue or grey of grey limestone, the black of calcareous shale, and the red and orange of terra cotta. In a pavement found on the site of the Royal Exchange, preserved in the Museum of Practical Geology, the tessellæ are composed of precisely the same materials. They must have been brought from some distance to Boxmoor, as none of the stones occur in that neighbourhood. The pavement at Boxmoor was not set in the centre of the apartment, but surrounded on three sides by a common red border of one-inch tessellæ, the size of the room being about twenty-three feet by eighteen feet. The walls were painted in panels, and the colours were as brilliant as when first applied. A list of coins found on the spot, including several of the Consular series, and extending from Domitian to the fourth century, accompanied this notice.

Feb. 10. Mr. Collier in the chair.

The following six gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society :

Mr. William Figg, of Lewes, land surveyor; Edward Backhouse Eastwick, esq. F.R.S. and F.R.A.S. Professor of Oriental languages, and librarian at Haileybury college; William Watkin Edward Wynne, esq. M.P. of Penniarth (re-elected according to the new bye-law); Charles Hill, esq. of Hyde Park Square; George Edward Stuart, esq. of Oxford, architect; and Henry Clarke, esq. M.D. of Southampton.

John Evans, esq. exhibited the copy of the printed Order in Council of the 9th Jan. 1683, relative to the King's touching for the Evil, which is still suspended in a frame in King's Langley church, Herts; and Robert Cole, esq. exhibited a collection of pamphlets on the same subject.

Lord Londesborough exhibited some gold ornaments, of the *torque* class, and of various sizes, found in a rath near Kilmallock in the county of Limerick.

William Michael Wylie, esq. F.S.A. communicated a detailed account of various Teutonic remains, apparently Saxon, found in a camp called the Tournisle de Belleville at Ste Marguerite, near

Dieppe. This camp is presumed by Mr. Wylie to have been formed by some of the Saxon rovers described by Sidonius Apollinaris and Jornandes, the prototypes of Rollo and his Normans. This was probably a portion of the *Littus Saxonicum*, — which was maintained on both sides of the Channel; and that it was Saxon Mr. Wylie concludes from the occurrence of no Francisca, as in the neighbouring deposits of Frankish weapons. The chief weapon of the Saxons was a spear. The knives found were like those that occur in England.

Feb. 17. Lord Viscount Mahon, Pres.

The following nine gentlemen were elected Fellows: The Rev. John F. Russell, of the Eagle House, Enfield, Editor of the *Hierurgia Anglicana*; John Drummond, esq. of Croydon; Joseph Durham, esq. sculptor, of Alfred-place; J. B. Davis, esq. M.R.C.S. of Shelton, Staffordshire; John Richards, esq. of Charterhouse-square (re-elected); the Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A. of Saint Botolph, Bishopsgate; Thomas Prothero, esq. of Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood; Robert Gardiner Hill, esq. mayor of Lincoln; and William Styleman Walford, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

A letter was read from Robert Lemon, esq. F.S.A. reporting his further progress in the arrangement of the Society's Collection of Proclamations. In exchange for duplicates occurring in Mr. Salt's valuable present (see our Jan. magazine, p. 71) eight additions have been obtained from the State Paper Office, exhausting the duplicates that have occurred in that depository. By Mr. Salt's liberal gift the Society's collection has been enriched by more than two hundred Proclamations and several Broad-sides of an interesting character. Some of them supplied deficiencies in the reign of Charles II., whilst the greater number extended the Society's collection from the close of that reign through those of James II., William III. and Anne, with some few in those of the Georges. The Society's collection is now the most perfect known; and Mr. Lemon concluded by directing the attention of individual members to promote its further completeness: the great deficiency being in the reign of Elizabeth.

W. E. Copperthwaite, esq. exhibited an engraved stone stated to have been lately found in a shallow stream in Yorkshire. It is of oval form, having in the centre the monogram of Christ, and around it an inscription not reversed, IMP. CONSTAN. EBAR. (*sic.*) Its authenticity is doubtful.

Benj. Williams, esq. presented a drawing of the sculptured tympanum on the south door of Tetsworth church in Oxfordshire, supposed to represent the Bishop

and Presbyter. Its age is probably of the 12th century. It is engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for Jan. 1790, p. 19; and the church in 1793, p. 719.

Samuel Shepherd, esq. F.S.A. communicated some remarks on the picture relative to the Life of Sir Henry Unton (see our vol. XXVIII. p. 522) suggesting that in the festive scene the Queen (Elizabeth) was intended to be represented, and Shakspeare reading to her from a book.

Benjamin Nightingale, esq. exhibited an original Writ of Privy Seal, dated 17 Nov. 1713, headed by the sign manual of Queen Anne; and countersigned by the Earl of Oxford, directing the payment to Abigail Lady Masham, Keeper of the Privy Purse, of any sum not exceeding 26,000*l.* for the service of the Privy Purse and for healing medals.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated a transcript of the Journal of the Earl of Sussex's passage to Vienna in 1566, when he went to propose the Marriage of Queen Elizabeth to the Archduke Charles. The history of this journey, in its political relations, is described by Camden in his Annals. The present document is a Diary describing the stages of its progress from day to day; the reception of the embassy by the Emperor and Empress; and the entertainment of the Earl and his suite during their five months' stay. The Emperor was at this time invested with the Garter. Sir Gilbert Dethick, then Garter King of Arms, was one of the train; and it is presumed that he was the writer of the Journal. It is a manuscript in the Cottonian library, somewhat injured by the fire of 1731.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Feb. 4. Edward Hawkins, esq. F.R.S. Treasurer, in the chair.

A further notice of discoveries of Roman remains near Audley End was communicated by the Hon. Richard Neville. In the course of his excavations the vestiges have occurred of a kiln for the fabrication of pottery—a new example of the general introduction of Roman arts and manufactures into this country. Mr. Franks also produced a collection of vases lately found on the site of a Roman pottery of considerable extent, near the New Forest, in Hampshire.

A communication was read from the President, Lord Talbot de Malahide, reporting his progress in the arrangements connected with the Great Industrial Exhibition in Dublin, with the object of combining, in that display of modern art and ingenuity, an assemblage of examples illustrative of the progress of manufactures and arts, from the earliest period. The enlarged

scale of the proposed Exhibition having rendered an extension of the buildings requisite, Mr. Dargan has consented to appropriate to the Fine Arts department a new wing, in which it is proposed to form as complete a series as possible of the remains of Irish art, by the combination of the entire Museum of the Royal Irish Academy with the collections exhibited at the meeting of the British Association at Belfast, and numerous rare objects which have been supplied from private collections. Lord Talbot has determined likewise to exhibit an assemblage of analogous examples from England and Scotland, so as to afford the opportunity of comparison. Such a collection must tend to throw great light upon questions which have perplexed the archæologist. It is also proposed to devote a portion of the additional structure to the display of productions by Mr. Hardman and other talented artists and artificers, whose imitations of mediæval decoration have greatly advanced towards perfection since that exhibition in the Crystal Palace. An extensive collection of casts and models will also be formed, exhibiting some of the earlier antiquities of Ireland, the Round Towers, the elaborately sculptured crosses, and other objects of which the originals could not be removed for exhibition. Another division will be appropriated to works of art of the higher class, comprising choice examples of the Italian, German, and other schools, with specimens of engraving, and the productions of all artistic processes, such as enamels, sculptures in ivory or wood, goldsmiths' work, &c., and with these will be shown some of the best works of modern artists, rendering the series as complete and instructive as possible.

Mr. Edward Hussey, of Oxford, read a memoir on the cure of certain diseases by the Royal Touch, detailing many curious particulars regarding the ceremonies observed, the popular belief in the virtue attributed to the sovereign of England, at as recent a period as the last century, and the notions which had prevailed in reference to the origin of this singular practice. It had been supposed to have commenced in the times of Edward the Confessor, and is first alluded to by William of Malmesbury, who wrote about eighty years after his reign; some French writers, however, have sought to trace the gift of healing virtue to Clovis, as conferred upon the first Christian sovereign of France, with the holy chrism, and preserved by his successors, asserting that the kings of England exercised it only by some collateral right. It was the custom to bestow upon the sick person a piece of gold or silver, as a substantial token of the exercise of this heal-

ing power. This gift was, in the time of Edward I., a small sum of money, probably as alms; but in later times a gold coin was given, perforated for suspension to the neck. Henry VII. gave the angel noble, the smallest gold coin in circulation; and the angel was the piece distributed at the ceremony of the Royal Touch during the succeeding reigns. Charles I. had not always gold to bestow, and he sometimes substituted silver, or even brass. After the Restoration the applicants for the healing were so numerous, that small medals were struck for the special purpose of such distribution. Mr. Hussey produced several of these touch-pieces, of various reigns. The Pretender, as James III., had two, both of silver; as had also the Cardinal of York, as Henry IX. The last sovereign of England who exercised the power was Queen Anne; and amongst the latest occasions was that when Dr. Johnson, in his early childhood, was brought from Lichfield to be touched, with 200 others. A singular anecdote is recorded of George I., who, soon after his accession, was applied to by a gentleman in behalf of his son. The king referred him to the Pretender, as possessing the hereditary gift of the Stuarts. The result was this, that the son was touched and recovered, and the father became a devoted partisan of the exiled family. The numbers who craved the benefit of this supposed virtue were extraordinary; Queen Elizabeth, it is stated, healed three or four hundred persons yearly. Charles II. is recorded to have touched not less than 90,798 applicants, according to the registers which were constantly kept. James II. on one occasion healed 350 persons. Mr. Hussey stated some remarkable facts regarding the universal belief in this healing power, not merely by the poor or ignorant, but by the highest in the state, by physicians, scholars, and divines, as recently even as the last century. The gift was claimed by the kings of France as well as our own sovereigns, and the ceremonial, long observed, appears to have been established by St. Louis. A great number of persons were healed by Henri Quatre, and the inherent virtue was undiminished in Louis XIV. and Louis XV. The ceremony of the touch was even prescribed in the authorised ceremonial for the coronation of Charles X. Mr. Hawkins, in returning thanks to Mr. Hussey for this curious dissertation, observed that the identical touch-piece which had been hung round the neck of Dr. Johnson by Queen Anne, was, as he had reason to believe, now in the British Museum. It was formerly in the Duke of Devonshire's cabinet of medals.

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Mr. Godwin, of Bristol, gave an account of some mural paintings and sculptured ornaments of the Norman period, existing in the church of Ditteridge, Wilts, and he exhibited an ivory carving, portion of a table-book, or set of waxed tablets of the fourteenth century.

Mr. Le Keux gave some useful suggestions regarding the preservation and best mode of cleaning ancient arms and armour, as shown by several head-pieces and other objects which he exhibited. One of these helmets had been thrown out during the repairs of Hayes Church, in Kent, and another had formerly been in the church of West Drayton. Amongst other antiquities produced, were an Italian fencer's target, a cap of mail, and an iron arm of ingenious construction, destined to enable some dauntless warrior, who had lost a hand, still to wield his weapon. Walter Scott describes such a false arm, as preserved by some ancient Scottish family. These objects were contributed by the Hon. Robert Curzon, from the armory at Parham Park. The Lady North sent a beautiful embroidered lure, gloves, and hawking-pouch, the latter mounted with silver-gilt, richly enamelled with flowers and fruits. These, the most perfect set probably of hawking appliances still preserved, are of the reign of Elizabeth. Mr. W. Bernhard Smith exhibited some ancient arms, an iron lion-faced mask, and an Italian target covered with leather, bearing devices and inscriptions, and furnished with a hook, intended, as he supposed, for suspending a lantern, to dazzle the eyes of an opponent in a nightly conflict. Mr. Trollope sent a bronze lamp with four burners, found a few days previously at Lincoln. Mr. Desborough Bedford brought some relics found in the crypt of Gerard's Hall, and the pardon of Samuel Desborough, one of Cromwell's Scotch commissioners, with the great seal appended. Mr. Westwood produced a fac-simile of the stone bearing a Runic inscription, found not long since at St. Paul's (noticed in our last number, p. 187). He considered the ornaments sculptured upon this slab to be of Scandinavian character. Mr. Franks stated that application had been made in vain to obtain this remarkable relic for the British Museum; the present possessor had resolved to have it fixed up in his warehouse, an object of attraction, probably, to customers.

Mr. Burt produced a second selection from the collection of Seals formed by the late Mr. Caley, comprising chiefly foreign seals, including those of several monasteries in Normandy, Italian episcopal seals, the seal of Cardinal Ottoboni, and that of the Order of Præmonstratenses,

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The Rev. J. B. Reynardson sent an interesting jewelled fibula, found in Lincolnshire; and an ornament of jet, a ring, and tooth of a beaver, set in metal, so as to be worn as an amulet. They were found with human remains in the same county.

Mr. G. Gilbert Scott gave an account of the establishment of the "Architectural Museum" in Cannon-row, which we have noticed more fully in our "Notes of the Month." Mr. Le Keux took the occasion to offer for this interesting object a large accumulation of casts in his possession, chiefly from York Minster, which were thankfully accepted by Mr. Scott; as were also casts from the fonts in Winchester Cathedral, and East Meon church, presented by Mr. Way. Captain Wilson addressed the meeting, and suggested the formation of an extensive collection of Topographical Illustrations, arranged by counties: he offered to present to the Institute the large assemblage of prints, drawings, &c. which he had formed, and promised his services in arranging such additions as might hereafter be presented to the Society, in pursuance of his proposal.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 12. T. J. Pettigrew, esq. F.R.S. V.P. in the Chair.

Mr. Bateman exhibited a horn-book of the time of the Commonwealth, and some observations upon it and others of a similar kind by Mr. Halliwell were read. Mr. Warren exhibited a ring dug up at Thetford, which was considered by the meeting as Indian. Mr. Clarke of Easton forwarded a Commonwealth sixpence of the unusual weight of sixty-seven grains, a testoon, and other specimens found in Suffolk. Mr. Jewitt exhibited a drawing of a hauberk in his possession, weighing altogether fourteen pounds, twenty-two ounces of which are composed of silver rings around the neck, the edges of the sleeves, and the bottom of the vest; the rings were brazed, not riveted: it is oriental. Mr. Tucker exhibited a mourning-ring of Sir W. Colepepper of Aylesford, Kent, of the time of Elizabeth; it is silver, and has a death's head, and the inscription "In memoriam." Mr. Ainslie exhibited various specimens of pottery lately excavated in the city of London, and a portion of Roman glass found in Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, in making a sewer. Mr. Davis laid upon the table an earthen bottle lately fished up at Battersea: it was considered to be German, and belonging to the sixteenth century. The Rev. Mr. Hugo exhibited portions of tessellated pavement, tesserae, lead, nails, and fragments of tiles, &c. from the Ro-

man villa at Twerton, near Bath. Mr. Bateman sent a mediæval badge, which was exposed for examination. Dr. Pettigrew exhibited a dagger of the time of Charles I. dug up in the field of Edgehill. Mr. Cullum exhibited drawings of a variety of Roman antiquities found at different times in the city of London, and a seal with the head of Cæsar found in a gravel machine in the Thames. Mr. Lynch exhibited a jewel supposed to have belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, which was discovered to be of two different periods of workmanship; a lithograph of it, with description, will appear in the forthcoming Journal. The remainder of the evening was occupied in the reading and discussion of Mr. Syer Cuming's paper on Vincula, in which he historically traced from the earliest periods the employment of fetters and other means of confinement. Specimens of different kinds of fetterlock were laid upon the table.

Jan. 26. Collections of pottery, found at different places in the city during late excavations, were exhibited by Mr. Ainslie and Mr. Haywood, surveyor of the city sewers. Some Roman glass from Bartlett's Buildings was also laid upon the table, and a fragment of a large amphora. An iron object, somewhat in the shape of a duck, found in Bishopsgate, was exhibited, and conjectured to have formed part of a lamp. Dr. Kendrick exhibited a fragment of pottery found at Mote Hill, Lancashire, supposed to have formed part of a Roman sacrificial vessel; also a stopper for an amphora found at Wilderspool. Mr. Rolfe exhibited a bronze cup, found at Boughton Hill, Kent, a stirrup of the time of Henry VII. and a portion of painted glass from Canterbury, containing the rebus of a robin in a tree, with the letters R. T. (Robin Tree). Mr. Moore, of West Coker, forwarded a rubbing from a lectern in Yeovil church, having the following inscription as read by Mr. Black:

Precibus nunc precor cernuis hinc eya rogare,
Fratr Martinus Forester, vita vigilet que beate.

The Rev. Mr. Hugo exhibited some Roman remains found in a sepulchral urn near Thetford, consisting principally of beads. Mr. Davis exhibited a miniature of Mary Queen of Scots, attributed to Zuccherò, in which she is represented with a cross somewhat resembling that exhibited at the preceding meeting of the Association. Mr. Black translated some interesting charters, to which were affixed the seal of Humphrey de Bohun. Mr. Tucker exhibited a pack of cards of the time of Charles II. supposed to have been executed at the Hague; they are fifty-two in number, and represent the principal personages and events that occurred during the Commonwealth.

They were purchased at the Hague, by the late Mr. Prest, for thirty-five guineas.

Feb. 9. Mr. Syer Cuming read a paper on Roman lamps, illustrated with very perfect specimens, some bearing the monogram peculiar to the coinage of Constantine, and other marks of the Christian era.

Mr. Lionel Oliver presented a brass medal of the time of George II. representing a Bishop trampling on Heresy, and holding a shield (on which are the words "Passive Obedience,") surmounted by a mitre, which is attacked by a figure, armed with sword, &c. superscribed "Burgess."

Mr. Carrington exhibited a glass cup of German manufacture, ornamented with equestrian figures. Also the seal of the City of Worcester, which was returned to Mr. Jabez Allies, when mayor, by an antiquary of Rouen. This circumstance tends to confirm the tradition that this seal was formerly stolen by a town-clerk, who ran away to France. It is of brass, and has a representation of the city upon it, with the legend "Sigillum Commune Civium Wigornie."

Mr. Charles Ainslie placed on the table several articles said to have been found in that archæological mine, Cannon-street, but most of which were identified as old acquaintances before the city improvements were thought of.

Mr. S. I. Tucker exhibited a silver-gilt ring given by George II. to a pilot, who conducted him into Rye harbour when in a storm on the Sussex coast. It bears the arms of Poland impaled with those of Lithuania, surmounted by a regal crown.

Mr. Gunston exhibited rubbings of several inscriptions on church bells; Mr. Sherratt some tradesmen's tokens relative to and found in London; and Mr. Wakeman a drawing of a very singular tomb at Llangatog juxta Usk, co. Monmouth.

Mr. James read a paper on an interesting specimen of a sollarer of the fifteenth century, which he exhibited. It is believed to be unique, with the exception of two inferior specimens respectively in the Tower Armoury and at Goodrich Court. Mr. James's sollarer, which from the rowel of the spur to the point of the toe is two feet seven inches long, was found in Norfolk.

LEOMINSTER PRIORY CHURCH.

Some excavations now in progress have disclosed the foundations of a remarkable Norman church, which belonged to the priory of Leominster, in Herefordshire. It was attached to the east end of the present parish church; or rather the Parish church was erected to the westward of that of the Priory. After the dissolution of monasteries the Priory church was allowed to fall into ruins, and its debris has existed to the present time to the

height of some 7 or 8 feet above the neighbouring level. At the erection of the Union Workhouse some relics connected with the structure were disclosed; but curiosity on the subject had lain dormant until the recent meeting at Ludlow of the Cambrian Archæological Association, when Mr. A. Freeman, of Dursley, delivered an architectural discourse upon the spot, which has been published in the last number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (New Series, vol. iv. p. 9). On that occasion Mr. Freeman alluded to the great probability of the former existence of a central tower with transepts, &c., at the east end of the present Norman edifice, and assigned as a reason for believing that such buildings existed, certain appearances at the east end of the present structure, consisting of some projections which probably formed a pier of the west and north arches of the lantern, and also the stump of another supposed pier at the northern end of the transept. In the middle of December last the embankment of the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway began to make its appearance in the meadows a few hundred yards below the Workhouse premises, and the question of the propriety of lowering and levelling the high ground of the Workhouse garden having been discussed, it was thought probable that the railway contractors might at their own expense remove any surplus soil to their embankment below, and by a tacit consent a square hole was sunk in the garden, in order to ascertain the nature of the subsoil. After sinking to the depth of about 5 feet, the workmen came to some rough stone work, and this accident, acting upon the curiosity which had been engendered by Mr. Freeman's speculations, has led to the subsequent discoveries. The foundations of the Norman choir, presbytery, and transepts have been gradually developed, and finally a chapel at the extreme east end.

We are favoured by Mr. Freeman with the following outline of these researches, with his remarks upon the appearances they present.

The existing church consists of the nave of a Norman building, whose south aisle has given way to a large structure of Early English and Decorated date, which extends to the southward of the south transept, and which from its size, distinctness, and general treatment, may be best considered as a second church. In addition to the *a priori* probability that the Norman portion was merely the western limb of a cross church, positive evidence to that effect was found in the existence of what was evidently the south-western pier of the central tower, though now serving

as a buttress, and in that of a small portion of the south wall of the transept, with an adjoining pilaster, marking its extent to the south. Some expressions of Leland's seemed also to refer to the building of which these were fragments, and further led to the belief that the original short Norman presbytery would be found not to have been subjected to later extensions.

These conjectures have all been confirmed by the recent excavations. The whole of the south transept and of the presbytery has been traced out, and the surrounding aisle and chapels of the latter are in process of discovery. Owing to the nature of the ground, the north transept has not yet been touched, and it may perhaps be found impracticable to extend the excavations to that portion of the building.

The shape of the church must have been somewhat irregular, the four limbs not being of the same width; both presbytery and transept being narrower than the nave. This drives us to the conclusion that the central tower was actually narrower from east to west than from north to south, as at Bath Abbey and Leonard Stanley, in Gloucestershire, and had not merely the transept arches narrower, as at Malmesbury and elsewhere. The space under the tower, forming the choir, must therefore have been unusually small; while the presbytery, or eastern limb, is itself so short that the stalls can hardly have run east of the tower. This may be perhaps explained by remembering that Leominster was not an independent priory, but merely a cell to Reading, and, consequently, the number of monks present at any one time would probably always be small. The length of the nave is about 125 feet, of the choir under the tower about 30, of the presbytery about 42. This includes the apse, which has a radius of about 8 feet. As the high altar probably stood on its chord, it will be seen that the eastern limb, as well as the space under the tower, were of very confined dimensions.

The western and southern arches of the central tower had oddly formed rectangular piers of several orders, but, as the inner wall of the presbytery only ranges with the inner member of the south-western pier, we must suppose that the eastern arch of the lantern sprang from corbels. There must therefore have been a considerable amount of singularity, not to say awkwardness, in the treatment of the tower both within and without.

The presbytery was surrounded by an aisle. Very great difficulty was found in the excavation of this portion, and very many conjectures were offered during its

progress; the final result has been the discovery of a most important example of a Norman apse, with radiating chapels. The foundations have been discovered of an aisle running round the presbytery, with an apse diverging to the north-east and south-east, and, finally, a small projecting chapel has been discovered at the extreme east end, which has not yet been excavated all round, but which may be reasonably concluded to have also had an apsidal termination. The outer walls of the aisle have a double range of flat pilasters—a marked characteristic of the church throughout—the inner ones probably acting as vaulting shafts, the external of course as buttresses.

The south transept has been entirely exhumed. It had no eastern aisle, but one of the eastern apses so usually found in that position. A decorated sepulchral arch at its extreme south was found to be of remarkable height, and exhibited clear signs of mediæval whitewash. A Norman string above it, evidently *in situ*, which existed at the visit of the Cambrian Archæological Association, had been destroyed before the excavations commenced—so easily may important evidence on such points be lost. Whether the transepts had western aisles is still uncertain; the fact that the eastern bay of the north aisle was destroyed with them looks as if they had; there are also some signs of jambs at the east end of the great southern addition; but it is not yet clear whether they are those of an original arcade, or of mere doorways between that addition and the south transept.

The whole of the foundations discovered seem, as far as can be ascertained, to be of the untouched Norman work; so that any later alterations must have been entirely confined to insertions in the superstructure. It is easy to imagine the general effect of the building, which, with the varied grouping of the two towers and of the numerous apses, must have been one of the most picturesque of its kind.

It is gratifying to find that a memorial to the guardians, praying that the excavations may be allowed to remain uncovered, has received the signatures of the Bishop of the diocese (Dr. Hampden), of Lord Bateman, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, of Lord Rodney, and other influential persons in and about Leominster. Addresses to the same effect have also been forwarded by the Archæological Institute, the Cambrian Archæological Association, and the Oxford Architectural Society. These have been favourably received, and it is hoped that these interesting discoveries may be preserved uninjured for the study of future inquirers.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The civil or state ceremonial of the marriage of the Emperor of France took place on Saturday evening, the 29th Jan. at the Palace of the Tuileries, in the Saloon of the Marshals, where a platform had been erected, upon which were placed two fauteuils, both alike; the one at the right for the Emperor, and that at the left for the Empress. The Emperor having taken his seat, the Minister of State then received the declaration of his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III. by the grace of God and the will of the nation Emperor of the French, and also that of Mlle. Eugenie de Montijo, Countess of Theba, and formally declared them to be united in marriage. The royal pair then attached their respective signatures to the document, the same being attested by witnesses. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Empress was reconducted to her residence. The religious ceremony took place at Notre Dame on Sunday morning. The Archbishop of Paris, attended by his clergy, received their Majesties at the grand entrance of the cathedral, and, the royal pair having taken their seats on the throne, he proceeded to the ceremony of the marriage, which was conducted in all respects according to the solemnities of the Roman Catholic Church, and accompanied by all the pomp of Imperial *prestige* and royal tradition. A canopy of silver brocade was held over their Majesties' heads by two bishops, and there were no less than five French cardinals present, namely, the Archbishops of Lyons, Bourges, Besançon, Rheims, and Bordeaux. The register which was used at the Tuileries on the occasion of the civil marriage of the Emperor is that of the former Imperial House, which has been preserved in the archives of the Secretary of State. The first entry in it is dated March 2, 1806, and records Napoleon's adoption of Prince Eugene as son of the Emperor, and as

Viceroy of Italy. The record immediately preceding that of the marriage of Napoleon III. is that of the birth of the King of Rome, bearing date March 20, 1811.

On the occasion of his marriage the Emperor has pardoned 4312 persons who were implicated in the events of 1851. With these pardons, and the submissions already received, there do not remain more than 1200 persons subjected to expulsion. All the amnestied offenders are to be still submitted to a certain amount of *surveillance*.

On the evening of the 6th Feb. during the carnival, the Austrian soldiers on guard at *Milan* were suddenly attacked and disarmed, and a contest arose, during which about ten men were killed and about forty of either party wounded. It is evident that the affair was political and preconcerted, as at the same time similar outbreaks occurred at Monza, Mantua, Lodi, and other places. A proclamation by Marshal Radetzky, dated from Verona, Feb. 9, subjects the city of Milan to the most rigorous execution of the state of siege; orders that all strangers of suspicious character be expelled; grants life pensions to the wounded and the families of soldiers fallen; and orders an extraordinary gratification to the garrison as a recompense for its efforts. Of eighty persons arrested at Milan, six were hung and three shot on the 9th.

The Austrians have since blockaded the Swiss canton of Ticino, and have expelled all its natives from the territory of Lombardy.

On the 18th Feb. the life of the Emperor of Austria was attempted by an Hungarian named Lebeny, twenty-one years of age, as his Majesty was walking on the ramparts of Vienna. He was slightly wounded in the neck, and by the latest accounts his cure is proceeding favourably.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

On the 10th of February Parliament reassembled, and a statement of the policy of the New Ministry was made by Lord John Russell. No additional number of men will be asked for, but the Army, Navy, and Ordnance Estimates will be considerably larger than last year. The Canada Clergy Reserves, Pilotage, and Jewish

Disabilities are to be the foremost subjects of legislation. Australia is not to be annoyed by a continuation of transportation; the long delayed Consolidation of Criminal Law is at last to be effected; something will be done with Irish Tenant Right; and Parliamentary Reform is to stand over till next session.

The Houses of Convocation reassembled on the 17th, and, after discussion on several subjects of ecclesiastical polity, were prorogued by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the 18th of August. The Bishops of Exeter, Salisbury, Chichester, and Oxford signed a protest to the effect that, while they submitted, they did "not assent to any claim on the part of the Archbishop to prorogue them *sine consensu fratrum*."

On the 15th February a frightful catastrophe occurred at the entrance of Dublin Bay. The City of Dublin Steamship Company's vessel *Queen Victoria*,

which left Liverpool on the day before, with 120 souls on board, ran on the rocks off the Howth Lighthouse, at a few minutes before two o'clock in the morning, and instantaneously went to pieces. The Roscommon steamer picked up between 40 and 50 persons; the remainder, according to some accounts more than 100, and certainly not less than 80, were lost. Among the missing persons is the commander of the vessel, Captain Church, who has been on the station upwards of twenty years.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1853.

Beds.—H. Littleale, of Kempston grange, esq.
 Berks.—H. P. Best, of Donnington castle, esq.
 Bucks.—Abraham Darby, of Stoke court, esq.
 Cambridgesh. and Huntingdonsb.—William Whitting, of Manca and Thorney abbey, esq.
 Cumb.—F. B. Atkinson, of Rampsbeck lodge, esq.
 Chesh.—J. H. Leche, of Carden park, esq.
 Cornwall.—Richard Foster, of Castle, esq.
 Derb.—Sir J. H. Crewe, of Calke abbey, bart.
 Devon.—E. B. H. Gennys, of Whiteleigh hall, esq.
 Dorset.—William Bragge, of Sadorow, esq.
 Durham.—F. A. Milbank, of Hart, esq.
 Essex.—J. G. Rebow, of Wivenhoe park, esq.
 Glouc.—J. R. Barker, of Fairford park, esq.
 Heref.—W. M. Kyrie, of Homme house, esq.
 Herts.—Sir T. G. S. Sebright, of Beechwood park, Bart.
 Kent.—F. C. Hyde, of Syndale house, esq.
 Lancash.—J. T. Clifton, of Lytham hall, esq.
 Leic.—Fred. Wollaston, of Shenton, esq.
 Linc.—Joseph Livesey, of Stourton hall, esq.
 Monmouth.—Henry Bailey, of Nanty Glo, esq.
 Norfolk.—D. Gurney, of North Runcton, esq.
 Northampt.—C. C. Elwes, of Great Billing, esq.
 Northumb.—Walter Selby, of Biddleston, esq.
 Notts.—T. S. Godfrey, of Balderton, esq.
 Oxford.—James Morrell, jun. of Oxford, esq.
 Rutland.—John Parker, of Preston, esq.
 Salop.—A. C. Heber Percy, of Hodnet hall, esq.
 Som.—F. H. Dickinson, of Kingsweston, esq.
 Staff.—Edward Buller, of Dilhorne hall, esq.
 Southampton.—John Shelley, of Avington house, near Winchester, esq.
 Suffolk.—Lord Henniker, of Thornham hall.
 Surrey.—Thos. Grissell, of Norbury park, esq.
 Sussex.—F. Barchard, of Horstead place, esq.
 Warw.—Sir W. E. Cradock Hartopp, of Four Oaks hall, Bart.
 Westm.—J. Wakefield, of Sedgwick house, esq.
 Wilts.—F. L. Popham, of Littlecot, esq.
 Worc.—Charles Noel, of Bell hall, esq.
 York.—Andrew Montagu, of Melton park, esq.

WALES.

Anglesey.—R. W. Prichard, of Erianell, esq.
 Brecon.—Postponed.
 Carnarv.—R. V. W. Williams, of Llandudno, esq.
 Carmarthen.—Hon. W. H. Yelverton, of Whitland abbey.
 Cardigan.—Lewis Pugh, of Aberystwith, esq.
 Denbigh.—P. W. Yorke, of Dyffryn Aled, esq.
 Flint.—Whitehall Dod, of Llanerch, esq.
 Glamorgan.—R. H. Miers, of Ynispenllwch, esq.
 Montgomery.—J. Naylor, of Leighton hall, esq.
 Merioneth.—T. A. B. Mostyn, of Kylan, esq.
 Pemb.—A. N. J. Stokes, of St. Botolph's, esq.
 Radnor.—J. Field, of Esgairdrainllwyn, esq.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Jan. 17. Stephen Henry Sullivan, esq. (now Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in Chili) to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in Peru.—Capt. the Hon. Edward Alfred John Harris, R.N. (now Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in Peru) to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in Chili.

Jan. 19. The Duke of Northumberland and Marquess of Londonderry elected Knights of the Garter.

Jan. 22. Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, esq. to be Auditor-General, and William Harvie Christie, esq. to be Postmaster-General for the colony of New South Wales; and John Sterling, esq. to be Agent for Church and School Lands in that colony.

Jan. 28. 46th Foot, Major-Gen. R. Egerton, C.B. to be Colonel.—Cape Mounted Riflemen, Major C. H. Somerset to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. G. J. Carey to be Major.—Staff, brevet Colonel A. W. Torrens, of 23d Foot, to be Assistant Quartermaster-general, *vice* brevet Colonel R. Airey, appointed Military Secretary to the General Commanding-in-Chief.—West Essex Militia, Capt. G. Robbins, late of H.M. regular forces, to be Major.—East York Militia, F. A. T. C. Constable, esq. to be Second Major.

Feb. 4. E. R. Power, esq. to be Assistant Colonial Secretary for Ceylon, and P. W. Braybrooke, esq. Assistant Government Agent, District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate of Badulla, in that island.—Lord A. Hervey to be Keeper of the Privy Seal of the Prince of Wales.—1st Dragoons, Major J. Yorke to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. R. Wardlaw to be Major.—22d Foot, brevet Major T. S. Conway, C.B. to be Major.—Unattached, brevet Major C. Kelson, from Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Major.—Staff, Major F. D. George, C.B., from 22d Foot, to be Dep. Adjutant-gen. in the Windward and Leeward Islands, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; brevet Major H. D. O'Halloran, from 69th Foot, to be Deputy Quartermaster-gen. in the Windward and Leeward Islands.

Feb. 14. Andrew Buchanan, esq. (now Minister Plenip. to the Swiss Confederation,) to be Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenip. to the King of Denmark; and the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray (now Agent and Consul-General in Egypt) to be Minister Plenip. to the Swiss Confederation.

Feb. 15. Edward Eyre Williams, esq. to be Second Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court in the colony of Victoria; William Foster Stawell, esq. to be Attorney-General; James Croke,

esq. Solicitor-General; Henry Field Gurner, esq. Crown Solicitor; Robert Williams Pohlman, esq. Commissioner of the Court of Requests and Chairman of General and Quarter Sessions; and Frederick Wilkinson, esq. to be Master in Equity of the Supreme Court and Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, all in the same colony.—19th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. T. Unett to be Major.—67th Foot, Major T. E. Knox, from 3d West India Regt., to be Major, *vice* Major S.H. Murray, who exchanges.—2d West India Regt. Capt. H. W. Whitfield to be Major.

Feb. 18. 2d West India Regt., Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, J. W. Mostyn, M.D. to be Surgeon.

Major T. A. Larcom, R. Eng. (late Deputy Chairman of the Board of Works) to be Under-Secretary of State for Ireland.

Mr. Leeke, son of Commodore Sir H. Leeke, to be High Sheriff of Bombay.

Rear-Adm. Houston Stewart, C.B. to be Secretary to the Master-General of the Ordnance.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Merthyr Tydvil.—Henry Austin Bruce, esq. *Tavistock*.—Robert Joseph Phillimore, esq. *vice* Carter, declared unqualified.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Capt. Henry Byam Martin, C.B. and Comm. G. W. Freedy to the Duke of Wellington; Comm. George Hancock to the *Espiegle*, 12, at Sheerness.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Ven. C. C. Clerke, D.D. (Archdeacon of Oxford, &c.) Sub-Deanery of the Cathedral Church of Oxford.

Rev. J. Davies, D.D. (R. of Gateshead) Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Durham.

Rev. J. Gould (R. of Burwash, Sussex), to the Canonry of Hurst in the Cathedral Church of Chichester.

Rev. W. Jackman (V. of Falkenham, Suffolk), Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Norwich.

Rev. W. D. Anderson, Milton-Damerell R. w. Cookworthy P.C. Devon.

Rev. C. M. Arnold, Christ Church P.C. Clapham, Surrey.

Rev. A. F. Bellman, Moulton V. Norfolk.

Rev. R. Bird, Uffington V. Berks.

Rev. J. P. Birkett, Graveley R. Cambridgesh.

Rev. F. G. Blomfield, St. Andrew Undershaft, w. St. Mary-at-Axe R. London.

Rev. G. J. Blomfield, Bow, *alias* Nymet-Tracey R. w. Broad Nymet R. Devon.

Rev. J. Cholmeley, St. Mary P.C. Wainfleet, Lincolnshire.

Rev. T. Clark, St. Mary P.C. Haggerston, London.

Rev. S. Clifford, Teynham V. Kent.

Rev. R. W. Cory, Horsely-next-the-Sea V. Norf.

Rev. E. B. Everard, Burnham-Thorpe R. Norf.

Rev. A. O. Fitz-Gerald, Charlton-Mackrel R. Som.

Rev. P. P. Gilbert, St. Augustin w. St. Faith R. London.

Rev. R. B. Halburd, Templeran R. dio. Cloyne.

Rev. W. Hayes, Stockton-Heath P.C. Great Budworth, Cheshire.

Rev. G. A. Hayward, Campsall P.C. Yorksh.

Rev. R. Holmes, Happpisburgh V. Norfolk.

Rev. W. H. Hughes, Horley V. Surrey.

Rev. W. Irvine, Longfleet P.C. Dorset.

Rev. F. C. Jackson, Grade R. w. Ruan-Minor R. Cornwall.

Rev. S. T. H. Jervois, Downham P.C. Lanc.

Rev. A. Kent, Haresfield V. Gloucestershire.

Rev. W. Melland, Rushton P.C. Staffordshire.

Rev. T. D. Millner, Bulford D.C. Wilts.

Rev. T. B. G. Moore, Broxbourne V. Herts.

Rev. C. Neville, Fledborough R. Notts.

Rev. E. H. Niblett, Redmarley-d'Abitot R. Worc.

Rev. A. S. Ormerod, Halvergate V. Norfolk.

Rev. G. Parker, Killanully R. dio. Cloyne.

Rev. W. R. Parker, Willingale-Spain R. Essex.

Rev. G. Poole, Hammerwich P.C. Staffordsh.

Rev. E. W. Relton, Kaling V. Middlesex.

Rev. R. E. Roy, Skirbeck R. w. Trinity C. Linc.

Rev. J. O. Ryder, Isle of Elmley R. Kent.

Rev. J. Shortt, Houghton P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. R. Shutte, High Halden R. Kent.

Rev. J. Smith, Acton R. Middlesex.

Rev. J. Smith, Golden Hill P.C. Wulstanton, Staff.

Rev. H. Somerville, Aghinagh P.C. dio. Cloyne.

Rev. J. Soper, South Lambeth Chapel, Surrey.

Rev. T. I. Stewart, Landscove P.C. Devon.

Rev. T. Thackeray, Ursworth P.C. Durham.

Rev. J. F. Thrupp, Barrington V. Cambridgesh.

Rev. G. Tufnell, Thornton-Watlass R. Yorksh.

Rev. W. Valentine, Whixley P.C. Yorksh.

Rev. F. Van der Meulen, Thorley R. Herts.

Rev. T. A. Warburton, D.C. L. Ifley P.C. Oxfordsh.

Rev. J. Wenham, West Clandon R. Surrey.

To Chaplains.

Rev. W. H. Andrews, Union, Oulton, Suffolk.

Rev. J. Cawston, H.M.S. Bellerophon.

Rev. W. C. Fenton, to Sheriff of Yorkshire.

Rev. J. Gurney, H.M. Steam-frigate *Leopard*.

Rev. G. A. M. Little, (and Naval Instructor) to H.M. Screw Steam-frigate *Imperieuse*.

Rev. J. A. Mathias, Colonial, Ceylon.

Rev. R. Montgomery, to Lord Bateman.

Rev. C. M. Robins, Yacht *Sylphide*.

Rev. J. B. Scott, Union, Bath.

Rev. C. B. Turner, to Sheriff of Worcestershire.

To be Chaplains to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland:—Ven. J. Armstrong (Archdeacon of Clonfert), Ven. M. G. Beresford D.D. (Archdeacon of Ardagh), Rev. G. Black (R. of Inch), Rev. W. M. Brady, Hon. and Very

Rev. H. M. Browne (Dean of Lismore), Rev. W. Caulfield, Hon. and Very Rev. Lord E. Chichester (Dean of Raphoe), Ven. H. Cotton, D.C.L. (Archdeacon of Cashel), Rev. M. De Courcy, D.D., Rev. C. J. Dickinson, Rev. W. FitzGerald, Rev. H. Griffin, Ven. M. J. Keatinge (Archdeacon of Ardfer), Very Rev. R. M. Kennedy (Dean of Clonfert), Rev. T. P. Knox, Rev. H. Lloyd, D.D., Very Rev. Lord Viscount Mountmorres (Dean of Achonry), Very Rev. H. Newland, D.D. (Dean of Ferns), Rev. R. O'Callaghan, Hon. and Very Rev. H. Pakenham, D.D. (Dean of St. Patrick's), Rev. H. Perceval, Ven. J. A. Russell (Archdeacon of Clogher), Ven. J. W. Stokes (Archdeacon of Armagh), Rev. E. Tighe-Gregory, D.D. (R. of Kilmore), Rev. S. Townsend, Very Rev. W. Warburton (Dean of Elphin), and Ven. J. West, D.D. (Archdeacon of Dublin).

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. W. Sewell, Principal of Radley College, Abingdon.

R. H. Charters, B.A. Mathematical-Master, Sedbergh Grammar School, Yorkshire.

W. Wayte (Fellow of King's College, Cambridge), Assistant-Master, Eton College.

Rev. H. Allan, Lecturer, St. Luke, Old Street, London.

Very Rev. H. P. Hamilton (Dean of Salisbury) to be one of Her Majesty's Preachers at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

Hon. and Rev. W. Howard (R. of Whiston) to be Organising Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign

Parts for the Archdeaconry of York, or the West Riding.
 Rev. J. Mayle, a Mission at Bucharest.
 Rev. T. C. Pratt, Readership of Christ Church, Newgate Street, London.
 J. Smallpeice, B.A. Vice-Principal of Diocesan Training College, Chichester.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 13. At Chew Magna, near Bristol, the wife of the Rev. Grenville Frodsham Hodson, a dau.—At Tinwell house, the wife of Robert Parr, esq. a son and heir.—18. At Clifton, the wife of Vincent Eyre, esq. a son.—19. At Blechley, Bucks, the wife of Richard Selby Lowndes, esq. a son.—20. The wife of Edmund Law Lushington, esq. of Park house, Maidstone, a dau.—21. The wife of F. Newton Dickenson, esq. Siston court, Glouc. a dau.—At Wooburn house, Bucks, Mrs. Francis Edward Venables, a son.—22. At Wimbleton, the Countess of Kerry, a son.—At West Hill house, Bury St. Edmund's, the wife of W. H. Rusbrooke, esq. R.N. a dau.—25. At Thornycroft hall, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. John Thornycroft, a dau.—27. At Carlton gardens, the Hon. Mrs. J. S. Wortley, a son.—At Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Colborne, a dau.—29. In Brook st. the Marchioness of Blandford, a dau.—30. At Dublin, the wife of the Rev. William H. E. Wood Wright, of Gola house, co. Monaghan, a son and heir.

Lately. At the Lees, Derbyshire, Lady Anna Chandos Pole, a son and heir.

Feb. 1. At Perry mount, Sydenham, the wife of Charlton J. Wollaston, esq. a son.—2. At May place, Crayford, Kent, the wife of James MacGregor, esq. M.P. a dau.—3. In Mansfield street, Lady Charles Russell, a son.—At Rockingham castle, the Hon. Mrs. Watson, a dau.—4. In Eaton pl. the Countess of Enniskillen, a dau.—5. At the rectory, Little Ponton, Linc. the wife of the Rev. P'ennyman W. Worsley, a dau.—7. At Malmaison, co. Cork, Lady Coghill, a son.—8. At Marchington, Staff. Lady Harriet Vernon, a dau.—At Ashbourne, Derbysh. the wife of Sir George Gervis, Bart. a son.—9. In Carlton gardens, Lady Brooke, a son, heir to the earldom of Warwick.—In Holland, the wife of Major-Gen. Charles Bentinck, a son.—13. In Grosvenor st. Mrs. R. Capel Cure, a son.—16. In Eccleston sq. the wife of Capt. H. J. Codrington, R.N. a son.—20. In Belgrave sq. the wife of the Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 16. At Stockton-on-Tees, John Spiers Sladden, esq. M.A. Head Master of the Grammar School, Stockton, to Miss Mary Hannah Atty.—At St. Thomas's, Stamford hill, the Rev. George Wm. Hellyer, to Frances-Maria, dau. of the late John Luby, esq. M.D. Royal Veteran Batt. and niece of the late Malcolm M'Neill, esq. of Losset, Islay.—At All Souls', Langham pl. William, fourth son of John Matthews, esq. of Newport, I. W. to Caroline-Richmond, only child of Robt. Rouse, esq. of Wigmore st. Cavendish sq.—At All Saints', St. John's Wood, Edward-Barnes, youngest son of the late Major-Gen. Goodman, to Lucinda-Matilda, only dau. of William Percival, esq. George st. Hanover sq.—At Streatham, Surrey, John Keen, esq. only son of the late James Keen, esq. of Streatham, to Sarah, youngest dau. of Robt. Garrard, esq. of Woodfield, Streatham.—R. Hindley Wilkinson, esq. of King's coll. Cambridge, to C. A. Caroline, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Vicomte Obert, and niece of E. Parkins, esq. of Ches-

field lodge, Herts.—At St. James's Piccadilly, Archibald Lewis Cocke, esq. youngest son of the late A. Cocke, esq. surgeon, Howland st. Fitzroy sq. to Janet, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Mackay, R.M.—Christopher Rowland Richardson, esq. Lieut. 61st Regt. eldest son of C. R. Richardson, esq. Dorset st. Portman sq. to Frances-Annie, only dau. of James Yearsley, esq. Savile row, St. James's.—At St. James's Paddington, Syed Abdoolah, to Margaret-Wilson, the youngest dau. of the late Capt. George Henderson, of 44th Foot.—At Westdean, near Chichester, John Sadler, esq. of West Lavant, to Ann, dau. of A. Pinnix, esq.

18. At St. Pancras, William James Strickland, esq. civil engineer, to Elizabeth-Maryann-Longmore, only dau. of the late W. T. Anderson, R.N. Tonbridge pl. New road.—At Mountnessing, Alfred Bingham, esq. of the Stock Exchange, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of G. Fulcher, esq. of Mark lane.—At Weston-super-Mare, R. Playfair, esq. to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Francis Moffatt, esq. Aberdeen.—At Bromley, Kent, Joseph-Matthew, youngest son of the late Rev. W. H. Howorth, Rector of Brickling and Erpingham, Norfolk, to Jemima-O'Brien, youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. A. Jones, Rector of Vere, Jamaica.

19. At Ipswich, William Frederick Hinck, esq. of Belgrave house, Yarmouth, son of the late Baron Von Hirsch, of Hamburg, to Susannah-Elizabeth, only dau. of Mr. Thomas Hopper, St. Peter's, Ipswich.

21. At St. George's Hanover sq. the Right Hon. Lord Brinkine, to Anna, widow of T. Calderwood Durham, esq. of Largo and of Polton.—At St. George's Hanover sq. George Tash Tweed, esq. of Upper Brook st. Grosvenor sq. to Emily-Charlotte, second dau. of the late S. Joseph, esq. R.S.A.—At Bristol, the Rev. J. W. Davis, M.A. Vicar of Loppington, Salop, to Frances-Eleanora, dau. of the Rev. W. C. Clack, Rector of Moreton Hampstead, Devon.—At Southsea, W. Charles Perry Grant, esq. Royal Navy, to Fanny, eldest dau. of Major W. F. Steer, Bengal Army.—At Cambridge, the Rev. Charles Dallas Marston, M.A. Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Tunbridge, to Emily-Buxton, dau. of Frederick Raudall, esq. of Cambridge.—At Steeple Bumpstead, Essex, W. Stuart Wild, esq. of the Middle Temple, only son of the Rev. W. T. Wild, B.D. Vicar of Westow, Yorkshire, to Jane, youngest dau. of Alexander Brown, esq. of Broadgate house, Steeple Bumpstead.—At St. John's, Notting hill, Robert Wm. Lewis, esq. youngest son of the Rev. John Lewis, Rector of Ingatstone and Rivenhall, to Augusta, widow of Edward Wells, esq. of the Isle of Wight.—At Brompton, the Rev. Henry Smith Mackarness, Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, B.A. to Matilda-Anne, youngest dau. of James Robinson Planché, esq. F.S.A. of Michael's Grove lodge, Brompton.—At the Chapel, Cally Gatehouse, N.B. Frederick Madan, esq. of Northwick terr. St. John's wood, to Catherine, fifth dau. of the Hon. Montgomerie Stewart.—At Melbourne, Cambridgeshire, George Edward Webster, esq. of Shirley, near Southampton, to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Wortham Hitch, esq.—At Worsbrough, John Newman, esq. of Oriol college, Oxford, youngest son of Wm. Newman, esq. of Darley hall, near Barnsley, to Anna-Frances, the youngest dau. of Wm. Elmhirst, esq. of Round Green.

22. At St. James's, Norland, Notting hill, John, eldest son of the late John Newton, esq. of Alconbury house, co. Hunts, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Birch, D.D. Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, &c.—

At St. Pancras New Church, Charles William *Bere*, esq. B.A. late of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Mr. H. Tennis, of Melton st. Euston sq.—At Clapham, the Rev. Edward John *Schoyn*, M.A. Head Master of the Blackheath Proprietary School, to Maria-Sophia-Hughes, eldest surviving dau. of W. Hughes Hughes, esq. late M.P. for Oxford.—At Chicheley, Bucks, the Rev. Wm. Benjamin *Philpot*, to Harriette-Georgia, younger dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Obins.—At the Presbyterian Church, Upper George st. Alexander *Geddes*, esq. of Annandale, Jamaica, to Frances, fourth dau. of the late Thomas Evershed, esq. of Pallingham, Sussex.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Chas. Hewitt *Moore*, esq. of Montague pl. Russell square, second son of W. Moore, esq. Friary, Plymouth, to Henrietta-George, eldest dau. of James Whitehorn, esq. of Queen's road, Gloucester gate, Regent's park, late of Jamaica.

23. At Benacre, the Rev. Edward Mortimer *Clissold*, youngest son of the Rev. Stephen Clissold, of Wrentham rectory, Suffolk, to Florence-Jane, eldest dau. of Sir Edward Sherlock Gooch, Bart. M.P. of Benacre hall.—At Halberton, Richard *Roope*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Marcella, sixth dau. of the late John Were Clarke, esq. of Bridwell.—At Cawood, the Rev. Ebenezer *Henelett*, T. A. King's coll. and Curate of St. John the Apostle, Bethnal green, to Jane, eldest dau. of A. Mason, esq. of Nafferton, Yorkshire.—At Combe St. Nicholas, Somerset, John Reynolds *Salter*, esq. of Broadcliff, to Sarah-Rose, younger dau. of Richard Walter, esq. of Combe head.—At Bristol, the Rev. Brooke F. *Westcott*, M.A. Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and Assistant-Master of Harrow, to Sarah-Louisa-Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Whittard, esq. of Kingsdown.

24. Henry, son of Edward John *Carter*, esq. of Theakston hall, to Octavia, dau. of the late Henry Hensman, esq.

27. At St. Luke's, Norwood, René Hypolite *Favarger*, esq. second son of the late Rev. Henri Favarger, of Neufchatel, to Caroline-Maria, eldest dau. of the late W. H. Holmes, esq. Manor house, Killea, Ireland.

28. At St. George's Hanover sq. Sir Michael Robert Shaw *Stewart*, Bart. of Ardgowan, Renfrewshire, N.B. to Lady Octavia Grosvenor, fifth dau. of the Marquis of Westminster, and sister to the Duchess of Northumberland, the Countess of Macclesfield, the Lady Wenlock, &c.—At Portstewart, the Hon. and Rev. Charles *Douglas*, brother of the Earl of Moreton, to Agnes, fourth dau. of Capt. Rich. Woodlands, Limerick.—At Oxford, the Rev. C. R. *Conybeare*, M.A. student of Christ Church, and Vicar of Pyrton, Oxfordshire, third son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Llandaff, to Elizabeth-Jane, dau. of J. H. Markland, esq. D.C.L. of Bath.—At Thurso, Caithness, John *Ramsay*, Capt. Bombay Fusiliers (Brevet Major), son of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. John Ramsay, to Kate-Sinclair, dau. of the late David Laing, esq. Thurso, and granddau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sinclair, of Lybster.—At St. Mary's Lambeth, Cornthwaite *Hector*, esq. second son of the late C. J. Hector, esq. M.P. for Petersfield, to Ann, second dau. of the late Wm. Hayward, esq. of the Temple.—At Chorcheston, Woodford *Ffooks*, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Ann-Oliver, eldest dau. of William Beaton, esq. of Otterhead, Devon.—At St. Giles's, Camberwell, Sidney Bowles *Smith*, esq. of Peckham, to Mary-Ann-Beggin, youngest dau. of George B. Beggin, esq. of Camberwell.—At St. Mary-lebone, Charles Caldwell *Gratham*, esq. Lieut.

Ceylon Rifles, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Grant-ham, Royal Artillery, to Adeline, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Johnson, late 5th Fusiliers.—At High Wycombe, Bucks, the Rev. A. H. *Wratislaw*, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Christ's college, Cambridge, to Frances Gertrude, second dau. of the late Rev. J. C. Helm, M.A. of Wadham college, Oxford.—At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, James William *Balfour*, esq. of the 7th Dragoon Guards, to Isabella, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Craster.—At St. Michael's, Chester sq. Richard Jones *Wiggins*, esq. R.N. eldest son of Matthew Wiggins, esq. formerly of Gloucester pl. Portmansq. to Elizabeth-Mary, only dau. of Robert Robertson, esq. late of H.M. 56th Regt.—At Springfield, Essex, W. J. *Coombe*, esq. of Greenwich, to Jenette, only dau. of the late William Megy, esq. of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.—At St. Saviour's, Southwark, Capt. *Tudor*, to Frances, second dau. of John Attree Fuller, esq. of Chichester.—At Rotherby, G. H. *Clark*, esq. of Finsbury place, and Canonbury, to Mary-Ann, third dau. of Joseph Hames, esq. of Rotherby hall.

29. At Huyton, Lanc. Francis *Pain*, esq. son of John Pain, esq. of Christleton, Chester, to Louisa-Philippa, youngest dau. of the late Rev. C. G. T. Driffield, Vicar of Prescot.—At Halstead, the Rev. Frederick Wm. *Smith*, Chaplain R.N. and late Curate of St. Andrew's, to Mary Rachel, eldest dau. of James Flavell, esq. Master of the Grammar School, Halstead.—At Prestwich, the Rev. Charles *Evans*, Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and one of the Masters of Rugby School, to Susannah-Sarah, youngest dau. of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester.—At Trinity Church, Westbourne terr. Edward Frederick *Burton*, esq. of Gloucester crescent, Hyde park, and of Chancery lane, to Frances, youngest dau. of William Fanning, esq. of Gloucester gardens, Hyde park.—At Bradpole, Dorset, the Rev. Charles John *Down*, second son of Rear-Adm. Down, of Ilfracombe, Devon, to Alice-Mary, youngest dau. of James Tempier, esq. of Bridport.—The Rev. T. H. *Lister*, Vicar of Luddington, youngest son of James Lister, esq. of Ousefleet grange, Yorkshire, and Hirst priory, Lincolnshire, to Mary-Charlotte, youngest dau. of the Rev. Francis Swan, Rector of Sansthorpe and Bennington, and Prebendary of Linc.—At Paddington, Henry *Wakeford*, esq. to Rose-Emily, second dau. of Sir Henry Rowley Bishop.—At Cheltenham, James A. C. *Hutchinson*, esq. M.D. Bengal Army, to Julia-Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Christopher Codrington, Bengal Army.

30. At Caston, the Rev. Geo. Harris *Cooke*, M.A. Wadham college, Oxford, Second Master of the Colchester Grammar school, to Louisa, third dau. of Cyrus Gillett, esq. of Markshall, near Norwich.—At Southsea, the Rev. Chas. Richmond *Tate*, B.D. Fellow of Christ Church college, Oxford, and Vicar of Send-wid-Ripley, Surrey, to Elizabeth-Edmondson, eldest dau. of Josiah Webb, esq. of Marmion pl.—At Duisburg, Prussia, William *Holworth*, esq. of Marlborough pl. Brighton, to Mary-Ann, relict of the late James Greenhaigh, esq. of Charlotte street, Fitzroy square.—At Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire, William Croughton *Stileman*, esq. third son of the late Richard Stileman, esq. of the Friars, Winchelsea, Sussex, to Frances, youngest dau. of the late John Gibbard, esq. of Sharnbrook house, Beds.—At Tamworth, the Rev. Charles Joseph *Wall*, of Sproatley, to Caroline, youngest dau. of Thomas Bramhall, esq. of Tamworth.—At Sawston, Camb. the Rev. J. *Wicken*, M.A. Fellow of Gonville and Caius college, Camb. to Elizabeth-Ann, second dau. of the Rev. E. Daniel, Vicar of Sawston.—At Gooderstone, the Rev. F. T. *Bassett*,

H.A. Gonville and Caius college, Camb. to Maria, only dau. of C. Brook, esq.

Jan. 1. At St. James's Hyde park, Thomas Lloyd, esq. eldest son of Eyre Lloyd, esq. of Prospect house, Castle Cannon, co. Limerick, and grandson of Thomas Lloyd, esq. late M.P. for that county, to Ann-Cowper, only child of James Cheese, esq. of Huntingdon Court, Heref.—At Bath, Alfred-William, eldest son of C. J. East, esq. to Ann-Eliza-Eunice, eldest dau. of the Rev. John East, M.A. Rector.—At Selby, Edward Jackson, esq. M.D. of Ecclesfield, near Sheffield, to Annie-Leatham, eldest dau. of John Burkitt, esq. of Selby, surgeon.—At Duisburg-on-the-Rhine, Thos. Bignold, esq. of Lakenham, to Georgiana, dau. of John Green, esq. of Birmingham.—At St. Marylebone, James John Lonsdale, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister-at-law, to Jessica-Matilda, dau. of the late Samuel James Arnold, esq. and widow of Dr. Herbert Mayo, F.R.S.—At Dawlish, Capt. Bickford, R.N. to Harriet, only dau. of Codrington Parr, esq. of Stonelands, Devon.

4. At the British Embassy, Paris, the Hon. Charles Spencer Cowper, brother of Earl Cowper, to the Lady Harriet Anne, Countess d'Orsay, dau. of the late Earl of Blessington.—At Risby, Bury St. Edmund's, Robert Woodhouse, esq. of Grosvenor pl. barrister-at-law, son of the late R. Woodhouse, esq. Prof. of Astronomy in the University of Cambridge, to Ellen-Hurry, dau. of the Rev. S. H. Alderson, and niece of the Hon. Mr. Baron Alderson.—At Milston, Wilts, John Pinckney, esq. second son of Robert Pinckney, esq. of Amesbury, to Rachael-Martha, only child of the late Rev. P. P. Rendall, M.A.—At Fordingbridge, George Roberts Tatam, esq. of Salisbury, to Caroline, only dau. of George Tito Brice, esq. of Packham house, Hants.—The Rev. Francis Russel Hall, D.D. late Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and Rector of St. Vigor's, Fulbourne, to Mary-Annie, eldest dau. of the late Mr. G. F. West, of Rosoman house, Islington.—At Handsworth, Blackhall Marsack, esq. of Little Brickhill, Bucks, third son of G. H. Marsack, esq. of Barnstaple, Devon, to Mary-Alston, elder dau. of the late Rev. Chas. Lord, Vicar of Uffington, Berks.—Christopher Harrison, late Capt. 73d Regt. youngest son of the late Charles Harrison, esq. of Sutton place, and Folkington, Sussex, to Louisa-Marie-Millett, youngest dau. of the late Commander Moorman, R.N., K.F.M.—At All Saints' St. John's wood, Samuel Collett Homersham, esq. C.E. to Mary, youngest dau. of Henry Colleen, esq. of St. John's wood.—At Cheltenham, John Altardice, esq. of Glasgow, to Caroline-Ann, second dau. of Major John Hailes, of the E.I.Co's. Serv.—At Chelsea, the Rev. Matthew Harvey, son of the Rev. John Buckland, of Laleham, Middx. to Frances-Eliza, youngest dau. of the late William Robertson, esq. Assistant Commissary-General.—At Heighington, co. Durham, the Rev. Wm. Warde, of Carleton, to Mary-Anne, second dau. of the late Josiah Smithson, esq.

5. At Bridgwater, the Rev. R. L. Carpenter, of Birkenhead, to Mary, second dau. of William Brown, esq. Bridgwater.—At Christ Church, Virginia Water, Richard Fort, esq. of Read hall, Lanc. to Margaret-Ellen, second dau. of the late Major-Gen. J. N. Smith, Hon. E.I.C.S. and widow of Capt. M. Smith, E.I.C.S.—At Westbury-upon-Trym, the Rev. T. Middlemore Whitard, B.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, and Assistant Master of Victoria college, Jersey, to Gabrielle-Antoinette, second dau. of M. François Ferrand, of Geneva.—At Bassaleg, David Robertson Williamson, esq. of Lawers, Perthshire, to Selina-Maria, second dau. of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. of Tredegar pk. Monm.—At Hull, Edward, eldest son of Capt. W. Murley, R.N. to Martha-Augusta-Catherine,

youngest dau. of G. Mordaunt, esq. of Sheffield.—At Claines, near Worcester, Major Joseph Robertson Younger, late Dep. Judge Adv.-Gen. Bengal Army, to Julia-Ann-Wilks, dau. of the late Laneelot Blackett, esq. of Halton, and youngest sister of Mr. L. F. Blackett, merchant, of Headingley, near Leeds.

6. At Plymouth, the Rev. Edward Budge, of Bratton Clovelly rectory, to Anne, second dau. of the late Mr. Milton, of Golden bank, Liskeard.—At Killybegs, George C. W. Tappan, esq. son of the late George Tappan, esq. of Pall Mall, to Eliza-Jane, second dau. of the late James Hamilton, esq. of Fintra house, co. Donegal.—At St. Marylebone, Edwd. Davies Browne, esq. of Surbiton hill, Surrey, to Harriette-Hill, only surviving child of William Sandys, esq. of Devonshire st. Portland place.—At Marylebone, J. Taylor, esq. M.D. of Curran, co. Monaghan, to Catherine-Fulton, widow, eldest dau. of the late Hugh M'Calmont, esq. of Demerara; and at the same time, Thomas Mawhinny, esq. surgeon, of Charles street, Manchester sq. to Susan, second dau. of the late Hugh M'Calmont, esq.—At Sturminster Marshall, J. E. Thring, esq. Royal Artillery, to Charlotte-Anne, second dau. of the Rev. E. Fowlett Blunt, of Bailie, Wimborne.—At St. Mary Woolnoth, Samuel Colborne Peacock, esq. second son of James Peacock, esq. of Sydenham, to Maria-Louisa, only dau. of William Blakesly, esq. of Lombard st.—At the British Embassy, Brussels, the Rev. G. P. Keogh, chaplain at Brussels, to Louisa, youngest dau. of A. Peterson, esq. of Brussels and Rocheford, in the Ardennes, Belgium.

8. Vice-Vdmiral Sir Thos. Cockrane, K.C.B. Commander-in-Chief of Portsmouth, to Rosetta-Wheeler, dau. of Sir Wheeler Cuffe, Bart. of Lyroth, Kilkenny, and niece of the late Earl of Mayo.—At Bath, Henry-Devereux, youngest son of the late Geo. Davenport, esq. of Oxf. to Margaret-Alice, dau. of Capt. Pickering Clarke, R.N. of Ferrymead, Bath.—At Ripley, Surrey, the Rev. Charles Marshall, Vicar of St. Bride's, to Sarah-Elizabeth, of Ripley court, Surrey, younger dau. of the late John Harrison, esq.—At Southsea, Lieut. B. P. Priest, R.N., H.M.S. Leopard, to Amelia-Sophia, dau. of William S. Burnett, esq. of Lisbon.—At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Thomas Leigh, esq. of Warwick lodge, Addison road, to Martha, widow of James William Stuart, esq.—At Dublin, T. P. B. Walshe, esq. Bombay Army, to Euphemia F. Elizabeth, heiress and only child of Rev. Spencer W. Walshe, D.D. Rector of Balsdon and Assy, co. Meath.

11. At Harrow, John Pares Bickersteth, esq. M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, and of Salisbury, eldest son of Robert Bickersteth, esq. of Liverpool, to Ellen-Mary, dau. of the late Rev. E. T. Vaughan, Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester.—In the Chapel, at Mawley hall, Salop, Henry-William, second son of Henry Pownall, esq. late of Spring grove, Middlesex, to Fanny, fourth dau. of the late Edw. Blount, esq. M.P. of Bellamore, Staffordshire.—At Falmouth, George T. S. Winthrop, esq. Lieut. R.N. youngest son of the late Vice-Adm. Winthrop, to Charlotte, second dau. of his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Wood, C.B. Commander of the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands.—At Stockwell, Thos. Holden Bates, esq. of Wolsingham, Durham, to Eliza, third dau. of the late Joseph Raw, esq. of Brixton.—James Innes, esq. of Kirtling tower, Camb. to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Stephen Spencer, esq. of Easty wood, Wickhambrook, Suffolk.—At Uske, Monmouthshire, M. Digby Wyatt, esq. London, to Mary, second dau. of Iltud Nicholl, esq. of Uake, Monmouthshire, and the Ham, Glamorganshire.

OBITUARY.

THE ARCHDUKE REINIER.

Jan. — At Botzen, on the Tyrol (where he had resided since 1848), in his 70th year, his Imperial Highness the Archduke Reinier Joseph John Michael Francis Jerome, Field Marshal and Colonel-proprietor of the 11th Regiment of Infantry; late Viceroy of Lombardy.

He was the fifth son of the Emperor Leopold II. by Maria-Louisa, daughter of Charles III. King of Spain; and was born at Florence on the 30th of September, 1783, his father being at that time Grand-Duke of Tuscany. As Colonel of the regiment which bore his name, the Archduke took part in several of the wars with France; and, during the later campaigns, obtained the grade of Field-Marshal. In 1820 the Emperor nominated him to the viceroyalty of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, which had been constituted by the decree in 1816 a kingdom. In the same year he married the Princess Elizabeth of Savoy-Carignan; whose brother, Charles Albert, in 1831, ascended the throne upon the extinction of the elder branch of the house of Savoy. Of this marriage eight children were born, two of them princesses, the elder of whom, the Archduchess Maria, died at Vienna in 1842; the other is now wife of Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia. Of the six princes, his sons, one died in tender years at Milan, the other five have commissions in the Austrian army. One of them, Reinier, the fifth by birth, married, two years ago, the Archduchess Caroline, daughter of Charles, the adversary of Napoleon on the fields of Aspern and Wagram. During the twenty-seven years of the late prince's viceroyalty, no incident, except the abortive rising of 1821, arose to trouble the pacific course of his residence.

THE EARL OF STAIR.

Jan. 10. At Oxenfoord Castle, aged 82, the Right Hon. John Hamilton Dalrymple, eighth Earl of Stair, Viscount Dalrymple and Baron Newliston (1703), Viscount Stair, Baron Glenluce and Stranraer (1690), a Baronet (1664 and 1698), Baron Oxenfoord in the peerage of the United Kingdom (1841), K.T., a General in the army, and Colonel of the 46th Foot.

This venerable and excellent nobleman was born in Edinburgh on the 15th June, 1771. He was the fourth but eldest surviving son of Sir John Dalrymple, the fourth Baronet, of Conisland and Fala, a Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, and author of "Memoirs of Great Britain and

Ireland," by his cousin, Elizabeth, only child and heir of Thomas Hamilton Macgill, esq. of Fala, and Oxenfoord.

He entered the army on the 28th Feb. 1790, as Ensign in the 100th Foot; became Lieutenant April 30, 1792; Captain in the 19th Foot, April 26, 1793; and exchanged into the 3d Guards two days after. In 1794 he went to Flanders, where he served until the return of the army in 1795. He succeeded to a company, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, Dec. 6, 1798. In October 1805 he accompanied the expedition to Hanover. In July 1807 he went to Zealand, and he was present at the siege of Copenhagen. He received the brevet of Colonel in 1808, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1811. In 1814 he served for a short time on the staff of Scotland. Whilst he held the command of the Guards his active mind was always occupied in devising means to avoid the infliction of corporal punishment. Many years afterwards he was sent for by the Duke of Wellington, and requested to explain the nature and results of the experiments he had made, which his Grace had come to think of importance.

He succeeded to the dignity of a Baronet on the death of his father on the 26th Feb. 1810.

As soon as he had relinquished his active connexion with the army he busied himself in politics, and warmly espoused the Whig or Liberal cause. He made two attempts to enter Parliament for MidLothian under the old constituency: first in 1812, when he polled 46 votes, and Sir George Clerk (the former member) 56; again in 1818, when he polled 49 votes, and Sir George Clerk 79. After the enactment of Reform, of which he was one of the most zealous and influential of the supporters in Scotland, he was at length returned at the election of 1832 by a majority of 69 over Sir George Clerk. He relinquished the contest, however, at the election of 1835, when, in consequence of the large accession of Tory votes, Sir George Clerk recovered his seat, defeating the Whig candidate Mr. Gibson Craig.

Sir John Dalrymple succeeded to the peerage on the death of his kinsman John-William-Henry, seventh Earl of Stair, on the 20th March, 1840. In April of that year he was appointed Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, which office he held until Sept. 1841, and again from August 1846 to August 1852. He was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, with the title of Baron Oxenfoord, by patent dated August

16, 1841; and was nominated a Knight of the Thistle in 1847.

He attained the rank of Lieut.-General in the army July 19, 1821; and that of General Jan. 28, 1838. On the 20th July, 1831, he was appointed to the command of the 92d Foot; and in 1843 he was transferred to the 46th.

His Lordship was twice married: first, on the 23d June, 1795, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Augustus Johnson, of Kenilworth, co. Warwick, and niece to William, sixth Lord Craven; she died Oct. 16, 1823; and secondly, on the 8th June, 1825, to the Hon. Adamina Duncan, fourth daughter of Adam first Viscount Duncan, and sister to the present Earl of Camperdown. There were no children by either marriage.

The Earldom has now devolved on his brother, North Dalrymple, esq. of Cleland and Fordel. He married, first, in 1817, Margaret, youngest daughter of the late James Penny, esq.; and secondly, in 1831, his cousin Martha-Willet, second daughter of the late Colonel George Dalrymple; and has issue by the former marriage John, now Viscount Dalrymple, M.P. for Wigtownshire, and other children.

The peerage of the United Kingdom conferred in 1841 has become extinct.

THE EARL OF OXFORD AND MORTIMER.

Jan. 19. At his seat, Eywood, near Kington, Herefordshire, aged 44, the Right Hon. Alfred Harley, sixth Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and Baron Harley of Wigmore, co. Hereford (1711).

With this nobleman has become extinct in the direct male line the very ancient family of Harley, which flourished for many centuries in the counties of Salop and Hereford, and which, having for two preceding generations enjoyed the knighthood of the Bath, with the representation of the county of Hereford in Parliament, was at length raised to the peerage in the person of Sir Robert Harley, the Lord Treasurer to Queen Anne. In 1711 Sir Robert was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Oxford, which had only nine years before become extinct with the last of the long line of Vere; and the equally proud title of Mortimer was appended to it, it was said to provide for the contingency of any male cadet of the Veres asserting his title to the former dignity. The very distant connection of the family of Harley with the name of Mortimer was this. Sir Robert Harley, who died in 1349, married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Brian de Brampton, of Brampton Castle, co. Hereford, which subsequently became the residence of the Harleys. The said Margaret was descended from John de Brampton and Maud,

daughter of William de Braose, the widow of Roger Mortimer, of Wigmore, and grandmother of Roger Earl of March, the favourite of Queen Isabella.

The late Earl of Oxford and Mortimer was born in New-street, Spring Gardens, on the 10th January, 1809, and was the second son of Edward the fifth Earl, by Jane-Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. James Scott, Vicar of Itchen in Hampshire. His elder brother Edward, Lord Harley, died unmarried on the 1st Jan. 1828; and his only younger brother, the Hon. Mortimer Harley, died an infant in 1812.

In early life he held a commission in the army; but he never came forward in public life. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Dec. 28, 1848.

He married, on the 17th Jan. 1831, Miss Eliza Nugent, a natural daughter of the Marquess of Westmeath, and that lady survives him, without issue. The family estates are greatly reduced, but those which remain devolve on his sister Lady Langdale, the widow of the late Master of the Rolls. She has an only daughter, the Hon. Jane-Frances Bickersteth, who is in her 17th year, and will (with her mother) take the name of Harley.

THE EARL OF TYRCONNEL, G.C.H.

Jan. 26. At Kiplin, near Catterick, Yorkshire, in his 63d year, the Right Hon. John Delaval Carpenter, fourth Earl of Tyrconnel and Viscount Carpenter (1761), and sixth Baron Carpenter of Killaghy, co. Kilkenny (1719), G.C.H.

He was the younger of the two sons of the Hon. Charles Carpenter, Capt. R.N., by Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Mackenzie, esq. His father was the second son of George the first Earl. He was born at Plymouth Dock on the 16th Dec. 1790.

He succeeded to the peerage on the 20th Dec. 1812, on the death of his elder brother George, who was unmarried, and who, being then a Captain in the Russian army, died at Wilna in Lithuania, from fatigue encountered in the pursuit of the French.

He was nominated a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic order in 1830.

His Lordship was an amiable man, and has been characterized in a Yorkshire paper as "a zealous and high-minded magistrate, a firm and consistent supporter of Conservative principles, warmly devoted to agricultural science, and possessed of many qualifications which will render his demise a great public loss."

He married Oct. 1, 1817, Sarah, only child of Robert Crowe, esq. of Kiplin, but had issue only a daughter who died shortly

after her birth. The Countess survives him.

His body was conveyed for interment to a family vault at Owselbury in Yorkshire.

The Earl was the last member of his family, which was first raised to distinction at the beginning of the last century by General George Carpenter, some time Governor of Minorca, and afterwards Commander in Chief in Scotland, who was created an Irish peer in 1719, and afterwards elected to Parliament for Westminster. The first Earl was his grandson. The family had for many previous generations been seated in Herefordshire, and were descended from John Carpenter, town clerk of London, and M.P. for the city in 1436.

EARL BEAUCHAMP.

Jan. 22. At his residence in Portman-square, in his 71st year, the Right Hon. John Reginald Pyndar, third Earl Beauchamp and Viscount Elmley (1815), and Baron Beauchamp of Powyke, co. Worcester (1806).

He was the second son of William first Earl Beauchamp, by Catherine, only daughter of James Denn, esq.

He was a member of Christ Church, Oxford; and graduated B.A. 1806, M.A. 1808.

By licence under the royal sign manual dated Oct. 22, 1813, he assumed the name and arms of Pyndar. This had been the former name of his family, his grandfather Reginald Pyndar, esq. having taken the name of Lygon, which was that of his mother.

On the death of his elder brother William-Beauchamp the second Earl, unmarried, on the 12th May, 1823, he succeeded to the peerage.

In politics he uniformly supported the Conservative or Tory party, but he took little or no active part in the business of the Upper House besides recording his vote on occasions of importance. He voted with the minority against the repeal of the corn laws in 1846, and continued steadfastly adherent to the Protectionist policy so long as it existed. The general voice of his tenantry proclaimed his lordship a kind, considerate, and liberal landlord; he was courteous and exemplary in the discharge of the social and friendly relations of life; benevolent by disposition, and charitable in practice.

He has left property to the amount of upwards of 700,000*l.* His executors are the Hon. Colonel Scott (brother to the Earl of Clonmell), the Rev. Thomas Philpott, and Mrs. Kitching (the early friend and *protégée* of his first Countess). The

Earl has made Colonel Scott heir to all the landed estates not entailed with the title. 20,000*l.* is left to the present Countess, in addition to her jointure of 2,000*l.* per annum; 20,000*l.* to Mrs. Kitching, 2,000*l.* to the Rev. Mr. Philpott, and 2,000*l.* and 100*l.* per annum to Miss Thomas, companion to the late Countess. Annuities are likewise provided to several old and faithful domestics. 60,000*l.* is to be expended in building and endowing alms-houses at Madresfield for decayed and destitute agricultural labourers. The personal property is estimated at about 400,000*l.*, of which sum at least one-half will fall to the residuary legatees, Colonel Scott and Mrs. Kitching, besides the sums invested for the several annuities, and the Countess's jointure, when those investments shall lapse to the estate. The entailed property goes, of course, with the title to his lordship's brother.

His lordship was twice married: first, on the 14th March, 1814, to Lady Charlotte Scott, only daughter of John first Earl of Clonmell, who died on the 26th April, 1846, without issue; and secondly, on the 11th Feb. 1850, to the Hon. Catherine Murray, widow of Henry Murray, esq. (brother to the Bishop of Rochester,) third daughter of the Baroness Braye by the late Henry Otway, esq. This lady survives him, without issue.

The peerage devolves on his next brother, Lieut.-General the Hon. Henry Beauchamp Lygon, Colonel of the 10th Hussars, and M.P. for West Worcestershire. His lordship married in 1824 Lady Susan-Caroline-Eliot, second daughter of William second Earl of St. Germain, and by that lady, who died in 1835, he had a numerous family, of whom the only survivors are Henry now Viscount Elmley, one other son, and one daughter.

The body of the deceased Earl was interred at the parish church, St. Marybone.

VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, G.C.B.

Jan. 29. At Brockett Hall, Hertfordshire, in his 71st year, the Right Hon. Sir Frederick James Lamb, third Viscount Melbourne (1781) and Baron Melbourne of Kilmore, co. Cavan (1770),—peerages of the Kingdom of Ireland; second Baron Melbourne of Melbourne, co. Derby (1815), and Baron Beauvale of Beauvale, co. Nottingham (1839),—peerages of the United Kingdom; the fourth Baronet, of Brockett Hall, Herts. (1755); a Privy Councillor, and G.C.B.

His lordship was born in London on the 17th April, 1782, the third son of Peniston the first Viscount, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart.

He entered the diplomatic service in early life, and in 1811 was appointed Secretary of Legation at Palermo. In 1813 he was removed to the same rank at the British Embassy at Vienna, where on the 6th August in that year he became Minister Plenipotentiary *ad interim*, until the arrival of Lord Stewart (now Marquess of Londonderry). On the 12th Sept. 1815 he was accredited Envoy to Munich, which post he held until 1820. In 1822 he was appointed a Privy Councillor, and in 1827 nominated a Civil Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, in consideration of his diplomatic services. On the 18th Feb. 1825, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, where he remained to the close of 1829. On the 13th May, 1831, he was sent Ambassador to Vienna, and he filled that post until Nov. 1841. He enjoyed a retiring pension of 1700*l.* In 1839 he was created a peer by the title of Baron Beauvale, and on the 24th Nov. 1848, on the death of his brother William, Viscount Melbourne, (sometimes First Lord of the Treasury,) he succeeded to the superior family title.

Lord Beauvale married, at Vienna, on the 25th Feb. 1841, the Countess Alexandra Julia Theresa Wilhelmina Sophia, daughter of the late Joachim Charles Louis Mortimer, Count of Maltzahn, his Prussian Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna. By this lady, who was born in 1818, and who survives him, he had no issue.

Lord Melbourne died unexpectedly, after a short illness, originating with gout. His peerages have become extinct, his only younger brother, the Hon. George Lamb, sometime M.P. for Westminster, having died without issue in 1834. His estates have devolved on his only sister the Viscountess Palmerston, who is also childless.

Sir Matthew Lamb, the first Baronet, married Charlotte, daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Coke, of Melbourne, co. Derby, Teller of the Exchequer and Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Anne, and sister and heir to George Lewis Coke, esq. the last of that family. Their son was the first Lord Melbourne, the father of the deceased.

RIGHT HON. DAVID BOYLE.

Feb. 4. At Shewalton, co. Ayr, in his 81st year, the Right Hon. David Boyle, late Lord Justice General and President of the Court of Session of Scotland.

He was born at Irvine on the 26th July, 1772, the son of the Hon. Patrick Boyle, of Shewalton, by Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Dunlop, Professor of Greek in

the University of Glasgow. His father was the third son of the second Earl of Glasgow.

Mr. David Boyle was admitted a member of the faculty of Advocates in 1793. He was appointed his Majesty's Solicitor-General for Scotland on the 9th May, 1807. At the general election which occurred in the following month he was returned to parliament for his native county of Ayr. On the 23d Feb. 1811 he was elevated to the bench as a Lord of Session and Justiciary, and in the same year he was promoted to the office of Lord Justice Clerk. In 1841 he was appointed to the highest judicial office in the kingdom, that of Lord Justice General of Scotland, and Lord President of the Court of Session. He resigned in May 1852, after having been a judge for the long period of 41 years. He was appointed a Privy Councillor in 1821.

He was offered a baronetcy by the Derby Administration, at the same time when the honour was conferred on Sheriff Alison, the historian of Europe, but he saw cause to decline the honour.

Mr. Boyle was the intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott, and was, indeed, known to and beloved by all the eminent Scottish gentlemen of his time. It is impossible to over-estimate his abilities as a judge, or his amiable qualities as a private gentleman. He was always distinguished for his noble personal appearance, which corresponded well with the dignity of his judicial demeanour. Sir Walter Scott has recorded that, at the coronation of George the Fourth, he "showed to as great advantage in his robes of Privy Councillor as any by whom that splendid dress was worn on that great occasion." No man ever sat upon the Scottish Bench with a more unvarying, a more determined purpose of administering impartial justice to all classes of the community. He has died full of years and honours; and his memory will long be cherished by the country upon which he has conferred such valuable advantages.

The Lord Justice was twice married: first, on the 24th Dec. 1804, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Alexander Montgomerie, esq. of Annick, brother to Hugh Earl of Eglinton: she died on the 14th April, 1822. He married secondly, on the 17th July, 1827, Camilla - Catharine, eldest daughter of the late David Smythe, esq. of Methven, co. Perth, a Lord of Session and Justiciary. This lady survives him.

By the former marriage he had issue five sons and four daughters: 1. Patrick, Captain in the Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry, who married in 1830 Mary-Frances, second daughter of Sir Robert Dalrymple Horn-Elphinstone, Bart. and has a nume-

rous family; 2. Elizabeth, married in 1828 to James Hope, esq. a younger son of the late Right Hon. Charles Hope, President of the Court of Session, and brother to the Right Hon. John Hope, now President of the same Court, and has a numerous family; 3. Helen, married in 1829 to Sir Charles Dalrymple Fergusson, Bart. and was left his widow in 1849; 4. Alexander, Commander R.N. who married in 1844 Agnes, third daughter of James Walker, esq. and has issue; 5. Hamilla-Augusta; 6. Eleonora-Charlotte; 7. John Boyle, esq. one of the Trustees of the Marquess of Bute at Cardiff; 8. William, Captain 89th Foot; and 9. Archibald-Thomas.

By his second marriage, the Lord Justice had further issue three sons and one daughter: 10. George-David; 11. Robert, Lieut. R.N.; 12. Henry-Dundas; and 13. Amelia-Laura.

A portrait of Mr. Boyle, from a recent excellent bust, was published in the Illustrated London News shortly before his death.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN NICHOLL, D.C.L.

Jan. 27. At his residence in the Via Sistini, Rome, aged 55, the Right Hon. John Nicholl, D.C.L. of Merthyr-mawr, co. Glamorgan, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of that county, and formerly Judge Advocate-general.

This gentleman was the only son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, some time Dean of the Arches, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, by Judy, youngest daughter of Peter Birt, esq. of Wenvoe Castle, co. Glamorgan.

He was born in Lincoln's Inn Fields, on the 21st August, 1797: was educated at Westminster school and at Christ church, Oxford, where he attained a first class in classics 1818, and graduated B.C.L. 1823, D.C.L. 1825. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, July 1, 1824.

He sat in parliament for the borough of Cardiff for twenty years, having been first returned at the general election of 1832 after a contest with Lord James Stuart, in which he polled 342 votes, and his competitor 191. He was rechosen without opposition on six subsequent occasions, but at length excluded at the general election of 1852, when he polled 464 votes, and Walter Coffin, esq. the present Liberal member, had a majority of twenty-six.

During the short ministry of Sir Robert Peel in March and April, 1835, Mr. Nicholl was one of the junior Lords of the Treasury. In 1838, on the death of his father, he was appointed to succeed him as Vicar-General of the province of Canter-

bury: this office he held until 1844. In Sept. 1841 he was appointed Judge Advocate-general, and thereupon was sworn of the Privy Council. In that office he continued until Jan. 1846. He was also for some years chairman of quarter sessions in Glamorganshire.

In every relation of life, public and private, the character of Mr. Nicholl was exemplary. He was an ornament of the senate; an honour to the bar; an active and able magistrate; a kind and liberal landlord; and, above all, that highest style of man, a Christian gentleman. A correspondent of the Cardiff Guardian writing from Bridgend, remarks that the intelligence of his death was universally received in that town with feelings of the deepest and most unaffected sorrow. "In him the inhabitants have lost their best friend—one to whom they were, in all times of difficulty, in the habit of resorting with confidence for friendly counsel, advice, and assistance. The charitable institutions in the neighbourhood have lost their most munificent patron,—his numerous tenantry a most considerate and liberal landlord,—his servants, labourers, and dependents a most humane and kindhearted master, and the poor their best and most generous friend and benefactor. He was easy of access upon all occasions to the poor as well as the rich,—was always foremost and the most liberal in the support of every good and charitable work—ever ready to render to all who sought it the benefit of his valuable advice, and with his friendly services to calm down the waters of strife where differences unhappily existed."

He married Dec. 14, 1821, Jane Harriet, second daughter of the late Thomas Mansel Talbot, esq. of Margam Park, co. Glamorgan, and granddaughter of the second Earl of Ilchester; and by that lady he has left issue, John Cole Nicholl, esq. born in 1823, five other sons, and four daughters.

His body was interred on the 29th Jan. in the English Protestant burial-ground at Rome.

SIR CHARLES WAGER WATSON, BART.

Dec. 30. At Stradishall, Suffolk, (whilst hunting with the Suffolk foxhounds,) aged 52, Sir Charles Wager Watson, the second Baronet (1760), of West Wratting Park, Cambridgeshire.

He was grandson of Rear-Admiral Charles Watson, who, after distinguishing himself in two engagements, died in command of the naval forces in the East Indies in 1757; and whose son, in acknowledgment of the father's services, was created a Baronet in 1760, being then a boy of nine years of age.

Sir Charles was the only son of Sir Charles the first Baronet by Juliana, daughter of Sir Joseph Copley, Bart, and was born at West Wrattling Park, June 4, 1800. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, August 26, 1844, and subsequently served the office of sheriff of Cambridgeshire.

On the day of his death, Sir Charles Watson had joined the Suffolk foxhounds, accompanied by his son, and was riding at a brisk rate, when he was seen suddenly to reel and fall from his horse. It is supposed that he was seized with a fit, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Natural Death." His body was brought home to West Wrattling for interment.

Sir Charles Watson married in 1827 *Jemima-Charlotte*, daughter of Charles Garth Colleton, esq. of Haines Hill, Berkshire, and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue. Lady Watson, with four of her children, was in Madeira at the time of her husband's death.

The present Baronet, the third Sir Charles, was born in 1828, and is unmarried.

LIEUT.-COL. SIR HARRY DARELL, BART.

Jan. 6. At Cagliari, in Sardinia, in his 39th year, Sir Harry Francis Colville Darell, the third Baronet (1795), a Lieut.-Colonel in the army.

He was the son and heir of Sir Harry Verelst Darell, the second Baronet, a senior merchant in the Bengal establishment, by *Amelia-Mary-Jane*, only daughter of William Beecher, esq.; and was born at Lucknow, in India, in 1814. He entered the army as Ensign in the 18th Foot, on the 1st June, 1832, became Lieutenant June 12, 1835, and Captain in the same regiment July 14, 1841; was appointed Major in the 7th Dragoon guards Sept. 3, 1847, and a Lieut.-Colonel by brevet, Sept. 15, 1848.

He served in the 18th Royal Irish in the China expedition, as Aide-de-camp to Brig.-General Burrell, and was present at the first taking of Chusan, for which he received a medal. He served with the 7th Dragoon Guards against the insurgent boers in South Africa in 1845, and during the whole of the Kaffir war of 1846-7, and commanded the squadron of his regiment at the Gwanga, on the 8th June 1846, when he received two severe wounds in the charge and attack, and his charger was wounded in five places.

He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, April 13, 1848.

On the 31st of December last he was seized with fever, after having been engaged in shooting in company with Capt.

Payne Galloway, on the Agliastra mountains, and he died after six days' illness.

As he was unmarried, the title has devolved on his brother, the Rev. William Lionel Darell, Rector of Frethorne, Gloucestershire, who married in 1843 the only daughter of Sir Edward Tierney, Bart.

SIR ARTHUR H. DILLON, BART.

Dec. 30. At Belfast, aged 24, Sir Arthur Henry Dillon (the fifth Bart. (1801) of Lismullen, co. Meath, and a Baron of the Holy Roman Empire (1782).

He was born at Kilcainne in 1828, and was the only son of Sir William the fourth Baronet, by Ellen, daughter of Richard Webb, esq. of Hiltoun, co. Longford. He succeeded his father on the 31st March, 1851.

He entered the army as Ensign in the 74th Highlanders, Oct. 19, 1849. He had lately exchanged into the 46th Regiment, now in garrison at Belfast; and was regarded by his brother officers of the latter corps as one of the most promising officers in the service, being one who evidently felt the deepest interest in his profession, combining talents of a high order with the greatest amiability of disposition. His death was caused by typhus fever following on dysentery. He was removed from the barracks to Great George's-street when the attack became serious, and he had the consolation of his mother's and sister's attendance during the latter part of his illness. His remains were removed for interment in the family burying-place in the county of Westmeath.

Having died unmarried, he is succeeded by his cousin, now Sir John Dillon, formerly an officer in the 3d Dragoon Guards, son of the late Rev. Ralph Dillon, Rector of Ballymacall, co. Galway.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR L. P. JONES PARRY, K. H.

Jan. 23. At his seat, Madryn Park, Carnarvonshire, aged 71, Lieut.-General Sir Love Parry Jones Parry, K. H. a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the counties of Carnarvon and Anglesey, and for many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the former county.

He was born 28th Nov. 1781, and was the eldest son of Thomas Parry Jones, esq. of Llwynona, co. Denbigh, who assumed the additional surname of Parry in consequence of his marriage with Margaret, daughter and coheir of Love Parry, esq. of Peniarth and Madryn, M. P., by Sidney his wife, daughter (and coheir with her sister Mary, wife of the Rev. Edward Hughes, of Kinnel Park, co. Denbigh, and by him mother of Lord Dinorben,) of Robert Lewis, esq. of Llysdulas, co. Anglesey.

He was educated at Westminster School, and obtained a Westminster Scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge; but, preferring the University of Oxford, he proceeded to the latter, and entered at Christ Church, and graduated there B.A. 1803, and M.A. 1811. He entered the army in April 1794, became Lieutenant 15th Oct. 1794, Captain 30th Oct. same year, Major 28th Aug. 1804, Lieut.-Colonel 4th June, 1811, Colonel 27th May, 1825, Major-General 10th Jan. 1837, and Lieut.-General 9th Nov. 1846.

The regiments in which he served were the 81st, the 90th, the 2nd, and the 103rd Foot. During the last war he commanded a frontier division in Upper Canada, and his gallant conduct frequently received honourable notice in the public orders, and obtained for him the distinction of a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. He received the honour of Knighthood in 1835.

Sir Love Parry had a seat in the House of Commons for several years. He was first returned for Horsham in 1806, being then a Major in the 90th Foot, in conjunction with Colonel Wilders, defeating the present Lord Palmerston and the late Lord Malmesbury, then Lord FitzHarris (by 44 votes to 29). At the general election in 1807 he was again returned for Horsham in conjunction with Sir Samuel Romilly. In 1835 he was returned for Carnarvon, after a contest in which he polled 378 votes, and Major Nanney 350. He continued to sit for Carnarvon until the general election in 1838, when he did not offer himself again. In 1841 he was solicited to stand for Shrewsbury, and he consented to do so, but he was unsuccessful. The poll on that occasion was as follows:—

G. Tomline, esq.	793
B. Disraeli, esq.	785
Sir Love Parry	605
C. Temple, esq.	578

In politics Sir Love Parry was a Whig, and during the earlier part of his life he took a very active part in political matters. His first speech in Parliament was on the Mutiny Bill in 1807, in favour of Mr. Wyndham's new scheme for recruiting the army.

Sir Love Parry served the office of High Sheriff of Anglesey in 1840. During the last few years he had retired almost entirely from public life, and resided at the family seat, Madryn Park, fulfilling the duties of a country gentleman—an ever ready friend and benefactor to the poor in his neighbourhood, and esteemed and beloved by all around. The celebration of his son's coming of age took place only a

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few days before his death, when a public dinner was given in honour of the occasion at Pwllheli, under the presidency and vice-presidency of the Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff of the county.

He married first, in 1806, Sophia, only dau. of Robert Stevenson, esq. of Binfield, Berks, by whom he had one son, Love, who died in 1821, and three daughters: 1. Eliza-Maria, married 15th Dec. 1836, to T. T. Knyfton, esq. of Uphill Lodge, co. Somerset, and died 29th Sept. 1838; 2. Ellen-Georgina, unmarried; and 3. Mary-Gertrude, married to the Rev. William Crawley, M.A. Archdeacon of Monmouth, and Rector of Bryngwyn in that county. Sir Love Parry married, secondly, in 1826, Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Caldecot, esq. of Holton Lodge, co. Lincoln, and niece to the late Lord Feversham; by whom he has left surviving issue Thomas-Love-Duncombe, born 8th Jan. 1832, and Sarah-Elizabeth-Margaret, unmarried. The mortal remains of the deceased gentleman were interred in the family vault at Llanbedrog Church, on the 1st February.

LIEUT.-GENERAL BURRELL, C.B.

Jan. 4. At Alnwick, aged 76, Lieut.-General George Burrell, C.B., Colonel of the 39th Foot.

This distinguished officer was the second son of John Burrell, esq. of Littleboughton, Northumberland, and Barbara Peareth, of Newcastle, his wife. He was born at Longhoughton in that county on the 26th day of February, 1777, and entered the army as Ensign in the 15th Regiment in 1797; was promoted to Lieutenant the same year, and to a company in 1805. When on passage to the West Indies in that year, the transport in which he was embarked was attacked by a large French schooner privateer, which was beat off with great loss. He became Major in the 90th Light Infantry in 1807; was at the capture of Guadaloupe in 1810, and served during the war in Canada in 1814 and 1815, having commanded the important post of Fort-Major during the winter of that year. He proceeded to the continent of Europe in 1815, but arrived too late for the battle of Waterloo. Having marched to Paris, he remained there until the army of occupation was formed in December, and returned to England in July 1816.

In 1820 he went to the Mediterranean, where he held the civil and military command of Paxo, one of the Ionian Islands, for upwards of five years, and received a highly complimentary token from the Regent, and civil authorities of that island. Having attained the rank of Colonel in 1830, he returned to England in 1832 with

the 18th Royal Irish, and in 1836 was ordered to Ceylon, where he remained till 1840, having been Commandant at Colombo and at Trincomalee during his service in the island, and received the local rank of Major-General in 1837. In May that year he proceeded to China, and commanded the troops at the first capture of Chusan. He was appointed to the government of that island, which, with the command of the troops, he held until Feb. 1841, when the island was restored by the commissioner of the Government (Captain Elliot), in consequence of a treaty with the Chinese authorities. This not being ratified, hostilities were renewed, and the Major-General commanded a brigade at the attack on the heights above Canton, which brigade carried and destroyed the Tartar camp under the walls of the city. General Burrell continued to command a brigade in China, until peace was made in July 1842. He received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his services in China; and, in 1844, her Majesty was graciously pleased to include him in the list of officers receiving rewards for distinguished services. He was never on half-pay as a regimental officer, and served upwards of twenty-five years in the West Indies, in Canada, the Mediterranean, and the continent of Europe. In 1851 he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General, and in Feb. 1852 was appointed Colonel of the 39th Regiment.

Lieut.-General Burrell was married first to Miss Scott, daughter of Sir John Scott, Knt. of Ireland; 2nd, to Marianne Theresa, daughter of Rev. Dr. Thomas of Claydagh, co. Carlow, and sister to Major-Gen. Henry Thomas, C.B. now commanding the Belfast District. General Burrell, by his second wife, had two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Henry Duncan, was Lieutenant in his father's Regt. the 18th Royal Irish; and his second son, Graham, a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. The eldest son, after serving nine years in China, returned to England and died at Alnwick, Dec. 31, 1848, aged 28. The second died at sea, on his second voyage to Ceylon, on the 18th of March, 1847, aged 25. His eldest daughter, Georgina, was married Dec. 19, 1838, to Major Thomas Skinner, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, and now Superintendent of Government works in the Island of Ceylon; and the second daughter, Harriet-Barbara, to the Rev. Thomas Gray, M.A. Minister of the parish of Kirkurd, Peeblesshire, on the 2d Nov. 1849.

Miss Thomas, the wife of General Burrell, was connected with the Irish noble house of Lisle, while her gallant and distinguished husband was a lineal descendant

of one of the oldest families in the north of England, who owned the estates of Howtel, Crastor, and Bassington, in Northumberland, besides others in the south of Scotland. Upon their patrimonial estate of Howtel they resided from before the Norman conquest till about the beginning of the present century; and a branch of the family leaving for Devon, in the 19th year of King Edward II. was the ancestor of Peter Burrell, esq. of Beckenham, in Kent, whose eldest son, Sir Peter Burrell, was the first Baron Gwydir, and nineteenth Baron Willoughby d'Eresby, and whose three daughters were married—Elizabeth, first to Douglas eighth Duke of Hamilton, and secondly to Henry first Marquess of Exeter; Frances Julia, to Hugh second Duke of Northumberland; and Isabella Susannah, to Algernon first Earl of Beverley.

NATHANIEL ALEXANDER, ESQ.

Jan. 5. At Ardmersey cottage, Islay, (where he was on a visit to Robert Langtreay, esq.) aged 37, Nathaniel Alexander, esq. of Glennone House, co. Antrim, late M.P. for that county.

He was born at Hillsborough in 1815, and was the eldest son of the Ven. Robert Alexander, Archdeacon of Down, by his first wife Catharine, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. John Staples, and the Hon. Henrietta Molesworth his wife. His paternal grandfather, the Right Rev. Nathaniel Alexander, D.D. Lord Bishop of Meath, was a nephew of the first Earl of Caledon.

Mr. Alexander became a candidate for the representation of the county of Antrim, when the elevation of his relative, General O'Neill, to a peerage, rendered one of the seats vacant in 1841. The electors were also addressed at this period by Edmund M'Donnell, esq. of Glenarm Castle; but the latter gentleman declining a contest, Mr. Alexander was returned at Carrickfergus on the 14th April, 1841, his proposer being George Macartney, esq. one of the present representatives, and his seconder Major Rowan. At the general election consequent on the dissolution of ministry, in the same year, Mr. Alexander was unopposed; and from that time he continued to represent the county to 1852, when he issued an address to the electors, intimating his intention of not again soliciting their suffrages. In politics he was a Conservative, and voted for agricultural protection in 1846. In private life he was unostentatious, amiable, and inoffensive, never allowing a political difference to interfere with the observances of private friendship; and, although for eleven years of his life he was obliged, as a Member of

the House of Commons, to engage himself, to a considerable extent, in the discussion of public matters, his retiring disposition unfitted him for the active exertions of a parliamentary career, and his retirement was a step taken not only with the suggestion of some of his friends, but in accordance with his own wish to withdraw from the noisy arena of political contest.

Mr. Alexander married, April 7, 1842, Florinda, second dau. of Richard Boyle Bayley, esq. by the Hon. Alicia Handcock, eldest daughter of Richard second Lord Castlemaine; and has left issue.

HENRY WILLIAM PETRE, Esq.

Nov. 26. Aged 61, Henry William Petre, esq. of Dunkenhalth, Lancashire, and Portman-square, London.

He was descended from Robert-Edward ninth Lord Petre, being the second son of the Hon. George William Petre, (second son of that nobleman,) who died in 1797, by Maria, second daughter of Philip Howard, esq. of Corby Castle. He was born on the 23d April, 1791; and succeeded to the estates of Dunkenhalth, &c. on the demise of his elder brother, George Robert Petre, esq. who died unmarried March 30, 1829.

Mr. Petre was three times married: first, on the 17th July, 1818, to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest daughter of Edmund John Glynn, esq. of Glynn, in Cornwall; she died on the 13th Sept. 1828; secondly on the 20th April, 1830, to his cousin Adeliza-Maria, third daughter of Henry Howard, esq. of Corby, and sister to Emma-Agnes now dowager Lady Petre; she died on the 9th Sept. 1833; thirdly, on the 4th Nov. 1834, to Martha-Agatha, third daughter of Mr. Hofnell, who survives him. By his first wife he had issue two sons, Henry, born in 1821, who married in 1846 a daughter of the late E. Power, esq.; and George-Glynn. By his second wife he had also issue two sons, Edward-Henry and Oswald.

HENRY FYNES-CLINTON, Esq.

Oct. 24. At Welwyn, Herts, in his 72d year, Henry Fynes-Clinton, esq.

Mr. Clinton was born on the 14th Jan. 1781. He was descended from Henry second Earl of Lincoln; and was the eldest son of the Rev. Charles Fynes-Clinton, D.D. Prebendary of Westminster and Incumbent of St. Margaret's, Westminster, who died in 1827 (see the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. XCVII. ii. 570).

Mr. Clinton was educated at Westminster school, but not on the Foundation. He passed from that school to Christ Church, Oxford, where he was admitted Commoner on the 5th of April, 1799, and

where his diligence and ability attracted the notice of Cyril Jackson, who nominated him to a studentship. He graduated B.A. 1803, M.A. 1805. His family then used the name of Fynes; for it was not until the 26th April, 1821, that his father obtained the royal licence to resume the ancient family name of Clinton.

Mr. Clinton was returned to parliament for the borough of Aldborough at the general election of 1806, and sat as one of its representatives during five parliaments until the dissolution of 1826, when he was succeeded in his seat by his next brother the late Clinton James Fynes-Clinton, esq. barrister-at-law, who died in 1833 (and a memoir of whom will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for April in that year).

The name of Mr. Clinton is well known in the learned world, and especially in the course of our university education, as the author of the *Fasti Hellenici* and *Fasti Romani*. The former work appeared in separate volumes in 1824, 1827, 1830, and 1834. It is now divided into three volumes (which are sold separately): 1. containing *The Civil and Literary Chronology of Greece*, from the earliest accounts to the LVth Olympiad; 2. *From the LVth to the CXXIVth Olympiad*; 3. *From the CXXIVth Olympiad to the Death of Augustus*. The *Fasti Romani* are in two volumes: 1. *The Civil and Literary Chronology of Rome and Constantinople*, from the death of Augustus to the death of Justin II.; 2. *Appendix*, from the death of Augustus to the death of Heraclius. Mr. Clinton also prepared "An Epitome of the Civil and Literary Chronology of Greece, from the earliest accounts to the death of Augustus;" which is published in octavo.

Mr. Clinton's studies were chiefly classical, but in no way confined to this branch of learning. He was well read in the philosophical and theological works of the early church, as his *Fasti Romani* testify; and those who have enjoyed the pleasure of conversing with him know how general was his information, and how accurate his memory. If he had directed his attention to philology, like his friend the present Dean of Christ Church, he would no doubt have taken a place among our first scholars. But in very early years his mind was directed to historical and chronological researches (as he himself testified), by the appearance of Mr. Mitford's *History of Greece*; and the works just mentioned, which have become works of authority throughout Europe, testify the labour he bestowed, and the success of his labours.

On the death of Mr. Planta in Dec. 1827 Mr. Clinton was a candidate for the office of Principal Librarian of the British

Museum, his family connections affording him very powerful interest among the trustees; but the superior claims of Sir Henry Ellis, in virtue of his long services and great experience in the affairs of the institution, at length prevailed in determining the decision of the Marquess of Lansdowne, then Home Secretary.

Mr. Clinton was twice married; first, on the 22d June 1809, to Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wylde, who died on the 2d February following; and secondly, on the 6th Jan. 1812, to Katharine, third daughter of the Right Rev. Henry William Majendie, D.D. Lord Bishop of Bangor. By that lady, who survives him, he has left issue eight daughters, of whom the eldest, Anna Emma Katharine, was married in 1838 to William Robert Baker, esq. of Bayfordbury, Hertfordshire; the second, Anna Maria Isabella, in 1839, to Thomas Gambier Parry, esq. of Highnam Court, co. Gloucester; Margaretta, the fifth, in 1832, to the Rev. James Richard Philip Hoste, nephew to the late Capt. Sir William Hoste, Bart. K.C.B.; and Agnes, the sixth, in 1846, to the Hon. and Rev. Richard Godolphin Henry Hastings, Rector of Hertingfordbury, Herts, brother to the Earl of Huntingdon.

Mr. Clinton's only son, Charles Francis Clinton, esq. B.A. of Christ Church 1836, after having served in the Christiano army in Spain, where he was decorated with the cross of St. Ferdinand by Espartero himself, was in Sept. 1843 appointed British arbitrator under the treaty with Portugal for the abolition of slavery, and died at Loanda in 1844. He wrote a short narrative of his Spanish campaign, and some notes of his travels in Styria, the Tyrol, and Illyria in 1841, and in Greece, Turkey, and on the Danube in 1843, which were published in Bentley's Miscellany.

REV. EDWARD RICE, D.D.

Jan. 19. At Christ's Hospital, aged 57, the Rev. Edward Rice, D.D. Head Master of the School of that establishment, Vicar of Horley, Surrey, and President of the Royal Free Hospital.

Dr. Rice was educated at Christ's Hospital, from whence he was elected as an exhibitor to Trinity college, Cambridge, in the year 1813. He graduated B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820, D.D. 1839.

He became one of the Classical Masters at Christ's Hospital before the year 1820; in which year he was also Curate of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. In 1821 we find him Assistant Chaplain at the Magdalen Hospital, and alternate Morning Preacher of Berkeley and Fitzroy Chapels; and in 1829 alternate Morning Preacher at the Philanthropic and Fitzroy Chapels, and

Lecturer of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street. In 1827 he was presented by the Governors of Christ's Hospital to the vicarage of Horley in Surrey.

On his retirement from the lectureship of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, in order to undertake the entire duties of the Philanthropic Chapel, the parishioners presented him with a silver tea-service; and in 1846, on his retirement from the Philanthropic Chapel, after having officiated there for twenty years, the congregation presented to him a silver salver and other plate to the value of 200*l.*

He became the Head Master of the Christ's Hospital School in 1836.

Dr. Rice had laboured for more than six months under a state of great despondency, in consequence of a severe fever, from which he suffered in Feb. 1852, and which was followed by fever in a nervous form in May or June last. His friends had just persuaded him to resign his office of schoolmaster, when within a few days he terminated his life by hanging himself by a handkerchief to his bed. The coroner's jury returned for their verdict, "That Dr. Rice committed suicide while in a state of derangement."

So long since as 1834 it was remarked that "the Hospital never possessed a more faithful master, nor his colleagues a more valued friend." (Trollope's History of Christ's Hospital, 1834.)

Dr. Rice published—

A Sermon on the use and necessity of Liturgies in general, and the particular excellency of that of the Church of England; preached before the Trustees of the Cordwainers and Bread-street Wards' School, in St. Mary-le-Bow, on St. Mark's day, April 25, 1820. 8vo.

A Sermon preached in the Chapel of the Magdalen Hospital, on Sunday, July 22, 1821, in consequence of the Coronation of his Majesty George IV. and published at the request of the Committee. 1821. 8vo.

Two Sermons; one on the General Errors, the other on the Particular Pretensions, of the Romish Church. To which are prefixed some Thoughts on "Catholic Emancipation." 1829. 8vo.

Dr. Rice has left a widow.

REV. PETER LOVETT FRASER.

Oct. 16. At Kegworth, Leicestershire, at an advanced age, the Rev. Peter Lovett Fraser, Rector of that parish and Isley Walton, a Prebendary of Lincoln, and Chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge.

Mr. Fraser was formerly a Fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1795 as 13th Senior Optime, M.A. 1798.

He was presented to the chapelry of Bromley by Bow, co. Middlesex, in 1824 by John Walter, esq. (late of Bear Wood); to the rectory of Kegworth in 1831 by his college; and in the same year he was nominated a Prebendary of Lincoln. He had lately resigned the living of Bromley.

Mr. Fraser was a very intimate friend of the late Mr. Walter, and, if we rightly recollect, was of material assistance to him in establishing the printing machine of the Times. He also filled some important function in the office of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Fraser married, July 29, 1833, Elizabeth-Rachel, eldest daughter of William Blackburne, M.D. of Eastcot house, near Wells, and granddaughter of the celebrated Archdeacon Blackburne.

Mr. Fraser's funeral at Kegworth was attended by a large concourse of his friends and neighbours. Sixty of the most respectable parishioners, in deep mourning, headed the procession; clergymen attended as pall-bearers, twelve others followed as mourners, and the Rev. Mr. Crofton performed the service. The chief mourner was Mr. Gastonbury, supported by John Walter, esq. M.P. for Nottingham, and W. D. Jourdain, esq.

Mr. Fraser has bequeathed his valuable library to his college, together with a sum of money to be applied for its arrangement and preservation. We understand that he left the Bishop of Lincoln his literary executor; who has in little more than four months followed him to the tomb.

THE REV. THOMAS SPENCER, M.A.

Jan. 26. At his residence at Notting Hill, near London, the Rev. Thomas Spencer, M.A. Secretary to the National Temperance Society.

He was born Oct. 14, 1796, at Derby, where his father, an upright and religious man, kept a large commercial school. In Oct. 1816, he went to St. John's college, Cambridge. In every college examination he was in the first class; and in the first year, besides the first-class prize, he obtained a prize for Latin themes. In the Senate-House he took his degree as ninth Wrangler, in 1820; and soon afterwards obtained the prize given by his college to the Bachelor of Arts who passes the best examination in Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, &c. After taking pupils in college for one term, he was ordained deacon at Easter, 1820; and for a year and a half held the curacy of a small village in Norfolk, residing in the house of the country squire, to whose son he was private tutor. In

March, 1823, Mr. Spencer was elected Fellow of St. John's college, and in March, 1826, he was presented to the perpetual curacy of Hinton Charterhouse, near Bath—a living which he held nearly twenty-two years. He held his college Fellowship six years and a half, and it ceased on his marriage in Sept. 1829. The parish of Hinton contained about 737 inhabitants. There had been no resident clergyman, no parsonage house, no school, either Sunday or daily, and no institution whatever for the good of the people. Mr. Spencer, with the aid of his neighbours, erected a parsonage house, a national school, established a village library of several hundred volumes, a clothing club, introduced the allotment system, and obtained for each of about eighty men a little field garden at the farmer's rent. Intemperance and pauperism prevailed to a great extent in the parish; about one hundred persons, including forty able-bodied men, were receiving parish pay; and the poor-rates were above 700*l.* a year, and on one occasion 1000*l.* This fact gave a character to Mr. Spencer's future career, which was chiefly devoted to the removal of pauperism and intemperance, and to the elevation of the labouring classes. But the great evil to overcome was pauperism, or the habit of living on parish pay, instead of depending on industry and forethought. After much effort, however, Mr. Spencer had the pleasure of seeing these idle paupers changed into diligent labourers; the poor-rates were reduced to 200*l.* a year, the farmers became more prosperous, the money that was once paid in poor-rates was now spent in wages of labour, wages became higher, a marked improvement took place in the behaviour of the labourers, and for the last ten years of Mr. Spencer's residence there were no paupers receiving out-door relief, and only four or five in the workhouse, and those either aged persons or young children. The efforts of Mr. Spencer were afterwards extended to other parishes. Hinton was incorporated with twenty-four parishes in the Bath Union, and Mr. Spencer was unanimously elected guardian. In the first year, the guardians, knowing the great improvement which had been made at Hinton, elected him their chairman, and in that year the poor-rates were reduced from 19,000*l.* to 11,000*l.*

In mere party politics Mr. Spencer never took any interest; but in most of the great movements of the day in behalf of civil and religious freedom, he has been actively engaged. He was a member of the Anti-Slavery Conference, was present at the first and last banquet of the Anti-Corn Law League in Manchester, and was one

of the four chairmen of the Conference of Ministers. He has written tracts on education, poor laws, corn laws, church reform, extension of the suffrage, and temperance. In opposing ecclesiastical evils, he has, however, always declared his attachment to the Church of England, and his determination to remain in that Church. He has never officiated in any other place, or in any other way, than as appointed by the laws of the Church; and during the twenty-two years he resided at Hinton, he always experienced the most courteous conduct from the successive Bishops of Bath and Wells. When, in Sept. 1847, he announced his intention to resign the living, they sent an address, signed by the two churchwardens, the two overseers, and all the leading inhabitants, requesting him to reconsider his intention, and to remain; but it was his wish to seek in London a larger sphere of usefulness. Since his residence in London he has chiefly dedicated himself to the pulpit and the temperance platform; and in March, 1851, he was requested by the Committee of Vice-Presidents of the National Temperance Society, who had been appointed to reorganize that institution, to accept the office of secretary, and also the editorship of the *National Temperance Chronicle*. In the beginning of last year Mr. Spencer was attacked with paralysis, which was followed by a protracted illness. The assigned cause of his death was an affection of the liver, but there were other diseases which attended the complete prostration of his nervous system. Thus died one of the most earnest friends of civil and religious liberty and of social reforms which this age has produced.—*Weekly News*.

REV. SAMUEL JOHNES-KNIGHT, M.A.

July 8. At Welwyn, Herts, aged 96, the Rev. Samuel Johnes-Knight, M.A. of Henley Hall, Shropshire, Rector of Welwyn, and for nearly seventy years Vicar of Allhallows Barking, London.

He was the younger son of Thomas Johnes, esq. of Llanvair Clydog, co. Cardigan, and Croft Castle, co. Hereford, M.P. for Herefordshire, by Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Richard Knight, esq. of Croft Castle. His elder brother was Thomas Johnes, esq. of Hafod, Member of Parliament and Lord Lieutenant of Cardiganshire, better known for his edition of *Froissart*; who died without surviving issue in 1816; and his cousins-german (the sons of Thomas Knight, esq. of Wormesley Grange, co. Hereford) were Richard Payne Knight, esq. the poet and patron of the fine arts, who died in 1824, and Thomas Andrew Knight, esq. F.R.S. of Downton Castle,

President of the Horticultural Society, who died in 1838.

Mr. Samuel Johnes entered the University of Oxford as a member of Christ church, graduated B.A. 1778, was elected Fellow of All Souls, and proceeded M.A. 1782. He was presented to the vicarage of Allhallows Barking, in 1783, by Archbishop Moore; and to the rectory of Welwyn, in 1797, by All Souls college.

He married Mary-Anne, daughter of Gen. Sir Cornelius Cuyler, Bart. of St. John's Lodge, Welwyn, by whom he had issue an only child Louisa-Elizabeth-Anne, married in 1832 to the present Sir John Villiers Shelley, Bart. M.P. and who has issue one daughter.

Under the will of Richard Payne Knight, esq. Mr. Johnes succeeded (in consequence of the extinction of the male issue of Thomas Andrew Knight, esq. of Downton Castle) to the estate of Henley Hall, in Shropshire, and assumed the additional name of Knight. In pursuance of the same will, by failure of male issue, Henley Hall has now become the property of the descendants of the daughters of Thomas Andrew Knight, esq. of Downton, who were, Elizabeth, married to Francis Walker, esq. and Charlotte, married to Sir Wm. Edw. Rouse-Boughton, Bart.

PETER BORTHWICK, Esq.

Dec. 18. At Walton Villas, aged 48, Peter Borthwick, esq. barrister-at-law, formerly M.P. for Evesham, and recently Editor of *The Morning Post*.

Mr. Borthwick was descended from the ancient family of Borthwick, Lord Borthwick in the Peerage of Scotland, whose castle is still a picturesque and noble ruin. He was born at Cornbank, in the parish of Borthwick, in Mid-Lothian, on the 13th September, 1804. He graduated at the University of Edinburgh, and was the private pupil of the late pious and learned Bishop Walker. Notwithstanding an early marriage, he afterwards took up his residence at Cambridge, having entered himself of Jesus College. Thence, by removal, he became a Fellow Commoner of Downing College, and while there was the author of some learned works on theological subjects, having then an intention to enter the English church.

In the autumn of 1832, being still unengaged in any professional pursuit, an accidental circumstance brought into active exercise the resources of his powerful mind. Happening to be present at a meeting called for the purpose of discussing the subject of negro slavery, the immediate abolition of which was then vigorously urged by a class of agitators, composed in great part of sectarian preachers and their

followers, Mr. Borthwick felt impelled, by the gross misrepresentations addressed to the audience, to refute these calumnies. It was his first essay as a public speaker; but so complete was his success, that, from that moment, his reputation was established. He was at once invited, not only by those who had a personal interest in the question, but by others actuated by an abstract love of justice, to disabuse the public mind on the subject of slavery, by delivering lectures at meetings convened for that object.

These purely gratuitous labours, the effect of his conscientious convictions, produced an effect far beyond what could have been expected. Bath contributed a silver dinner service, Cheltenham a breakfast equipage of the same material, Dumfries a costly piece of plate, and the University of Edinburgh a cup, bearing a very flattering inscription expressive of a sense of the honour reflected by his talents and eloquence upon the University of which he was so distinguished a member. On the same occasion the boys of the High School of Edinburgh presented to Mr. Borthwick's eldest, but then an infant, son, Algernon, a silver bicker "in honour of his father."

The year 1832 had, in another respect, an important bearing on the views and prospects of Mr. Borthwick. The reputation which he had so rapidly achieved induced a suggestion that he should give to the country the benefit of his services in Parliament. He accordingly contested the representation of the borough of Evesham, but his claims could not yet avail against the Whig interest, which had hitherto returned both the members. In 1834, however, he again entered the lists, and was returned in conjunction with Sir Charles Cockerell. The traditions of his family, distinguished through many centuries for unswerving loyalty, had made him a Conservative—or, as it was then called, a Tory—in politics. The judicious instruction of Bishop Walker had thoroughly identified his religious principles with those inculcated by the Episcopal Church. The result was that Mr. Borthwick became the advocate in Parliament of order and legitimacy in political affairs, and a strong and undeviating Churchman in matters of higher concernment. The civil war was raging in Spain when he entered Parliament, and he firmly supported the constitutional rights of Don Carlos V. against what, under the formal settlement of the succession to the Spanish throne, he believed to be the usurpation of Donna Isabella. But he was not satisfied with the theoretical knowledge which he had acquired of the subject; he proceeded to the

Basque Provinces, in order to convince himself, by personal observation, of the practical bearing of the Carlist system upon the comfort and happiness of the people.

Mr. Borthwick had early acquired a strong conviction that the Church in England had become too much secularised by its established connection with the State; and concluding that, to overcome this evil, synodal action and self-government were necessary, he availed himself of the first opportunity that offered for a motion in the House of Commons (May 2, 1837) to pray the Crown that Convocation might once more be authorised to exercise the rights of assembly and discussion, of which the Church had been deprived ever since the memorable period of Bishop Hoadley. This motion was negatived by only a small majority. But the great measure with which his name is identified, and by which he will be favourably known to posterity, was the introduction into the Poor Law of that admirable provision, "the Borthwick clause," which his untiring perseverance, after much difficulty, succeeded in extorting from the reluctant House of Commons. To him it is owing that married couples who have shared each others' pains and pleasures up to the ages of sixty, shall not, if overtaken by misfortune, be subjected in the poor-house to become the victims of a visitation of the Divine command, which says, "Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

Mr. Borthwick ceased to be a member of Parliament at the dissolution of 1847, and he was subsequently called to the bar as a member of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn. The prospect that opened upon his new career was unusually promising, and he was justified in anticipating a distinguished and lucrative future; but at this time circumstances occurred which once more changed his destination, and gave a new direction to his untiring energies. The management of the *Morning Post* was confided to him by the proprietor of the paper, and those who had the best opportunity of judging, were convinced of the sagacity and prudence which dictated the selection.

His course of usefulness was, however, destined to a duration but too limited. Always unsparing of himself, physical fatigue and mental exertion, unremittingly in operation, at last produced an injurious effect. Symptoms of decaying health began to exhibit themselves in a manner too unequivocal not to cause uneasiness in the minds of his friends. His state was one of continued alternation—one week a little better, the next a little worse—until, on

Friday, the 17th of December, he was suddenly attacked with active inflammation, assuming the form of pleurisy. After several hours of intense pain, he became free from it on the following morning, and happily remained so till between nine and ten at night, when, with pious calm, he resigned his soul into the hands of God who gave it.

During the whole term of his protracted illness his mental capacity was never impaired; and on the very day before his death an article appeared in the *Morning Post*, written by him on the previous evening, with all the clearness and vigour of intellect that distinguished him in his days of rude and unbroken health.

In private life, all Mr. Borthwick's acquaintances were his friends; in his public character, he was universally esteemed even by those who were politically opposed to him. The late Lord George Bentinck was heard to say, only three or four days before his own lamented death,—“Borthwick is a very remarkable man; he can speak, and speak well, upon any subject at a moment's notice.”

The life of which we have thus sketched the mere outline, was, even in the eyes of the world, a life of unflinching labour and of arduous strife with circumstances. But those only who closely knew the man, and who could watch the ardent and strenuous efforts to which he compelled his intellect, and forced his material energy, could judge with what firm courage and resolved self-sacrifice the course was urged to the last. No kindlier or warmer heart ever won the love or riveted the friendship of those to whom it was given to feel its truth and merit—no more dauntless courage or more generous spirit ever battled for the right, or withstood contumely, wrong, and slander—no more sterling honesty and unswerving perseverance in all objects of duty and principle were ever displayed in undeviating self-sacrifice and self-denial. The unsparing energy with which Mr. Borthwick devoted himself to the most harassing and severest of occupations undermined a physical constitution originally of iron strength. Laborious days—sleepless nights—an anxious sense of responsibility, and a restless energy which nothing could quell, originated the severe illness which at length has deprived society of a most useful member, has severed so many kindly ties, broken through so many true and well-deserved attachments, left desolate hearts which repaid with such warm and steadfast love the devotion which never flagged in their cause—never ceased to be doing, planning, or working for their sakes.

Mr. Borthwick married, in 1827, Miss

Margaret Colville, daughter of John Colville, esq. of Ewart, Northumberland. This lady, the beloved companion of his prosperous days, and his solace under the pressure of severe misfortunes, survives him, with four children, three sons and one daughter.—*Morning Post*.

JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S.

Jan. 20. At his residence in Finsbury-square, in his 49th year, Jonathan Pereira, esq. M.D., F.R.S., and F.L.S. Physician to the London Hospital.

Dr. Pereira was born of humble parentage, in the parish of Shoreditch, on the 22nd May, 1804, and received his education at private schools in that vicinity. He was articled at the age of fifteen to Mr. Latham, an apothecary, in the City Road; but his indentures were cancelled, in consequence of his master falling into a state of mental incapacity. In 1821 Pereira became a pupil at the General Dispensary in Aldersgate Street, where he attended the prelections of Dr. Clutterbuck on chemistry, materia medica, and the practice of physic; those of Dr. Birkbeck on natural philosophy, and those of Dr. Lambe on botany. In the following year he entered to the surgical practice of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. While thus engaged, a vacancy occurred in the office of apothecary at the Aldersgate Dispensary; and in order to qualify himself as a candidate it was necessary that he should at once proceed for examination to Apothecaries' Hall. This he did on the 6th of March, 1823, and procured its licence when he was only eighteen years of age. In the same month he was appointed to the Dispensary, and we may date his illustrious career from that time. His salary was only 120*l.* per annum; and, with the view of increasing his income, he formed a class for private medical instruction, which he had but little difficulty in doing, as the lectures at the Dispensary were largely attended. His success in this undertaking was very great, and he thought it desirable to publish a few small books on the subjects in which he found his pupils most deficient. These were a translation of the “*Pharmacopœia*” for 1824, with the chemical decompositions; the “*Selecta e Prescriptis*,” a manual for the use of students; and a “*General Table of Atomic Numbers, with an Introduction to the Atomic Theory*.” These works were published in the course of the years 1824, 5, 6, and 7; they had a very extensive sale, and two of them are in existence at the present time.

In the year 1825 he passed the College of Surgeons, and in the year following he succeeded Dr. Clutterbuck as a lecturer on chemistry. At that time he was only

twenty-two years of age, but his appearance was commanding, and he therefore looked much older. His first lecture was given to a large class of pupils and friends. It was eminently successful, and he received the warm congratulations of his numerous admirers. Then, as ever afterwards, he sought to dazzle by the novelty of his facts and the profusion of his illustrations. His lecture-table was covered with specimens, and, among other things, he exhibited the new element, bromine, which Bolard, of Montpellier, had just then discovered.

In the course of a year or two after that time, he began to collect the facts for his "*Materia Medica*." He saw that the whole subject of pharmacology was involved in the greatest confusion, that its principles were misapprehended, and that its doctrines were founded in absurdity and conjecture. From this chaos and darkness he determined to relieve it. Accordingly, he commenced a diligent search for all the facts of the science; he studied the ancient fathers of physic, and made himself master of the literature of his subject, from the earliest period of history; he collected the works of English writers, and he undertook the study of French and German, in order that he might read those of the Continent. At that time he devoted his whole energies to the subject, and worked for about sixteen hours a day. He was accustomed to rise at six in the morning, and to read, with but little interruption, until twelve at night. This he continued to do for several years; and had he not been possessed of an iron constitution, of great physical endurance, and of a most determined purpose, he would unquestionably have sunk under it. As it was, the closeness of his application occasioned several slight attacks of epilepsy, and a frequent determination of blood to the head. After a short time, he began to give lectures on *materia medica*, as well as on chemistry, at the Dispensary.

In the year 1832 he married, resigned his appointment in favour of his brother, and commenced practice as a surgeon in Aldersgate Street. In the year following he was elected to the Chair of Chemistry in the London Hospital. For a period of six years he lectured both there and at the new medical school in Aldersgate Street on three subjects—namely, on Chemistry, Botany, and *Materia Medica*; and during the whole of each winter session he was accustomed to give two lectures daily. His lectures on *materia medica*, which extended over a period of two years, from 1835 to 1837, and amounted to 74 in number, were published by his friend Dr. Cumming in the late *Medical Gazette*. There cannot

be a doubt that they greatly added to his reputation; they were translated into the German, and republished in India. In 1839, he reproduced them in another form, viz. in his "*Elements on Materia Medica*," and this work was so much appreciated that the whole of the first part was bought up long before the second was ready for delivery. A second edition was therefore immediately called for, and it appeared in the year 1842. Before this date, however—viz. in 1839—he had been chosen Examiner in *Materia Medica* in the University of London; and in 1841 he had been elected Assistant-Physician to the London Hospital. He took his degree of M.D. at Erlangen in 1840, and he obtained his licence at the College of Physicians directly afterwards. About the same time he was invited by some of the authorities of St. Bartholomew's Hospital to lecture at the medical school of that institution, and the arrangements for his so doing had been almost completed, for a syllabus of the course was actually published; but, when it was notified to him that he would be required to give up his other appointments, he refused to relinquish his position at the London Hospital, at which institution he had experienced great kindness. He immediately afterwards, however, gave up the Aldersgate School.

In 1842, he gave two short courses of lectures at the rooms of the Pharmaceutical Society, and in the year following he was appointed its first professor. During that year he published "*A Treatise on Food and Diet*," and was placed on the council of the Royal Society, of which he had been elected a Fellow in 1838. By that time, his practice as a physician had become rather extensive, and, as it was rapidly increasing, he determined to throw aside his more scientific pursuits. Accordingly, in 1844, he resigned a part of the course of chemistry at the London Hospital into the hands of Dr. Letheby; in 1845 he gave up a larger portion of it; and in 1846 he relinquished it altogether. He continued, however, to lecture on *materia medica* at both the hospital and the Pharmaceutical Society, and there is no reason for believing that he contemplated any change in this matter until the new regulations of the Apothecaries' Society transferred his course to the summer session. This arrangement interfered with his usual habits, and also with his ideas of the importance of the subject, and consequently, in 1850, he resigned his lectureship at the hospital, though he still continued to deliver a winter course at the Pharmaceutical Society. In 1845 he was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and in 1851 he became a full physician at the London

Hospital. He had now reached the summit of his ambition: his reputation as an author was established, and the rewards of industry were falling thick about him. He was a fellow of many scientific societies; he was in constant communication with the learned of all countries; he was intimately connected with many of the greatest institutions of the metropolis, and was, in fact, their brightest ornament; he had collected around him a large circle of friends and admirers, and he saw before him the prospect of wealth and happiness. In the midst of all this, however, he was stricken down, and that so suddenly, that he had hardly time to take leave of those who were about him.

While referring some six weeks before his death to a specimen in the museum of the College of Surgeons, he had the misfortune, by a fall on the staircase, to rupture one of the extensor muscles of the thigh. Though unable to move about without assistance, he was scarcely affected in health by the accident, and it appeared to be comparatively of little moment; but on the night of Thursday the 20th Jan. upon being lifted into bed, the patient suddenly raised himself, exclaiming, "I have ruptured a vessel of the heart," and died in half an hour. His body was buried at the cemetery of Kensal Green, in the presence of a large number of his pupils.

A retrospect of the labours of this distinguished physician will show that he was a man of no ordinary capacity. He had an unquenchable thirst for knowledge, an indefatigable spirit, unbounded industry, and a determination of purpose that was irresistible. Whatsoever he did he did well, and he therefore made his performances as valuable to others as they were creditable to himself. The great peculiarity of his works is, that he aimed more at bringing within our reach the treasures of other men's minds, than of exposing those of his own. He has, indeed, been charged with a want of originality, and, most certainly, if we estimate him by the value of his own independent researches, he is open to such a charge; but it must also be admitted that it is an equally useful element of the human mind, that faculty which urges men to gather up the scattered facts of science, and to mould them into a shape that may be made available to all.

Dr. Pereira was an early riser, of quick business habits, and remarkable for his promptness and rapidity of action. He manifested great willingness at all times to impart to others the knowledge he himself possessed; and he was in the habit of corresponding fully on subjects on which his opinions were solicited. The smallest

favour that contributed to his researches was always gratefully acknowledged; and whether it proved to be insignificant or of value, the intention was alike prized. Dr. Pereira was reckoned by pharmacologists both at home and abroad to be pre-eminent in his science, and he was equally beloved by all. He was a man of large and powerful stature, and of pleasing expression of countenance.

Dr. Pereira was occupied in completing the third edition of his "*Materia Medica*," at the time of his decease. The first volume was published in 1849, and in 1850, owing to the length to which the work had already extended, the author determined upon publishing a portion only of the Second Volume, the remainder of which remains to be printed. It has been translated into German, and is universally allowed to be the best and most trustworthy book on medicinal substances that has been written.

WILLIAM CHADWICK, Esq.

Jan. 8. Of apoplexy, in his 56th year, William Chadwick, esq.

He was the second son of Mr. John Chadwick, of Pentonville, who for many years carried on a respectable trade as a statuary and mason; and who attained a high standing both in reference to his business and society, until his decease, which occurred in 1821. Mr. William Chadwick continued under the care and superintendence of his father until the year 1818, by which time he had acquired a thorough practical knowledge of his trade. He afterwards entered into business on his own account, in Southwark, where he continued for some years. Mr. Chadwick's first public undertaking was the rebuilding of the pinnacles of St. Saviour's Church. He was subsequently employed in the restoration of the tower of that ancient edifice, under the superintendence, and much to the satisfaction of the architect, George Gwilt, esq. Mr. Chadwick was also engaged under the same architect to construct the spire of Bow Church, in Cheapside—a somewhat difficult and hazardous task, though completed under his personal superintendence before he had attained his twenty-third year. His next public work was the building of St. Peter's Church, Newington, under the direction of Sir John Soane, who was so much satisfied, that he introduced Mr. Chadwick to the Board of Works, and he was employed at the Board of Trade and Council Office, at Whitehall; St. Katherine's Hospital, in the Regent's Park; Clarence House, St. James's; and other edifices of importance.

Mr. Chadwick likewise undertook on his own account buildings to a consider-

able extent, particularly those connected with the approaches to new London Bridge, under the Corporation of the City of London, a large portion of which he retained in his own possession.

After completing these works, Mr. Chadwick's attention was drawn to railway works, from the circumstance of his being called in, professionally, to advise in reference to some difficult points on one of our most important lines of railway. From that time he was induced to direct his attention more particularly to the science of railway engineering: and he ultimately undertook the erection of some of the most important bridges on the Great Western line, and also works to a considerable extent on the Bristol and Exeter Railway. He was likewise employed in carrying out the line of railway from Didcot to Oxford. This last line he completed in less than nine months, including two bridges across the Thames at Appleford and Newnham.

After completing the works from Didcot to Oxford, in 1844, Mr. Chadwick was invited to assist in promoting a line of railway from London to Richmond, which was brought out in the summer of that year, in a prospectus headed by Sir William Clay, Bart. and Sir George Larpent, Bart. (the former being chairman of the company), and other respectable names. In consequence of the active part taken by Mr. Chadwick in the management of this company, and his devotedness to its interests, he was elected deputy-chairman; and succeeded in bringing about an arrangement with the South Western Company for the use of the portion of their line between Falconbridge and the station at Vauxhall. This arrangement, however, not meeting the views of the chairman, who insisted that they ought to carry out an independent line, a special committee was called for the purpose of considering that proposition, and, after a lengthened discussion, it was decided by a large majority in favour of the arrangement of the deputy-chairman; upon which decision the chairman and three or four of his friends retired. The shares, which were then at *par*, gradually rose in public estimation, and before the Act was obtained had increased to double their original value; and after the retirement of Sir Wm. Clay and his friends, Mr. Chadwick was elected to succeed to the chair. The Richmond line was opened for traffic in July, 1846—only twelve months after the passing of the Bill, and very shortly after it was purchased by the South-Western Company, at the handsome premium of 10*l.* per share on 15*l.* paid. The committee of the Richmond Company, sensible of the ad-

vantage they had derived from the activity and foresight of their chairman, in bringing these arrangements to maturity, commenced a subscription, with the view of presenting him with some testimonial of their esteem and gratitude, and the idea was promptly and handsomely responded to by the general body of proprietors.

Having retired from private business, Mr. Chadwick devoted the whole of his time and energies to railway matters. In the year 1845 he was elected deputy-chairman of the Staines and Richmond Railway Company, which project he perseveringly promoted during two Sessions of Parliament, though, from the strong opposition set up by the Great Western Company, the project failed of success. Mr. Chadwick then recommended a union of interests with other companies, which resulted in the formation of a committee, composed partly of gentlemen from the Staines and Richmond, the Windsor and Staines, and the South Western Companies. The chairman was chosen from the parent company, and Mr. Chadwick was elected deputy-chairman. By the united efforts of these companies, this line, now constituted the "Windsor, Staines, and South-Western Railway," was carried through Parliament, notwithstanding the renewed and most determined opposition of that powerful company the Great Western. The great judgment, intelligence, and ability which Mr. Chadwick displayed in conducting matters to so successful an issue, gave the highest satisfaction to all the parties interested.

It would far exceed the limits of the present sketch to attempt any narrative of the railway transactions in which Mr. Chadwick subsequently embarked his whole fortune, and which, it is believed by those who were intimately acquainted with his private affairs, he lost by stock-jobbing conspiracies. He went abroad, as is well known, in order to save his *bonâ fide* creditors from being engulfed by his railway liabilities. In this he succeeded, and paid every creditor twenty shillings in the pound.

The extraordinary depression of the value of much of his railway property is shown by the fact, that, in respect of one railway company, Mr. Chadwick was, when he went abroad, liable to an amount exceeding 60,000*l.*; yet, so great a change took place in the value of the stock within one year, that, upon his return, the balance was changed considerably in his favour. Shares which were at 52 rose to 92. A detailed account of his reverses would form an instructive chapter in the history of human action. Many whom he lifted from obscurity forgot him! Many

who were indebted to him entirely for the position they then and now hold, have reviled and abused him! On the occasion of his funeral there were many working men around his grave who had served him for five-and-thirty years, who deeply and bitterly felt the loss of a friend, unvarying in kindness, ever ready with his advice and his money to assist others, and not a mechanic present could call to mind an unkind word from one who in the morning was his employer and friend, living and in good health, and before night was a corpse.—*The Railway Record.*

H. P. BORRELL, ESQ.

Oct. 2, 1851. At Smyrna, Mr. H. P. Borrell.

This gentleman has been for many years well known to all the students of Greek coins throughout Europe. He went from London to Smyrna, where he established himself in business as a merchant, and resided for the long period of thirty-three years. From his favourable position, and aided by his own knowledge and diligence, he met with unusual success in the discovery of inedited Greek coins: which he frequently illustrated in papers published in the *Revue Numismatique*, Mr. Akerman's *Numismatic Chronicle*, and in various German periodicals devoted to numismatic science. His only distinct work was an *Essay on the Coins of Cyprus*, a thin quarto volume, published at Paris in 1836. Mr. Borrell was a Foreign Associate of the Numismatic Society of London, from whose last Report we extract these particulars.

Since his decease his collection of coins was sold during last year by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson in London, and subsequently (on the 26th and 27th August) his antiquities, gems, &c.

MR. F. W. N. BAYLEY.

Lately. At Birmingham, of bronchitis, aged 45, Mr. F. W. N. Bayley.

This gentleman, whose christian names are not attached at full length to any of his publications (and who was sometimes styled *Alphabet* Bayley from the number of their initials), was the son of a soldier who served during the whole of the Peninsular war, and at Waterloo; and who at Michaelmas 1825 was ordered on service to Barbados, whither his son accompanied him. This was the origin of Mr. Bayley's first work, entitled "Four Years' Residence in the West Indies. 1830," 8vo. a volume in which a complete historical and descriptive account of those colonies is attempted, but in a light and superficial style. He

left Grenada to return to England in May 1829, leaving his father in garrison there. Some lines written on his "Departure from Grenada" were the first verses he wrote; and the facility with which he accomplished them seems to have led to his indulging in repeated exercises of versification, principally songs, which found perhaps a more ready acceptance from certain publishers in consequence of the popularity of his namesake Mr. Haynes Bayley.

More than twenty years ago Mr. F. W. N. Bayley was the editor of a cheap periodical called "The Omnibus," which had for a time considerable success. He was connected in turn with many of the London newspapers, and was the first editor of the *Illustrated London News*.

Among his later productions were,—

The *New Tale of a Tub*; an adventure in verse, with illustrations. 1841. fol.

The same, 1847, 16mo.

Little Red Riding Hood, with illustrations, humorous and numerous. 16mo.

Blue Beard. 12mo.

Poetry to Ferrard's Humming-Bird Keepsake, 1852. 4to.

Like many other men of his class, Mr. Bayley's habits were not so provident as his best friends could have wished. His body was interred in the cemetery at Birmingham.

MR. ROBERT FORREST, SCULPTOR.

Dec. 29. At Edinburgh, after six weeks' illness, in his 63d year, Mr. Robert Forrest, sculptor.

Mr. Forrest was a native of Carlisle, Lanarkshire. He was entirely a self-taught artist, and was bred as a stone-mason in the quarries of Clydesdale. His first public work was the statue of Wallace, which occupies a niche in the steeple of Lanark parish church, and was erected in 1817. He was subsequently employed to cut the colossal figure of the first Viscount Melville, which surmounts the pillar in the centre of St. Andrew's-square at Edinburgh; and he was also the sculptor of the well-known statue of John Knox in the Necropolis of Glasgow. One of his most admired efforts is the statue erected in 1843 to the late Mr. Ferguson, of Raith, at Haddington. In 1832 Mr. Forrest opened his public exhibition of statuary on the Calton-hill at Edinburgh, with four equestrian statues, under the patronage of a Royal Association of Contributors to the National Monument. In progress of time the gallery was extended to about thirty groups, all executed by the indefatigable sculptor himself, and the statuary soon took its place as one of the most popular exhibitions in the Scottish metro-

polis. Mr. Forrest's figures all display remarkable boldness of attitude, great accuracy of proportion, and minute attention to detail. Several of the finest of them are strikingly original in their design. In private life Mr. Forrest was highly esteemed, but his retiring, modest disposition probably did injustice to his public claims.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

MR. JOSHUA JENOUR.

Jan. 23. At Gravesend, in his 102nd year, Mr. Joshua Jenour.

The history of Mr. Jenour and his family is matter of some literary curiosity.

In a "List of all the Printing Offices in London," formed by Samuel Negus in 1724, occurs, "Matthew Jenour, Giltspur Street, printer of the Flying Post," a paper that appeared three times a week.

He married a daughter of Mr. Samuel Harding, a bookseller in St. Martin's Lane, who died Jan. 18, 1755, and by this marriage acquired the property of "The Daily Advertiser," and which for many years stood at the head of all the diurnal publications. As a property it was considered to be as permanent as a freehold estate, shares having been frequently sold by auction as regularly as those of the New River, or any other public company. It however received its death-blow Feb. 8, 1794, by the appearance of the Publicans' "Morning Advertiser." The last number of the "Daily Advertiser" was published Sept. 8, 1798; so that it lingered about four years, and then either expired altogether, or was joined to some other daily paper. Mr. Matthew Jenour was a very respectable character; and the "Daily Advertiser" enriched both him and his family.

A second Matthew Jenour, son of the preceding, continued the "Daily Advertiser" with great success; was master of the Stationers' Company in 1769, and died in 1786. His youngest brother and partner, Mr. Joshua Jenour, was Master of the Company in 1772, and died in 1774.

The late Mr. Joshua Jenour was, we presume, the son of the latter gentleman. He was born in Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, in the year 1752, and lived to be by very far the oldest member of the Company of Stationers, having taken up his livery in 1776.

He was a voluminous though obscure author. His works were usually, perhaps always, anonymous. His first publication was "The Park, a Poem," printed so long since as the year 1778. He also wrote "The Wife Chase, a monitory Poem;" "Marriage, a precautionary

Tale;" "Horrible Revenge, a Tale;" and another tale entitled "The Weight of a Feather, and the Value of Five Minutes." Sometimes he tried his hand in pamphlets, of which some were as follows:—

Observations on the Taxation of Property, 1798. (Five editions).

A Plan for meliorating the Condition of the Labouring Poor.

An Exposition of the Treatment in Private Madhouses.

The Life of Junius Brutus Booth.

Thoughts on Indecorum at Theatres.

Vindication of the Prince Regent.

Remarks on Sir Arthur Clark's Essay on Bathing, 1820.

Hints for the Recovery and Preservation of Health, 1829.

Horns for ever! a Procession to Blackheath.

A Trip from the Moon to the Earth's centre; a Satire, 1824.

A Plan for the Reform of Parliament.

Translations of the fourth, eighth, and tenth Satires of Boileau, 1827.

John Bull, a weekly paper of essays written conjointly with Mr. Dickinson, the continuator of Burn's Justice.

Observations on all the Plays of Shakspeare, and other essays in the Rochester Gazette.

MR. JOHN DUDENEY.

May 10, 1852. At Lewes, in the 70th year of his age, Mr. John Dudenev.

This truly excellent man was descended from a long line of South Down shepherds, and passed his early life in the same pursuit. His parents, though respectable for their station in life, could not afford him any means of education beyond those offered by a dame's school at Plumpton. His preceptress was the wife of a peasant named Mascall, who lived in the old moated edifice called Plumpton Place, the residence, some two centuries earlier, of a family of the same name, one of whom, Leonard Mascall, is reputed to have introduced carp into England. His chief accomplishment in this establishment, as he was accustomed in after-life to say, was his learning to drive his mistress's ducks into the moat; and his mother, fearful lest he might one day become food for the carp, removed him from school, and herself undertook the duty of teaching him to read. This, with the exception of a little writing, and the first two rules of arithmetic, taught him by his father, constituted the whole of his juvenile education, and he was eighteen years of age before he knew the multiplication table. At eight years old he joined his father in attending the flock, and in

such minor occupations of husbandry as he was capable of. With all these disadvantages he acquired a fondness for reading books of history and geography. He also became a close observer of nature, and, with all the zeal of a Gilbert White, watched the habits of the quadrupeds and birds of his native downs. That beautiful little bird, the wheatear, was his especial favourite, and, almost half a century after his shepherd's life had terminated, he committed to writing some notes respecting it, with a view to publication.

At sixteen young Dudeney left the parental roof, and commenced life on his own account. For some years he pursued the occupation of his ancestors, and during that time, ever intent upon the cultivation of his mind, he devoted all that he could spare from his scanty earnings to the purchase of books. With little or no assistance besides what he gleaned from these, he made himself acquainted with arithmetic, geometry, and the rudiments of French and astronomy. In an autobiographical memoir published in the *Sussex Archæological Collections* for 1849, he gives an interesting sketch of the mode in which, without neglecting his flock, he contrived to pursue studies so much beyond the ordinary scope of a peasant's ambition, during the snows of winter and the sunshine of summer. The green turf formed the table upon which to work his mathematical problems, and a hole dug in the chalk among the heath, and covered with a broad flint, served as a receptacle for his library. "For more than thirty years," he says, "the place where the hole had been was to be seen, and I have several times gone a little out of my road to visit it, and offer up my thanks to that gracious Providence who has so directed my way; but within these last few years the plough has passed over it, and I can no longer find the exact spot." This was at Kingston, near Lewes. In due time he was promoted to the post of head shepherd, on a farm in his native parish of Rottingdean, and there, through the friendly notice and aid of the Rev. Dr. Hooker, his facilities for improvement were greatly increased.

In 1809 Mr. Dudeney obtained more congenial employment in the printing office of Mr. Baxter at Lewes, which he ultimately abandoned for the arduous duties of a schoolmaster. In this occupation he continued sedulously to labour until within a few weeks of his decease. "Many hundreds of persons owe to him all the education they ever received, and his name will be held in high esteem for long years to come, not only by them, but

by all who had an opportunity of knowing his thorough kindness of heart, his simplicity of manners, his general intelligence, and his unaffected piety." (*Lower's Handbook for Lewes*, 1852, p. 84). Mr. Dudeney was one of the founders of a philosophical society formed in the town, and subsequently of the Mechanics' Institution, where he frequently delivered lectures on his favourite science of astronomy. He was for many years inspector of the Lewes library, and during that time probably one of the most "constant readers" of the *Gentleman's Magazine* which that veteran periodical ever had. He enjoyed for many years the friendship of several gentlemen, residents of Lewes, who were distinguished for their scientific and literary attainments, particularly Dr. Gideon Mantell, the Rev. T. W. Horsfield, F.S.A. (the historian of Lewes and of Sussex), and J. W. Woollgar, esq. with whom he was frequently associated in mathematical and astronomical studies and observations. In his conversation he retained somewhat of the broad pronunciation of the *Sussex* peasantry, partly from early habit, but principally because he thought it more correct than the refinements of modern orthoepy. His religious views were those entertained by the Wesleyan body, of which he was, for a great number of years, a firm supporter and a consistent member. This aspect of his character might well be expressed in the words once employed by the highest authority towards a disciple, "An Israelite indeed in whom there is no guile."

Mr. Dudeney left behind him a few papers, principally a diary, and some notes and reflections on religious subjects. He was a great admirer of the South Downs, the scene of his early labours, both bodily and intellectual, and possessed a rich fund of traditional and legendary lore and anecdote respecting them, which it is to be regretted he did not commit (except in a very partial manner) to the safe custody of manuscript or print. He was fond of antiquarian studies, and one of the earliest members of the *Sussex Archæological Society*, in the success of which he took a lively interest.

Mr. Dudeney's health had been declining for some years, although he continued to exercise his laborious vocation till within a short time of his decease. His body was buried in the churchyard of St. John-sub-Castro, at Lewes, and many respectable inhabitants of the town paid him a last testimonial of affectionate respect by attending his remains to the grave.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Sept. 25. At Paramatta, New South Wales, aged 22, the Rev. *William H. Carey*, grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Carey.

Sept. 30. The Rev. *J. A. Shurman*, of the Benares mission.

Nov. 21. At Gateshead Fall, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Rev. *Richard Collinson*, M.A. Perp. Curate of Usworth, Durham (1835).

Dec. 6. At the rectory, Tarleton, Lanc. aged 27, the Rev. *Joseph Brown*, Curate of that parish.

Dec. 9. The Rev. *J. A. Moore*, M.A. Rector of Walpole St. Peter's, Norfolk. He died by his own hand; and has left a widow, two sons, and one daughter.

Dec. 10. At Rainthorpe, Norfolk, aged 53, the Rev. *John Robert Piggot*, Rector of Ashwellthorpe with Wreningham in that county (1815). He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1820.

Dec. 11. At Barley, Herts. the Rev. *John de Cartaret*, of King's college, London, Curate of that place.

Dec. 18. At Woodhouse Eaves, Leic. aged 42, the Rev. *Robert William Close*, Perp. Curate of Copt Oak and Woodhouse Eaves, on Charnwood Forest; son of Major Close, R. Art. and nephew to the Rev. Francis Close, Vicar of Cheltenham. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1832, and was instituted to the above-named chapelries in 1838.

Dec. 20. At Chilton, Suffolk, aged 50, the Rev. *William Coyte Freeland*, Rector of that parish (1838). He was the youngest son of the late Rev. John Freeland, Rector of Hasketon in the same county; and was of Sidney Sussex college, Camb. B.A. 1825.

At Askew Mire, Caldbeck, Cumberland, aged 45, the Rev. *John Raees*, Vicar of Allendale, Northumberland (1843). He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1834.

Dec. 21. Aged 82, the Rev. *Peter Glubb*, Rector of Clannaborough (1827) and of Little Torrington (1803) Devon, and the oldest magistrate for that county. He was of Exeter coll. Oxford, B.A. 1792.

At Wiggshall St. Peter, Norfolk, aged 56, the Rev. *R. T. Pennell*, Vicar of that parish (1827) and of Wiggshall St. Mary (1835), both in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

Dec. 22. At Leamington, aged 80, the Rev. *Thomas Hughes Chamberlain*, of Wardington, Oxfordshire, Rector of Churchover, Berks (1819). He was of Oriel college, Oxford, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796.

Dec. 25. At Greystock, Cumberland, aged 87, the Rev. *Henry Askew*, Rector of that parish. He was the third son of the learned Anthony Askew, M.D. of London, by his second wife Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Holford, esq. master in chancery. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1790, M.A. 1797, and was instituted to Greystock in 1798. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Sunderland, esq. of Ulverstone, Lanc. and had issue one son and two daughters.

At Grindleton, Lanc. the Rev. *Thomas Dent*, Perp. Curate (1845).

At Heacham Hall, Norfolk, aged 63, the Rev. *Strickland Charles Howard Neville Rolfe*, Vicar of that parish (1838). He was the eldest son of the late General Neville. R. Art. by Anne-Calden, daughter of General Williamson, R. Art. He assumed the name and arms of Rolfe by royal licence May 5, 1837, having received by bequest the estates of Edmund Rolfe, esq. of Heacham. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1816. He married, first, in 1814, Agnes, only dau. of Henry Fawcett, esq. M.P. for Carlisle, by whom he had issue five sons and four daughters: and secondly, in 1833, Dorothy, widow of the Rev. T. T. Thomason, Chaplain to the Hon. E. I. Company. His eldest son, Charles Fawcett Rolfe, esq. married in 1841 Martha-Holt, eldest dau. of Wm. Chapman, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His second son, Henry-Fawcett, Lieut. R.N. died in China

in 1842. His third son, Edward-Fawcett, is in holy orders.

Dec. 27. The Rev. *Alexander Hurst*, Rector of Castleblayney. He had for forty years exercised his ministry with zeal and efficiency in the diocese of Clogher; first, as Perp. Curate of Lisnaskea, from whence he was promoted to the parish of Drumsnat, and thence to the important parish of Castleblayney.

Dec. 29. At Reading, aged 88, the Rev. *Nathaniel Fletcher*, of Lee House, Hants.

Dec. 31. At Davernethin, Nantmel, Radnorshire, aged 28, the Rev. *Joseph Vaughan*, late Curate of Mallwyd, Montgomeryshire.

Jan. 1. At Stafford, aged 80, the Rev. *T. Theodosius*, Rector of Burwarton, Salop (1849).

Jan. 4. At the residence of his brother, Edward Bates, esq. Essex-lodge, St. John's Wood, Middlesex, aged 63, the Rev. *Charles Cecil Bates*, Vicar of Castleton, Derbyshire (1818). He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. *Charles Burrell Cooke*. He was the sixth and youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Cooke, of Barbourns, Worc. and Notgrove, Glouc. by Anne, only dau. and heir of John Denham, esq. of Welling, Kent. He was of Pembroke coll. Oxford. B.A. 1810, M.A. 1813. He married in 1818 Mary-Anne, daughter of Thomas Hayes, esq. of Bath.

Jan. 6. At Budleigh Salterton, Devon, aged 26, the Rev. *Charles Lewis Dart*, M.A. son of Joseph Dart, esq. of that place. He was of Exeter coll. Oxford, B.A. 1845.

Jan. 9. At his residence in Bath, aged 56, the Rev. *William Fowler Holt*, formerly Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1821, M.A. 1824.

Jan. 10. At Acton, Middlesex, aged 93, the Rev. *William Antrobus*, for fifty-six years Rector of that parish, and for fifty-nine Rector of St. Andrew Undershaft, London. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1782, as 6th Wrangler, M.A. 1785, B.D. 1792; and was Chaplain to Bishop Porteus, who collated him to both his livings.

Jan. 11. At Alby, Norfolk, aged 53, the Rev. *Samuel Rees*, Rector of that parish (1842) and Vicar of Horsey (1825). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1827, M.A. 1830.

Jan. 12. Near Northampton, the Rev. *Alexander Henry Small*, Dixie Fellow of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, and a Chaplain in her Majesty's Navy. He graduated B.A. 1825, M.A. 1829, B.D. 1836.

Jan. 13. The Rev. *Bouphay William Dolling*, M.A. Precentor of Dromore and Rector of Magharalin.

Jan. 14. At Lowton, Lancashire, aged 84, the Rev. *John Pennington*, Rector of that parish (1806). He was of St. Catharine's hall, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1792 as 5th Senior Optime.

Jan. 16. The Rev. *Henry Armstrong*, Perp. Curate of Allerton Mauleverer and of Whitley, Yorkshire (1847).

Jan. 17. At Meyshehampton, Glouc. aged 82, the Rev. *Frederick Wilton Holme*, Rector of that parish (1809). He was of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, B.A. 1792, M.A. 1796, B.D. 1804.

Jan. 18. At the rectory, Wootton Fitzpaine, Dorset, aged 29, the Rev. *Edward Shepherd Craft*, of New Inn hall, Oxford, B.A. 1848.

Jan. 19. At Florence, aged 20, the Rev. *Algerson Peyton*, Jun. Rector of Lackford, Suffolk (1845). He was the eldest son of the Rev. Algerson Peyton (uncle of Sir Henry Peyton, Bart.), Rector of Dodington, co. Camb. by Isabella-Anne, youngest daughter of Thomas Hussey, esq. of Galtrim, Ireland.

Jan. 20. At Gringley-on-the-Hill, Notts. aged 52, the Rev. *Herbert Napleton Deaver*, Vicar of that parish (1837). He was of St. Catherine's hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1824, M.A. 1827.

The Rev. *William Thomas*, Rector of Kilyebill (1836), and Perp. Curate of Liangwick (1838), Glamorganshire.

Jan. 21. At Wilcot, near Bath, aged 74, the

Rev. *James Pears*, Rector of Charlecombe and Head Master of the Grammar School at Bath. He was a native of Oxford, and a member of St. Mary hall in that university; where he took the degree of B.C.L. 1810. He was for some time classical master in the military college at Marlow (since removed to Sandhurst), and he educated all the sons of the Duke of Clarence, to whom he was a chaplain. In 1823 he became Master of the Grammar School at Bath, which had fallen into such disrepute that he found therein only one scholar, but when he resigned its domestic management to his son it numbered about ninety. For the last few years, in consequence of his broken health, he had been little better than its nominal master. For a short period he served the curacy of St. Michael's. He was presented to the Rectory of Charlecombe, at his first coming to Bath in 1823. As a pastor he was ever attentive and affectionate; as a preacher faithful and evangelical; and he was long actively and usefully associated in promoting the efficiency of the great religious societies.

Jan. 23. At Magdalen college, Oxford, the Rev. *Edward John Chapin*, Fellow of that society, on the Rugby foundation. He graduated B.A. 1836, M.A. 1839. An inquest was held on his body, and the verdict was, he "was found dead in his bed, and that according to the evidence, and opinions of medical witnesses, his death, in the judgment of the jury, was the result of an apoplectic fit."

At Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, aged 85, the Rev. *Daniel Ererard*, Rector of that parish (1802), and of Stanhoe (1793). He was of Oriol coll. Oxford, B.A. 1791, M.A. 1796.

Jan. 24. In London, aged 52, the Rev. *James Middleton Fitzmaurice*, M.A. youngest son of the late Dr. Fitzmaurice, of Haslar, Gosport.

At the house of his son Mr. T. V. Nutt, surgeon, Southam, the Rev. *Thomas Nutt*, formerly Curate of Boddicot, Oxfordshire. He was of Balliol coll. Oxford, B.A. 1810.

Jan. 25. Aged 48, the Rev. *Humphreys Timmins Parker*, Vicar of Blandford, Dorset (1836). He was of Balliol college, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1827, M.A. 1831.

Jan. 26. At Redmanley, Worc. aged 63, the Rev. *James Comeline*, Rector of that place, and senior Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1811 as 11th Senior Optime, M.A. 1814, B.D. 1821, and was presented to his living in 1837, on the death of a relative bearing the same names as himself, who had held the living from the year 1800.

At Great Bradfield, Suffolk, aged 81, the Rev. *Robert Davers*, Rector of Bradfield with Rushbrook and of Bougham, to both which churches he was presented in 1802. He was of Caius coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1794.

Jan. 27. The Rev. *William Paynter Evans*, of Upton Castle, Pembrokeshire, Rector of Nash cum Upton (1831).

At Broxbourne, Herts. in his 72d year, the Rev. *Thomas Pickthall*, Vicar of that parish (1821), and Rector of Wormley (1832).

At Stow on the Wold, Glouc. aged 67, the Rev. *Richard Frederick Vavasour*, Rector of that parish (1822).

Jan. 29. At Nice, aged 56, the Rev. *Francis Clarke*, Rector of Eydon, Northamptonshire (1826). He was of All Souls college, Oxford, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1822.

Jan. 30. At Riddington, Norfolk, aged 83, the Rev. *George John Aufrère*, Vicar of that parish (1794). He was the second and last surviving son of Anthony Aufrère, esq. formerly of Hoveton House, Norfolk, and uncle to the present George Anthony Aufrère, esq. of Foulsham Old Hall. He was of Corpus Christi coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1793.

At Brighton, aged 61, the Rev. *William Edwards*, Perp. Curate of Hadlowdown, Sussex (1836).

Jan. 31. At Pyworthy, Devon, aged 78, the Rev. *Thomas Harkin Kingdon*, Rector of that parish,

and a magistrate for the counties of Cornwall and Devon. He was the fourth son of the Rev. John Kingdon, Rector and patron of the parishes of Bridgend, Pyworthy, and Holsworthy, Devon, and of Whitstone and Markamchurch, Cornwall, by Jane, dau. of the Rev. John Hoskin, Vicar and patron of Oakhampton, and Rector of Lydford, Devon. The gentleman now deceased was patron and Rector of Pyworthy, to which he was instituted in 1808, and his elder brother, the Rev. Roger Kingdon, who died in 1851 (see vol. xxxv. p. 335) was Rector and patron of Holsworthy. The Rev. T. H. Kingdon was of Exeter college, Oxford, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1800, B.D. 1806. He married Miss Nicholson, daughter of Samuel Nicholson, esq. late of Ham, and sister to George Nicholson, esq. barrister-at-law, and was father of the Rev. Samuel Kingdon, of Cambridge, and other issue.

Lastly. The Rev. *Hazel Jones*, Perp. Curate of Egerton, Kent (1834).

The Rev. *David Meredith*, M.A. Perp. Curate of Elland, Yorkshire (1850).

The Rev. *William Thomas Waters*, Rector of Dunsby (1802), and of Rippingale (1825), Lincolnshire: a Rural Dean, and Chaplain to the Earl of Saltoun. He was of St John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1813.

Feb. 1. Aged 53, the Rev. *Charles Erck*, Curate of Compton, Berkshire. He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, B.A. 1824, M.A. 1825.

Feb. 2. At the residence of his son the Rev. E. A. Smedley, Vicar of Chesterton, near Cambridge, aged 77, the Rev. *James Smedley*. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1802.

Feb. 3. At Bath, aged 48, the Rev. *John Matthews*, Curate of Lacock, Wilts. He was of Christ church, Oxford, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831.

Feb. 5. At the residence of C. M. Rigg, esq. M.D. Northampton, the Rev. *James Flanagan*, senior Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831.

Feb. 9. At St. Anne's parsonage, near Halifax, aged 56, the Rev. *John Hope*, Perp. Curate of St. Anne's (1823).

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Aug. ... Near Melbourne, Australia, by accidental drowning, Mr. Edmund Johnson Nash, son of the late John Collier Nash, esq. for many years of the Transport Office.

Aug. 17. At Bathurst, Lieut.-Col. Morriset, late of the 48th Regt. only son of the late James Morriset, esq. of Brunswick-square.

Aug. 30. At Curteis Farm, Sturt, near Adelaide, South Australia, Mr. Richard Hamilton, a native of Dover, where he carried on business for several years as a tailor and draper. He, with a numerous family, was amongst the first emigrants to, and founders of, the now populous and flourishing town and port of Adelaide, South Australia.

Sept. 7. At sea, on board the ship Chance, from Liverpool to Port Phillip, Arabella-Ann; Sept. 8. Robert-Burns; Sept. 18. Arthur-Vincent; the only children of Mr. Berkeley W. Hutchinson, surgeon, government medical officer of the Chance, and great-grandchildren of Robert Burns. Mrs. Hutchinson is the daughter of Major James Glencairn Burns, and was educated in Dumfries under the care of her grandmother "Bonnie Jean."

Sept. 22. Drowned, off the Cape of Good Hope, aged 29, John-William, eldest son of John Murton, esq. of Cowling Castle, Kent, and chief officer of the Monarch East Indiaman.

Sept. 23. At Sydney, New South Wales, (formerly of Barnstable, and recently of Southwark Bridge-road, London,) of concussion of the brain, occasioned by a fall from his horse, aged 33, Mr. James Hethersett Huntington, leaving a widow and six children. He was the second son of John Barker Huntington, esq. of Somerton Hall.

At the First Convent of the Visitation, Paris.

Helen; and on the 28th Jan. at the Convent, York, Anna-Mary, daus. of W. A. MacLaurin, M.A. late Dean of Moray and Ross.

Oct. 31. At Sydney, N. S. W., aged 28, John Hurles, of the Marouan Station, Ben Lomond, New England, eldest son of John Hurles, esq. of Tulse-hill, Brixton.

Nov. 4. At Sydney, aged 32, John Fewster Dawson, esq. surgeon, formerly of Tewkesbury, and late of London.

Nov. 11. At Promé, Burmah, Capt. J. H. Rundall, of the Madras Eng. second son of the late Lieut.-Col. Rundall, of the H.I.C.S.

Nov. 19. Killed, in a skirmish with the Burmese, near Promé, aged 32, Capt. Edward Cornwall Gardner, 40th Bengal Nat. Inf. He was the third son of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. W. H. Gardner, by Eliza-Lydia, 3d dan. of Lt.-Gen. Wm. Fyers. He married in 1842 Louisa, 2d dan. of John Bonamy, esq. of Guernsey, and has left issue.

Nov. 29. At Shahjehanpore, drowned while fording a river, aged 19, Charles Majoribanks Morrison, 8th Bengal N.I. youngest son of the late Rev. Robert Morrison, D. D. of China.

Dec. 2. At Barbados, aged 28, Charles Kent, esq. Second Lieut. of H.M.S. Dauntless, second son of the late Charles Kent, esq. of Brickling Lodge, Norfolk.

Dec. 6. On board the Planet, on her way from Hyderabad to Kurrachee, aged 29, Anne-Charlotte, wife of Capt. Drew, H.M.'s 64th Regt. dau. of John Cator, esq. of Beckenham Place, Kent.

Dec. 8. At sea, on board the emigrant ship Una, bound to Melbourne, aged 22, Harriet Crofts, wife of Mr. Samuel Hillyard, surgeon to the vessel, and sister of Mr. William Henry Fuller, of Bury St. Edmund's.

Dec. 13. On board the Great Western steamer, of Carthagena, South America, aged 42, Lieut. Wm. Durham Lyster, R.N. Admiralty Agent. He passed his examination in 1836, and was made Lieut. 1845, and appointed additional to the Agincourt 72, the flag-ship of Sir T. J. Cochrane in the East Indies, to which he was attached until 1847.

Dec. 15. At the Vineyard, Titchhurst, aged 84, Elizabeth, fourth dan. of the late Samuel Newington, esq.

Dec. 16. At St. Vincent, Cape Verd Islands, on his passage to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, aged 28, Henry Hamilton Houldsworth, eldest son of Henry Houldsworth, esq. Oak-hill, Manchester.

At Meerut, Anne, wife of Capt. I. A. Todd, 14th Light Dragoons, and dan. of the late Gen. David Hunter, of Burnside and Broughly Ferry, N.E.

Dec. 17. In Cambridge-terr. aged 90, Mary, relict of Capt. Acklom, R.N.

Dec. 18. At sea, on board the Great Western, R. W. I. M. steam-ship, of yellow fever, Mr. George Haslar Andrews, midshipman, late of Ensworth, Hants.

Aged 16, Charles-Frederick, third son of the Rev. T. F. Thomas, Southampton. He was midshipman on board the Conway, lying off Navy Bay, West Indies, and fell a victim to the yellow fever.

Dec. 21. On board H.M. ship Calypso, at La Guayra, Venezuela, of yellow fever, aged 23, Lieut. James Elphinstone Lock, R.M. fourth son of Comm. Campbell Lock, R.N. of Haylands, Hyde, I.W.

Dec. 25. At Havannah, of yellow fever, aged 17, Francis, fifth and youngest son of the Rev. John Wolley, Vicar of Beesdon, Notts, a midshipman on board the Royal Mail steam-ship Trent.

Dec. 30. Mrs. Mary Dodd, of York-buildings, New-road, widow of Major Thomas Dodd, R.A.

Dec. 31. At La Guayra, West Indies, of yellow fever, Dr. George Rae, surgeon.

Jan. 3. At Torquay, Eliza-Jane, relict of the Rev. Thomas Shelford, B.D. Rector of Lambourne, Essex, and only dan. of the late Elisha William Comte de Vismes.

Jan. 4. On board the Royal Mail steamer Derwent, of yellow fever, Henry J. Ede, second son of the late Job Ede, esq. of Southampton.

Accidentally drowned in the Nile, near Cairo, on his passage to Bombay, aged 16, Harry G. Fraser, esq. Cadet H.E.I.C.S., eldest son of Major T. G. Fraser, 29th Bombay N.I.

At Malaga, James, second son of E. H. Hebden, esq. banker, of Scarborough.

At Huntspill, Som. aged 69, Miss Hester Jeffery. She conducted for many years a highly respectable establishment for young ladies at Wells.

Jan. 5. At Ramsgate, aged 96, Mrs. M. Bartlett. At Gorleston, aged 48, S. Miller, esq.

Jan. 6. Mary, relict of T. J. P. Burman, esq. Arden House, Henley-in-Arden.

Jan. 8. At the Brainge, Herefordshire, aged 77, William Henry Gwillim, esq.

Aged 21, Frederick-James, youngest son of George Skinner, esq. sol. St. John's, Worcester.

Jan. 9. aged 77, Don Nicasio Gallego, of Madrid, a distinguished litterateur, a senator, judge of the Tribunal de la Rota, member of the Royal Council of Public Instruction, President of the Royal Academy of Arts of San Fernando, and Perpetual Secretary of the Spanish Academy.

At Paddington, aged 68, Charles Alexander James Piesse, esq. late of the War-office.

At Paddington, aged 62, Mr. William Parker, nephew of the late John Parker, esq. of the firm of Ladbroke, Ladbroke, Parker, and Robinson, bankers, London.

Aged 61, Mr. H. Watkins, of Bath, father-in-law to the Rev. John D. Williams, Aberlare.

Jan. 10. At Dublin, aged 69, William M. Burke, of Ballydugan, Galway, esq.

In Well-st. Gray's-inn-road, aged 21, Clement Augustus Cheese, esq.

At Burton-upon-Trent, aged 62, William Daniel, esq.

At Marlborough, aged 85, Mrs. Newbery.

Anne, relict of the Rev. John Spry, Vicar of Ugborough, Devon.

Jan. 11. At Ledbury, aged 88, Joseph Baylis, esq.

At Alverstoke, aged 74, William Calvert, esq.

At Barbados, of yellow fever, aged 36, Edward Channell, esq. purser, R.M.S.P. Thames.

At Hastings, aged 21, Mary-Frances, younger dan. of the Rev. Jemson Davies, M.A. Vicar of St. Nicholas, Leicester.

At W. H. Sparrow's, esq. Penn, near Wolverhampton, aged 58, Edward Holey, esq. Edge-hill, Liverpool.

On his passage from Jamaica to England, on board the royal mail steam-vessel Parana, Lieut. Patrick Inglis, R.N. second son of the late Commissioner Charles Inglis, R.N.

At Jacob's Wells, Bristol, aged 95, Mrs. Mary Kirawin.

In York-place, City-road, aged 97, Mrs. Lamb, relict of Thomas Downes Lamb, esq.

At his brother's, the Rev. Edward Oldfield, the Rectory, Llyssfen, aged 58, John Oldfield, esq. of Holywell.

Jan. 12. At Chelsea, aged 77, Sarah, widow of John Brock, esq.

At Notting-hill, aged 21, Lucy-Freeland, youngest dan. of the late Rev. E. W. Mathew, Vicar of Great Coggeshall, Essex.

At Biel, East Lothian, Lieut.-Col. Charles George Ross, late of 19th Bengal N. Inf.

At South Dock, near Alnwick, David Thomson, esq. Writer to the Signet, of Orkic and Anfield, Fifehire.

At Knapton Hall, near Malton, Yorkshire, aged 68, Miss Ann Tindall.

Jan. 13. At Shepherd's Bush, Ann, relict of Arthur Cocks, esq. of Howland-st. Fitzroy-sq.

At the Parsonage, Barton-under-Needwood, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. H. Gisborne Cooper, incumbent, and third dan. of the late Rev. E. Palmer, of Moseley.

In St. John's Wood-road, Mary, wife of Stephen Grange, esq.

In London, Fanny, wife of the Rev. W. E. Hoskins, of Chiddingstone, Kent.

At Ipswich, aged 80, Mrs. Howard.

At Fatherwell House, Town Malling, aged 79, Martha, wife of Thomas Jones, esq.

At Edinburgh, Marion, relict of George Rennie, esq. of Phantassie, East Lothian.

At Auburn, New York, aged 64, Catherina, wife of William Swain, esq. and mother of P. W. Swain, esq. of Devonport.

Jan. 14. At Blyth, Notts, aged 70, John Bradley, esq.

At Kensington, aged 38, Anthony John Canham, esq. eldest son of the late Anthony South Canham, esq. of Fordham.

At Box, aged 63, Annie, relict of Thos. Canning, esq. of Ramsbury Park, Wilts.

At Brixton-hill, aged 79, James Cooper, esq.

At Lower Edmonton, aged 58, Jacob Guillonneau, esq. of Hounslow, youngest surviving son of the late David Guillonneau, of Pope's Head-alley.

At the residence of his sister Mrs. Vernon Collins, Boltin, H. Price Rawlings, esq. He was the second son of Thomas Rawlings, esq. of Saunders Hill, one of the Deputy Wardens of the Stannaries, by Margery, dau. and co-heiress of Thomas Price, esq. of Tregolds, and married in 1837, Jane, only dau. of Hugh Blackmore, esq. of St. Austell.

At Blue Haize, St. Martin's, Jersey, aged 44, Alexander G. Van Hornrigh, esq. late of the 95th regiment.

At Ringswold, near Dover, Henry Edward Wingrove, esq. R.N. late Commander of H.M.S. Scourge. He entered the service in 1812; served in 1824 in the Prometheus in Sir H. B. Neale's demonstration before Algiers, and obtained his first commission in 1826. He was employed from 1831 to 1837 in the Coast guard; afterwards in the Magnificent (72) receiving ship at Jamaica, and Blazer steam surveying vessel; and was appointed to the Scourge Oct. 1, 1847. He married in 1838 Sarah, youngest dau. of the late John Monins, esq. of the Palace, Canterbury.

At Exeter, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. Thomas Wolston.

Jan. 15. At sea, Charles-Henry, eldest son of the Rev. Charles F. Bamfylde, D.L., J.P., of Hemington rectory, Somerset.

At Topsham, Mr. Philip E. Barratt, chief mate of the ship Dynamene, on her voyage from the North, who was knocked overboard by the main boom and drowned. This makes the third son, besides a husband, lost at sea.

At Queenstown, Thomas Bolton, esq. late of Ballykisteon, Tipperary.

At Brighton, Catherine, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Stileman Bostock, of East Grinstead, Sussex.

At the Hermitage, near Hexham, aged 66, Ann, wife of Stamp Brooksbank, esq. of Healaugh Hall, near Tadcaster.

Aged 30, Caroline-Mary, wife of Abram Constable, esq. of Worrington Hall.

At Brighton, Mrs. Mary Copling, formerly the widow of George Brettie, esq.

At Winchester, aged 62, Mr. Chas. Dumper, for many years beetle to the corporation. As a Sergeant in the Foot Guards, he saw considerable service in the Peninsular war, for which he received two medals, with several clasps.

At Coombe Bissett, near Salisbury, aged 78, George Fleetwood, esq.

At Exmouth, aged 97, Mary, widow of Sir Digory Forrest, Knt. of Plymouth.

In Barbadoes, Henry-Higginson, second son of Robert Haynes, esq. of Thimbleby Lodge, Yorksh.

At Whittlesea, aged 81, Alice, relict of John Hemmant, esq.

In Prince's-st. Hanover-sq. aged 80, Walter C. Hopper, esq. late of Belmont, Durham, and formerly a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of that county. He married Margaret, dau. of Ralph Shipperison, esq. of Piddinghall Garth, and has left issue.

At Highgate, aged 64, Ann, relict of Alexander Johnson, esq. of the Middle Temple.

At Tenby, aged 69, Richard Nash, esq. youngest son of the late Thomas Nash, esq. of Camberwell.

At Dublin, aged 55, Wm. George Pigou, esq. formerly in the Queen's Bays.

Aged 82, Anne, wife of Edward Protheroe, esq. of Ecclestone-sq. London, and mother of the late M.P. for Halifax, and formerly for Bristol (of whom a memoir was given in our Magazine for December last, p. 638). She was the second daughter of John Waterhouse, of Wellhead, in the parish of Halifax, by Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Charles Beay, of Louth.

At Leighton Buzzard, at an advanced age, the relict of T. Wagstaff, esq.

Jan. 16. Aged 92, at Portarlington, Queen's Co., Gertrude-Despard, relict of James Bradfield, esq. of Stokeferry, Norfolk.

Aged 88, William Burton, esq. of Turnham Hall, near Selby.

At Charmouth, in her 102d year, Elizabeth, relict of John Cleave, esq. formerly of Newcombe, Crediton.

At Ross, Heref. aged 61, Samuel Galindo, esq.

At St. Helier, Jersey, aged 42, Peter Le Senec, esq.

At Lisbon, Lieut. Philip Wm. May, R.N. of H.M.S. Sanspareil, eldest son of the late W. H. May, esq. of Plymstock, Devon. He entered the service in 1831, passed his examination 1836, and was made Lieutenant 1846, in reward for his service in the attack of the piratical settlements of Malloodo on the island of Borneo. He was additional of the Agincourt until she was paid off in the summer of 1847.

At Addlestone, Surrey, aged 18, Frances-Mary, only dau. of H. H. Stansfeld, esq.

Aged 43, John Williams, esq. D.C.L. of the Temple, Brighton.

At Sandown, Southport, aged 49, Jane, wife of James Hardy Wrigley, esq.

Jan. 17. At Pau, aged 44, Jane, wife of George Borradaile, esq. eldest dau. of Thomas Tobin, esq. of Liverpool.

At Exmouth, Devon, aged 74, Brownlow Bourdillon, esq. of Bath.

Aged 16, Charles-Arthur, second son of John Cheetham, esq. M.P. Eastwood, Staleybridge.

At Burton-upon-Trent, aged 82, Wm. Daniel, esq.

At Brighton, aged 64, Sophia, wife of Thomas Edgington, esq. of the Old Kent-road.

At the rectory, Debach, Suffolk, Harriette-Sophia, wife of the Rev. Samuel Pryer Field.

At Weston-super-Mare, in his first year, Clement Wilson Magee, only son of the Rev. D. R. Godfrey, M.A. Principal of Grosvenor College, Bath.

At South Molton, aged 24, Pearson Hodgkin, esq. He was pursuing his education for the medical profession.

At Dublin, aged 67, William Parsons Hoey, esq. Major in the Wicklow Regt. and Deputy-Lieut. of the city of Dublin.

At Hastings, aged 23, Jane, dau. of the late John King, esq. of Sunbury, Middlesex.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 36, Major Henry William Paget, Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. at Cork, and late Aide-de-Camp to his uncle the Marquess of Anglesea, when Master General of the Ordnance. He was the second son of the late Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B. by his second wife Lady Harriet Legge, 4th dau. of George 3rd Earl of Dartmouth. He married, in 1851, Anna, youngest dau. of the late Gen. Sir George Walker, Bart. G.C.B. and had a son born in 1852.

At Stinchcombe, Glouc. aged 45, Jane, wife of the Rev. Sir George Prevost, Bart. and daughter of Isaac Lloyd Williams, esq. of Curmeynfield, Cardigan-shire. She was married in 1828, and has left issue.

At Woodfield Lodge, Harrow-road, aged 79, Valentine Rutter, esq.

At Woodford, aged 47, Capt. William Stanhope Stockley, late H.E.I.C.S. son-in-law of the late Mr. John Pearson, of Laver-de-la-Haye.

- At St. Cross, near Winchester, Miss Ann Eames Waight, dau. of the late John Eames Waight, esq. of Bishop's Sutton, Hants.
- At Tollington Park, Hornsey, aged 60, Mr. Frederick Wey, late of the firm of Lock and Wey, merchants, Gutter-lane, Cheapside. He had been to town to sign a deed for the dissolution of partnership. The jury returned the following verdict, "Deceased committed suicide, but what was the state of his mind at the time there is no evidence to prove."
- Jan. 18. At Maldstone, aged 62, Courtney Stacey, esq.
- Jan. 19. At Winchester, aged 78, Margaret, relict of Henry Alexis Abbot, esq.
- At Greenwich, aged 68, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Joseph Andrews, H.E.I.C.S.
- At Reading, aged 92, Mrs. Isabella Belson.
- At Little Faxon, near St. Neots, aged 74, James Brown, esq. surgeon R.N.
- At Geneva, where she had resided upwards of fifty years, aged 83, Madame Mathieu Duval, a native of England, and connected by her mother with one of the ancient families of Devonshire. She was of a Swiss family by her father, and had married in Switzerland.
- At Upper Deal, aged 68, Dinah, wife of James Fearnley, esq.
- At Ely, aged 73, William Harlock, esq. brewer, a deputy-lieutenant for Cambridgeshire.
- At Irthingborough, co. Northampton, aged 73, Sarah, wife of Laurence Lucas, esq.
- At Tunbridge Wells, Sarah-Elizabeth, relict of Col. William Mansfield Morrison, late 23rd Drag.
- At Greenwich, aged 84, Mrs. Katharine Ogilvie.
- At Waldringfield rectory, Suffolk, aged 52, Francis Weller, esq. of Tunbridge Wells, late Capt. Royal Artillery.
- Samuel James Wood, esq. of Wigmore-st.
- Jan. 20. At the rectory, Pangbourne, Berks, aged 53, Catharine, relict of John Symonds Bredon, esq. of De la Bere.
- At Duppas-hill, Croydon, George Byam, esq. late Capt. 43rd Regt.
- At Elm-grove, Hammersmith, aged 55, John Athanasius Cooke, esq. barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn, May 27, 1829.
- Suddenly, aged 66, Mr. Thomas Harper, a celebrated trumpet player, whilst attending the rehearsal of the Harmonic Union Society, at Exeter Hall. A jury returned a verdict that death was caused by a disease of the heart.
- Sarah, wife of Fielder Jenkins, esq. of Woburn-place.
- At Camberwell, George Joyce, esq. late of the Board of Trade.
- At Mossley-hill, near Liverpool, aged 76, Chas. Lawrence, esq. deputy-lieut. and magistrate of Lancashire.
- In Moorgate-st. Jane, widow of Charles MacRae, esq. of the Stock Exchange.
- At Albany-terr. Regent's-park, aged 3, Charles Granville Wheler Medhurst, youngest son of the late F. H. Medhurst, esq. of Klippax-hall, Yorksh.
- At Clifton, Mary-Matilda-Cecilia, only child of John Andrew Methuen, esq.
- Aged 79, Mrs. Patterson, of Kensington-gore, Hyde-park, relict of John Duggan Patterson, esq. late of Cavan, Ireland.
- In Manchester-sq. aged 16, William-Arcedeckne, eldest son of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Rowley, and nephew to Lord Huntingfield.
- At Bydorp House, Hanwell, Middlesex, aged 58, Elizabeth, wife of John Smith, esq.
- At Bath, aged 68, Lieut.-Gen Samuel Rogers Stover, of the Bombay Art. He entered the service in 1803, attained the rank of Colonel in the army 1831, and in the Art. 1833, Maj.-Gen. 1841.
- At Ipswich, aged 40, Gordon Skelly Tidy, esq. late Capt. 48th Regt.
- At Cheetham-hill, Manchester, aged 83, Miss Van, formerly of Bath.
- At Castle Hedingham, Essex, aged 75, Sarah-Bridges, widow of Rev. Henry Van Voorst, of Woodham Ferrars, and Vicar of Steeple, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Stevens, Rector of Panfield.
- At Edinburgh, aged 85, Richard-John, youngest son of the late Henry Richard Wood, esq. of Hollin Hall, Yorkshire.
- Jan. 21. At Streatham, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of Mathew Boyd, esq.
- At Bloxham, aged 25, Margaret-Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Cary, esq. of Croughton-vaile.
- Caroline Chiles, sister of George Chiles, esq. store-receiver to her Majesty's dockyard, Chatham.
- At Reading, aged 69, Thomas Grint Curties, esq.
- At Beccles, aged 70, Harriett, wife of the Rev. Jarrett Dashwood.
- At Leven, Fifeshire, N.B. Major John Fulton, of the Madras Army.
- At College House, Brompton, aged 62, Edward Gingell, esq.
- Aged 68, James Grieve, esq. of Hamilton-terr. St. John's-wood, and Lime-st. City.
- At Beanmaris, Anglesey, aged 69, John Jones, esq.
- At Kingstown, Rebecca, relict of Henry Kyle, esq. eldest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Miller, of Prospect House, co. Dublin.
- At Down Lodge, Epsom, aged 56, Martha, wife of Wm. Norton, esq.
- At Bath, aged 71, Miss Martha Randall. She was interred at Sutton Veney, Wilts.
- In Stanhope-st. Hyde Park-gardens, aged 76, Elizabeth-Tyers, youngest dau. of the late James Shergold, esq. of Sunbury, Middlesex.
- At Richmond, Surrey, aged 55, Orlando Stone, esq.
- At Paris, aged 3 months, the infant dau. of the Hon. Mrs. Dudley Ward.
- Jan. 22. At Chester-terr. Regent's Park, aged 52, Mary-Anne Gilbert, relict of Timothy George Adams, esq.
- Aged 66, Elizabeth, wife of Peter Whitfield Branker, esq. of Field House, Wavertree, Liverpool.
- At Bristol, aged 44, Sarah, wife of Lieut. Goddard, of Exeter.
- In Cavendish-sq. Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Hardwick, esq. of Berners-st. and Hampton Court.
- In Park-place, Chelsea, S. Haslock, esq.
- At Lyme Regis, Dorset, aged 89, Mrs. Mary Keen, formerly of Bath.
- At Exeter, Thomas-Henry, only son of Thomas May, esq. of Brompton.
- At Bideford, Miss Pridham, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Pridham, esq. surgeon.
- At Salisbury, aged 47, Mary Marshall, widow of J. B. H. Tanner, esq.
- Aged 89, Benjamin Whitelock, esq. of Point House, Putney.
- Jan. 23. Aged 24, Emily-Charlotte, fourth dau. of Dr. Addams, D.C.L.
- At the house of her brother-in-law, John Brightwen, esq. at Thorpe, aged 64, Lucy Aggs, a member, and for many years a minister, of the Society of Friends, and an indefatigable supporter of the various charitable institutions of Norwich. She was a grand-dau. of Mr. Henry Gurney, one of the original partners in the Norwich bank.
- At Hoole Hall, near Chester, aged 30, Margaret, wife of F. Boydell, esq.
- At Hamilton-terr. St. John's Wood, aged 45, Charlotte-Eliza, wife of Thomas R. Clarke, esq. of the India House.
- At Hammersmith, aged 87, Mrs. Gibson, widow of Samuel Gibson, esq.
- At Cunningham-pl. St. John's Wood, aged 41, Henrietta-Lavinia, wife of Benjamin Cuff Greenhill, esq. of Knowl Hall, Somersetshire, dau. of the late Col. John Macdonald, of Exeter, and grand-daughter of the late celebrated Flora Macdonald.
- In Kentish-town, aged 39, Jane, wife of John Wm. Griesbach, esq. and dau. of the late James Hinton Baverstock, esq. of Windsor.
- At the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel Base,

esq. postmaster, Norwich, aged 75, William Power Hicks, esq.

At Witton-le-Wear, Durham, aged 79, Newbey Lowson, esq. a magistrate and deputy lieut. for the county.

At Desvies, near Boulogne-sur-Mer, Capt. Warren Hastings White, late of the 38th Regt. and formerly of the 8th Hussars, third son of the late Gen. White, of Bengal.

At Ruffins, Chelvington, Marianne, wife of John Worledge, esq.

Jan. 24. At Shepton Mallet, aged 75, Ann, relict of James Brown Cary, esq.

At his brother's (Capt. Wm. Fulcher, Cravenhill, Hyde Park), aged 46, Frederick Page Fulcher, esq. late Capt. 67th Bengal N. Inf.

At Philadelphia, aged 41, Miss Mary Gilbert, youngest dau. of Mr. James Gilbert, of Lydd, Kent, and sister of Mr. James Gilbert, bookseller, of Paternoster-row.

In Harrington-st. Clarkson, eldest son of Clarkson Stanfield, esq. R.A.

Aged 83, Nicholas Toke, esq. many years solicitor, at Great Dunmow, Essex.

Jan. 25. Aged 77, John Christopher Cankrien, esq. of Anlaby, near Hull, Consul of the Netherlands.

At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Tucker, Totnes, aged 81, Miss Creaser.

At Drogheda, aged 38, Charles Graves, esq. Capt. 15th Foot.

At Westminster, Mrs. Nodder, mother of Mrs. Milne, wife of the Rev. J. G. Milne, Rector of St. James's Chignall, Essex.

In Hyde Park-st. aged 57, Jane, wife of John Scott, esq.

At Dover, aged 57, Edward Thorp, esq. late Lieut.-Col. of the 21st Regt. of Fusilier Guards.

At Hastings, aged 20, Eleanor, third dau. of the Rev. E. Woodgatt, Fetcham rectory, Surrey.

Miss Young, of Rosenberg, near Hitchin, Herts.

Jan. 26. At Bath, Miss Allen, dau. of the late Philip Allen, esq. of Bathampton.

At Christchurch, aged 77, Miss Jane Argyle, of Purewell.

At Mapplewell, Leicestershire, aged 65, Edward Crompton, esq. brother of Mr. Justice Crompton.

At Winchmore-hill, aged 77, Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Donald, esq.

At Stratford-green, Essex, aged 76, Jane, widow of William Edwards, esq. M.D. of Swansea, Glam.

At Brighton, aged 67, Michael John Geoghegan, esq. of Regent-st.

In the Temple, aged 78, Edward Guy, esq.

At Torquay, aged 65, Rhoda-Tichurst, wife of James Hack, esq.

At Wimbledon, aged 70, W. Silas Hathaway, esq.

At Brighton, aged 55, Thomas Hillman, esq. late of Penhurst, Kent.

At the palace, Norwich, aged 76, Mrs. Howell, mother of the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Aged 65, George Lax, esq. formerly of Wells.

At Greenwich, aged 87, Mrs. Hester Palmer.

At Chertsey, Ellen, wife of Henry Wetton, esq.

Jan. 27. At Wedmore, Somerset, aged 65, John Barrow, esq. father of the Rev. J. Barrow, curate of Poole.

At Longcome House, Totnes, Richard Browne, esq. of Great Englebourne, Harberton.

At Scharnebeck, Hanover, John Frederic Hagenau, esq. Deputy Com.-Gen. in the British serv.

At Dublin, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Right Hon. John Hatchell.

At Bromley, Kent, aged 86, Diana, widow of Major-General Irvine, and dau. of the late Sir Alexander Gordon, Bart. of Lesmoir, Aberdeenshire.

In the Clapham-road, Ann, wife of James Leach, esq. dau. of James Lys Scager, esq. Westminster.

At Brighton, aged 70, Charlotte-Goodwyn, wife of Thomas Stokes, esq. of Bath.

Aged 62, Richard Lawrence Sturtevant, of Spencer-st. the last surviving son of the late S. T. Spruett, D.D.

At Howden, aged 88, Mr. George Sugden, law-

stationer, author of the Yorkshire Weather Almanack, and correspondent to the local newspapers for many years. In 1839 he obtained donations exceeding 300*l.* for rebuilding the organ in the parish church of Howden; and as a tribute of respect to his exertions, a plate was placed on the front of the organ, bearing the following inscription:—"This organ was rebuilt by Mr. Ward, of York, A.D. 1838, the requisite funds being obtained in voluntary contributions by Mr. George Sugden."

Aged 13, the Hon. Wilmot Shafto Vaughan, second son of the Earl of Lisburne.

At Epping, aged 61, Mr. Anthony A. Watts, late of Cornhill and Woodford, solicitor.

Jan. 28. At Beccles, Suffolk, aged 70, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Jarrett Dashwood.

At Sherborne, J. Hilliar, esq.

At Milton Abbas, Dorset, aged 82, Mary, relict of S. B. Jerrard, esq.

In London, aged 6, Amy-Josephine, fourth dau. of Sir Norton Knatchbull, Bart.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Lombe, widow of Edward Lombe, esq. of Great Melton, Norfolk.

At Manchester, aged 77, Thomas Loyd, esq.

In Loudoun-road, St. John's-wood, Arthur-Henry, infant son of the Rev. H. W. Maddock.

At Ombersley, near Worcester, aged 85, Sarah, relict of James Paine, esq.

In Cumberland-st. Georgiana, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Quentin, C.B. and K.C.H. She was the youngest dau. of James Lawrell, esq. of Eastwick Park and Frimley, Surrey; was married in 1811, and left a widow in 1851.

At Banbury, aged 68, John Wise, esq. fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, after an extensive practice in that place of upwards of forty years.

Jan. 29. Aged 51, John Stenning Allfrey, esq. of Newport, Monmouthshire.

At Brighton, aged 67, Thomas Andrews, esq.

At Nice, aged 43, George Fitzgerald, esq. son of the late Lord Robert Fitzgerald, and cousin to the Duke of Leinster. He married in 1834, Mary, dau. of the late Thomas Barton, esq. of Grove, co. Tip.

In Harrington-st. Regent's-pk. aged 78, Lieut.-Col. William Somarsall Forbes, formerly of the 89th Regt.

At Claverley Cottage, Salop, aged 83, Christopher Gabert, esq.

At Beverley, Mary, wife of the Rev. William Hildyard.

At Nottingham, Catherine - Margaretta - Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Hinde, of Winwick Priory, Lancashire.

At Sussex-terrace, Hyde-park-gardens, aged 51, John Hulbert, esq. of Mincing-lane, City.

At Sandgate, Kent, aged 38, James Marjoribanks, esq.

At Edinburgh, Henry Maxwell, esq. merchant at Leith, brother to Sir Wm. A. Maxwell, Bart. of Calderwood Castle, co. Lanark.

At Connaught-pl. West, aged 47, the Right Hon. Frances-Catharine Lady Muncaster, of Warter Hall, Yorkshire. Her ladyship was the youngest dau. of the late Sir John Ramsden, Bart. of Byrom Hall, and aunt to the present baronet. She was married in 1828, and left a widow in 1838.

Her eldest son, Samuel Augustus Pennington, the present Lord Muncaster, attained his majority a few weeks ago, and has just graduated at Cambridge. Her ladyship also leaves four other children, the Hon. Josslyn Pennington, born 1834; the Hon. Alan Joseph Pennington, born 1837; and two daus.

At Crimplesham, Norfolk, aged 73, N. Nequa, esq. formerly common councilman of Portoken Ward, London.

Aged 21, George-Henry-Skipsey, second son of the late L. Perrotet, esq. of Oxford-ter. Hyde-pk.

Aged 77, Ralph Stevenson, esq. formerly of Colbridge, Staffordshire.

At Falmouth, aged 57, Marianna, widow of the Rev. George Treweek, Rector of Illogan.

At Clifton Lodge, St. John's-wood, aged 68, Charlotte, widow of William Trull, esq.

Jan. 30. In Great Prescott-st. Goodman's-fields,

aged 84, Solomon Abraham, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

At Cambridge, aged 41, Harriott, wife of Dennis Adams, esq. surgeon.

At Fareham, aged 71, Alethea Lawless, relict of Capt. John Miller Adye, R.N. and eldest dau. of the late Adm. Billy Douglas.

At her son-in-law's, Thomas Messiter, esq. in Harewood-sq. aged 80, Lady Alston.

At Torquay, aged 40, Maria, third dau. of Wm. Bayley, esq. banker, Shrewsbury.

Aged 66, William Beauchamp, esq. of Finefield, Slough, Bucks.

At Mortlake, aged 47, Jane, wife of Mr. Daniel de Castro.

At York-buildings, New-road, Mary, widow of Major Thomas Dodd, Royal Art.

In the Cloisters, Windsor, aged 71, Sarah Ann, widow of Capt. Hoffman, R.N.

At Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 4, Alice-Charlotte, youngest child of Capt. Sir T. Maitland, of H.M.S. Agamemnon.

At Branstone House, near Burton-on-Trent, aged 41, Mary-Ann, the wife of Henry Mason, esq.

At Torquay, William Rhodes, esq. of Batley Car.

At Mountfield House, Musbury, Devon, aged 50, Caroline, wife of Richard Whitehouse, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

Jan. 31. At Petersham, Surrey, aged 77, Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Simeon Baratty, esq. of Croydon.

At Hounslow, aged 75, Henry Chipchase, esq.

At his residence, Westbourne-pl. Clifton, aged 74, John Bower Cliffe, esq.

Aged 74, William Cuthbert, esq. of Beaufront, Northumberland.

In Sale-st. Cambridge-terr. Thomas Daly, esq. formerly of Dalyston, co. Galway.

Mildred, infant dau. of Mr. C. Wentworth Dilke.

Aged 68, Margaret, relict of Mr. Robert Ford, of Turnham-green, and Bath-st. Newgate-st.

In Dorset-st. Portman-sq. at an advanced age, Thomas Harral, esq. formerly editor of the Suffolk Chronicle, and afterwards of the Bury Gazette.

At the Manor House, Wittenham, Berks, aged 28, Louisa, wife of W. T. Hayward, esq.

Aged 30, Capt. Frederick James Ibbetson, late of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and second son of the late Sir Charles Ibbetson, Bart.

In St. James's-pl. St. James's-st. Lucy, wife of John Boykett Jarman, esq. of Rosenau, near Windsor.

At Brighton, aged 79, Robert Metcalf, esq. of Camberwell-grove.

At Chatham, aged 69, Wm. Henry Townson, esq.

At Richmond, Yorkshire, Cordelia, third dau. of the late Major Van Straubenzee, R.A. of Eastfield House.

At Ilfracombe, aged 51, Nicholas Harvey Wilking, esq. late of Shaldon.

Aged 20, Anna-Maria, dau. of the Rev. W. Wilson, D.D. Vicar of Holy Rood, Southampton.

Lately. Nicholas Dill, farmer, aged 103, residing at Ballyvolane, in the north liberties of Cork. His brother, Jeremiah Dill, aged 105, still lives in the same farm. They were bachelors, and resided together during their lives in the house in which they were born. Their father lived to be 86, and their mother to 112 years of age.

At Strantulla, near Oban, in the parish of Kilmore, aged 105, John M'Innes. He was possessed of all his faculties to the very last, and till recently could walk a distance of four miles and back to his residence.

Isabella Vance, of Clontarf. She has bequeathed the sum of 15,000*l.* Consols, and 3,600*l.* Three-and-a-Quarter per cent. Stock, to Archdeacon Lindsay, Rector of St. Mary's, and the Rev. Charles Stanford, Rector of St. Michan's, to pay 100*l.* yearly to five religious and charitable societies; and the yearly sum of 67*l.* for the Molyneux Female Blind Asylum, to which she has bequeathed all the residue of her property.

Feb. 1. At Westminster, aged 61, Robert Alford, esq. late of Bridge-road, Southwark.

At Redland, aged 79, Mrs. Appleton.

At Salisbury, in his 74th year, Charles George Brodie, esq. many years an eminent wine merchant and an alderman of that city. He was a younger brother of the late Wm. Bird Brodie, esq. M.P. for that city, and of Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart. being the fifth and youngest son of the Rev. Peter Bellinger Brodie, Vicar of Winterslow, by Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Collins, of Milford. He married in 1825 Catharine Sarah, eldest dau. of Walter Ray, esq. of Wicken hall, Suffolk, and had a numerous family.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 50, Mary-Helen, relict of M. Hinton Castle, esq.

Aged 94, the wife of Mr. George Cawston, timber merchant, Bury.

In South-st. Thurloe-sq. Sarah, relict of Samuel Collingridge, esq. of Queen-sq. and Ewell, Surrey.

At Croydon Common, Surrey, aged 80, William Day, esq. late of the Home Office. For many years a vice-president and honorary steward of the St. Anne's Schools, and a warm supporter of that institution.

At Roehampton, aged 61, Tomkyns Dew, esq. of Whitney Court, Herefordshire.

At Appleby, aged 85, Jane, relict of the late Rev. John Heelis, M.A.

At Southampton, aged 50, Lieut. George Jones, of the 1st West India Regt.

At the parsonage, Great Torrington, aged 76, Harriet, sister of Rawlin Mallock, esq. Axminster.

Suddenly, aged 66, John Norman, esq. of Dorset-terr. Clapham-road, and Water-lane, Tower-st.

Suddenly, at Clifton Wood House, aged 63, John Norris, esq.

Mary-Frances, wife of Henry Samuel Partridge, esq. of Hockham Hall, Norfolk.

At his brother-in-law's, Gloucester-terr. Hyde Park, aged 31, Capt. Michael Reddell, 13th Madras Infantry, only son of the late Major-Gen. Michael Riddell, Madras Cavalry.

Aged 68, at Hornsey, Mary, widow of Thomas Spooner, esq. of George-yard, Lombard-st.

Suddenly, at the Bank of England, aged 69, Mr. H. F. P. Voigt, of Stoke Newington.

At Bath, F. M. Ware, esq.

Feb. 2. At Bath, aged 76, Mrs. Elizab. Bedwell.

At Alverne-hill, Penzance, aged 86, Elizabeth, widow of John Borlase, esq. late of Helston.

At Elm Bank, near Worcester, aged 75, Mary, widow of John Freeman, esq. of Gaines, Heref.

At Exeter, aged 42, George Green, esq. late land-steward to the Earl of St. Germans, formerly of Hungerford.

At Castle Hedingham, aged 91, Miss Charlotte Harwood.

At Upper Gannicox, Stroud, aged 53, William Hunt, esq.

Aged 79, Mr. John Kempton, many years lay-clerk of King's, Trinity, and St. John's colleges, Cambridge.

In Kensington-creec. aged 6, Alfred-William-Seaham, sixth son of the Hon. and Rev. William Towry Law.

At Sauchy Hall, Glasgow, aged 66, William Merlees, esq.

At Alexandria, on his way home, of fever, Chas. Robert, youngest son of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Moore, Canon of Windsor.

In Portman-st. Barracks, aged 19, Edward, second son of William Morse, esq. of the Coldstream Guards.

Aged 68, Robert Rashleigh, esq. formerly Capt. in the South Hants Militia.

At Combe St. Nicholas, Som. the residence of her sister, Miss Cooke, aged 64, Mary, wife of John Francis Solomiac, esq. of Whitehall, Combe St. Nicholas.

At Clapham Common, aged 76, Dan. Taylor, esq.

In Russell-sq. Eleanor, second dau. of the late John Teasdale, esq.

In South Lambeth, aged 57, Mr. James Walton,

eldest son of the Rev. L. Walton, Perpetual Curate of Weadling and Longham, Norfolk.

In Fitzroy-sq. aged 73, Christian, widow of Richard Cumberlege Ware, esq.

At Brighton, aged 90, Jane, relict of Joseph Baker, esq. of the Priory, Chichester.

Feb. 3. In Mitre-court, Temple, John Thomas Bowles, esq. barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-Inn, May 7, 1844.

At Sherborne, aged 69, Benjamin Chandler, esq. Aged 51, Walter Cockshot, esq. iron-founder, late a member of the corporation, and formerly mayor, of Clitheroe.

In the Close, Salisbury, aged 31, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Townley Ward Dowding, Vicar of Pre-shute, Wilts.

In Burton-crescent, aged 59, Benjamin Charles Thomas Gray, esq.

Aged 62, William Green, esq. of Coddendam Hall, Boxford, Lord of the Manor.

In Newman-street, aged 59, Frances-Goodwin, second dau. of the late David Hebbes, esq. of Windsor.

At De Beauvoir-town, aged 24, Richard-Ben-son, fourth son of John Lake, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

At Witham, Wasey-James, fourth son of the Rev. John Newman, late Vicar of Witham.

At Poole, Dorset, aged 69, Mr. George Penney, an alderman and magistrate of that borough.

At Woolwich, aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Pringle, esq. late Ordnance Storekeeper at Gibraltar.

Anna, wife of the Rev. James E. T. Rogers, M.A. of Wellington-place, Oxford.

At Shephall parsonage, near Stevenage, Herts, Frances-Ellen, youngest dau. of the Rev. Uriah Tonkin, Vicar of Lelant, Cornwall.

At Heavitree, Harriet, only sister of the Rev. Henry Wright, Vicar of Winkleigh.

Feb. 4. Aged 58, John Atkinson, esq. of Grizzlefield House, near Thirsk, and formerly of Birdsall Grange.

At Aix-la-Chapelle, Emily, widow of Charles de Coetlogon, esq. of Wilton-st. and Ashford, Kent.

At Richmond, Surrey, in her 90th year, Lady Theresa Dease, relict of James Dease, esq. of Turbotson, co. Westmeath, Ireland, and aunt to the Earl of Fingall. She was dau. of Arthur-James 7th Earl, by Henriette-Maria, only dau. and heir of Wm. Woolacot, esq. of Woolhampton, co. Berks.

Sarah-Martha, dau. of John Dobson, esq. Southampton-place, Euston-square.

Aged 65, Richard Drake, esq. of Brompton, late of the Audit Office, Somerset House.

At Great Torrington, aged 54, Mary, widow of Robert Tunstall Haverfield, Captain R.N.

Ellen, wife of Ralph Edward G. Johnson, esq.

Aged 83, Thomas Lane, esq. of Bath.

At Nempnett, aged 74, Lieut. Joseph Pickering, 4th foot.

In the Albion-road, Holloway-road, aged 56, Joseph Thomas Pooley, esq.

Feb. 5. Aged 48, Augusta, wife of George Arbutnot, esq. of Twickenham, and late of Craven-hill, London.

At Paignton, aged 21, Maria, eldest dau. of John Bickley, esq.

Aged 56, Elizabeth-Henry, wife of Henry Butterworth, esq. of Fleet-st. London, and Upper Tooting, Surrey, and eldest dau. of the late Capt. Henry Whitehead, 1st Dragoon Guards, of Lambeth, Surrey, and Epaley, in Mitford, Northumberland.

At his residence, Esk Hall, Sleights, near Whitby, aged 69, Samuel Campion, esq.

Suddenly, at Cambridge, Mr. Charles Clayton, uncle to the Rev. C. Clayton, Senior Fellow and Tutor of Gonville and Caius College.

At Cheltenham, aged 96, Louisa, relict of Capt. John Cooke, of the Bellerophon, who fell at the action of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.

In Portland-place, aged 79, Henrietta, widow of Samuel Davis, esq.

At Scarborough, aged 94, Mrs. Clarissa Dods-worth, widow.

Aged 68, Miss Charlotte Hicks, of Lewisham.

In Finsbury-sq. aged 66, Elizabeth, widow of Abraham Levy, esq.

At Torquay, Jane, second dau. of the late George More Nibbett, esq. of Cairnhill, Lanarkshire.

At King's Norton, aged 82, Mr. John Southall, youngest son of the Rev. Henry Southall, for many years Rector of Kington, and brother to the late Rev. Henry Southall, Rector of Kington and Vicar of Bishampton.

At Merry-hill House, Bushey, Herts, aged 72, Catherine-Jane, wife of John Westlake, esq. late of her Majesty's Customs.

Aged 66, John Worsey, esq. of Bearley.

Feb. 6. At Derby, aged 19, Sophia, eldest dau. of the late William Baker, esq. M.D.

In the Kingsland-road, aged 66, Samuel Beaumont Cheeswright, esq.

Aged 68, William Colfox, esq. senior alderman and magistrate of the borough of Bridport.

At Saffron Walden, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Le Caud Taylor, esq. aged 71, Ann relict of Samuel Tayspill Day, esq. of Stansted.

At Dawlish, aged 48, Captain Forbes.

At Ipswich, aged 78, Isabella, relict of Edward Young Hancock, esq. formerly of Romford.

At Bletchley Cottage, Bucks, Reginald-William, infant son of Richard Selby Lowndes, esq.

At Woodside, near Windsor, Mary-Philippa-Isabella Milner, third dau. of the late Thos. Wheeler Milner, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 65, Anne, widow of Major Newenham, for many years M.P. for Clonmel, Ireland.

At Topsham, at the house of her father, Mr. M. Troake, chemist, of consumption, aged 23, Mary, wife of Mr. Charles Richards, late of Exeter, solicitor.

At Chisclampton Lodge, Oxfordshire, aged 77, Charles Peers, esq. D.C.L. for many years a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for the county, and recorder of Henley-on-Thames. He was the only son of Robert Peers, esq. of the same place, who died in 1818, by Mary, dau. of John Day, esq. of Erith. He served sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1821.

He married in 1826 Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Robert Lowth, and grand-daughter of the Bishop of London, but had no issue.

Feb. 7. At Plymouth, aged 79, Mrs. Adams, relict of Capt. Adams, of the 34th Regt. and latterly of 1st R. Vet. Battalion.

At Cheltenham-road, Exeter, aged 86, Ann, relict of Samuel Ash, esq.

At Brighton, aged 56, Thomas Ebenezer John Boileau, esq. late of the Hon. E. I. Company's Civil Service on their Madras Establishment.

Mary, widow of Francis George Burridge, esq. late of Lillesden, Hawkhurst, Kent.

At Oxford, aged 62, William Cleobury, esq. surgeon. He enjoyed high reputation as an oculist, was surgeon to the Radcliffe Infirmary nearly 26 years, and consulting surgeon to the Warneford and Littlemore Asylums.

At Lancaster, aged 89, Alice, relict of A. Crompton, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 57, Daniel Davies, esq. Suddenly, Andrew Kennedy Hutcheon, esq. of Kensington-garden-terrace, Hyde-park, and of Furnival's-inn.

At the Green, Stratford, aged 59, John Knowles, esq.

In South-st. Grosvenor-sq. Williamina, fourth dau. of the late Donald Matheson, esq. of Shiness, Sutherlandshire.

At Cheltenham, aged 16, Robert-Thomason, eldest son of Robert Montgomery, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

At Sunbury-place, Middlesex, aged 70, Jane, widow of the late Richard Purves, esq.

Ethelbert Bigland Rose, esq. of Burton-crescent.

At Manchester, Joshua Todd, esq. solicitor, second son of the late Mr. William Todd, formerly postmaster of Sheffield, and proprietor and founder of the Sheffield Mercury. Mr. Joshua Todd was

at one period the proprietor of the Leeds Independent, a newspaper which ceased to exist in 1826, when he became for a short time joint-proprietor of the Sheffield Mercury with his brother, the late Mr. Henry Todd.

At Chandos-lodge, Eye, aged 59, Ann, relict of John Wythe, esq.

Feb. 8. At Hackney, aged 78, John Charles Barrett, esq.

At Sidmouth, aged 71, Ann-Frances, widow of Gen. Baynes, and dau. of the late Wm Cator, esq.

At Whitefield House, Cumberland, aged 73, Joseph Gillbanks, esq. one of her Majesty's deputy-lieutenants for that county, and for nearly forty years an active magistrate. He was the son of Joseph Gillbanks, esq. of Scotchwaite Close, where the family were settled for two centuries. From 1800 to 1814 he resided as a merchant in Jamaica, and, on his return, he purchased extensive estates in Cumberland. He married in 1819 Mary, daughter of Ralph Jackson, esq. of Normanby House, Cleveland, niece to the Hon. R. Jackson, Chief Justice of Jamaica, and has left issue a son, Jackson Gillbanks, born in 1819, and two daughters.

At Sherborne, Dorset, Walter-Francis-Shell, fourth son of W. C. Macready, esq.

Aged 66, Thomas Penny, esq. of Brompton-row, and Brighton, Sussex.

At St. Clement's, Ipswich, aged 87, Sarah, relict of Robert Ranson, esq.

At Brighton, aged 82, Frances-Browne, widow of George Boone Roupell, esq. one of the Masters in Chancery.

James Bevan Smith, esq. of South-bank, Pen-dleton, near Manchester.

At Newland Park, aged 17, Stephen-Francis, second surviving son of Henry Tempest, esq.

Aged 71, Honor, relict of John Trinder, esq. of Rowley-green, Shenley, Herts.

Feb. 9. At Bathford, Ferdinand W. Becher, esq. At Ventnor, I. W., aged 24, Julia-Georgina, youngest dau. of James Burton, esq. of Powis-pl. Queen-sq.

At Penleonard House, near Exeter, Dorothy-Elizabeth, only surviving child of Jackson Gandy, esq. of Liverpool.

At York, Anne-Evans, wife of Francis S. Hackman, esq. of Burton-on-Trent.

At the residence of his mother, Charles-Rice, eldest son of Charles Rice Heynes, esq. late of Banbury, and formerly of Chipping Norton.

Aged 81, John Horstman, esq. of Ditton House, Surrey, and of Finsbury-sq.

In Nottingham-place, Regent's-park, aged 80, Donald Maclean, esq.

In Tavistock-sq. aged 68, Judith, relict of Daniel Melhado, esq. late of Jamaica.

Aged 78, Sarah, widow of Philip Ferring, esq. of Devonshire-pl. Marylebone.

In Conduit-st. Hanover-sq. Jane, wife of Charles Rowlls, esq. of Kingston-upon-Thames.

At Bromley-cottage, aged 88, Anne, relict of the Rev. Ambrose Serle, Rector of Kelvedon Hatch.

Feb. 10. In East-lane, Walworth, aged 78, Harriet-Taylor, relict of George Bickerton, esq.

At Coddensham Hall, Boxford, aged 83, Hugh Green, esq.

In East India-road, aged 81, Mr. Peter Howard. To him the plate glass manufacture of Great Britain is indebted for much valuable improvement.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered						Births Registered.	
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.		Females.
Jan. 29 .	451	324	235	1	1011	511	500	1712
Feb. 5 .	550	391	278	1	1220	649	571	1559
" 12 .	479	452	293	17	1241	625	616	1241
" 19 .	534	424	370	—	1328	619	709	1581

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, FEB. 18.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
45 2	31 5	18 5	30 11	34 10	31 9

PRICE OF HOPS, FEB. 21.

Sussex Pockets, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.—Kent Pockets, 4l. 10s. to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, FEB. 21.

Hay, 3l. 12s. to 4l. 6s.—Straw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 12s.—Clover, 3l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, FEB. 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.	Head of Cattle at Market, FEB. 21.	
Mutton	3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.	Beasts	3,804 Calves 130
Veal	3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.	Sheep and Lambs	17,270 Pigs 305
Pork	2s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.		

COAL MARKET, FEB. 18.

Walls Ends, &c. 16s. 6d. to 25s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts, 16s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 46s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 46s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From January 26, to February 23, 1853, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	37	39	37	29, 65	cloudy, sleet	10	35	36	34	29, 07	rain, snow
27	37	36	38	, 76	do. snow	11	32	36	30	, 33	fair, do.
28	38	43	39	, 76	do. fair	12	29	34	31	, 37	snow
29	38	42	40	, 83	do. do.	13	30	34	30	, 57	do. fair
30	36	42	42	, 74	do. do.	14	30	33	29	, 75	do. do.
31	38	45	37	30, 13	do. do.	15	27	33	31	, 77	cloudy, fair
F. 1	32	25	25	, 09	foggy	16	31	37	28	, 76	do. do.
2	34	46	38	29, 58	do. fair	17	32	34	29	, 67	do.
3	37	40	39	, 53	fair	18	28	31	26	, 47	do. do.
4	38	32	35	, 76	do. rn. foggy	19	26	33	29	, 58	fair, snow
5	35	41	37	, 78	snow, fair	20	29	34	31	, 74	do. do.
6	37	40	39	, 69	foggy, do.	21	30	36	31	30, 01	do. do. cldy.
7	40	43	38	, 48	fair, rn. sleet	22	30	35	37	29, 89	cldy. do. rain
8	37	39	33	, 18	do.	23	36	43	30	, 47	rn. fr. snw. hail
9	37	42	38	, 02	do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28 227½	100½	99½	103½	6½	—	—	272	66 70 pm.	58 61 pm.	
29 228½	100½	99½	103½	6½	—	—	271½	70 pm.	61 57 pm.	
31 228½	100	99½	103½	6½	—	—	—	66 69 pm.	61 57 pm.	
1 228½	100½	99½	103½	6½	—	—	110½	70 pm.	56 59 pm.	
2 228½	100½	99½	103½	6½	—	—	271½	65 pm.	55 pm.	
3 228½	100½	99½	103½	6½	—	—	—	67 63 pm.	58 55 pm.	
4 227½	100	99½	103½	6½	99½	—	—	60 pm.	55 58 pm.	
5 227½	100½	99½	103½	6½	—	—	—	60 pm.	50 55 pm.	
7 228½	100½	99½	103½	6½	—	—	111 269	—	50 54 pm.	
8 228	100½	99½	103½	6½	99½	—	—	—	50 54 pm.	
9 228	100½	99½	103½	6½	99½	—	—	65 66 pm.	50 54 pm.	
10 228	100½	99½	103½	6½	—	—	110½	—	56 52 pm.	
11 228	100½	99½	103½	6½	—	—	266	65 60 pm.	52 56 pm.	
12 227½	100½	99½	103½	6½	—	—	—	60 pm.	56 52 pm.	
14 228	100½	99½	103½	6½	—	—	—	60 pm.	55 52 pm.	
15 228	100½	99½	103½	6½	99½	—	269	—	30 pm.	
16 227	100½	99½	103½	6½	—	—	—	266	30 45 pm.	
17 228	100½	99½	103½	6½	—	—	—	60 59 pm.	45 pm.	
18 228	100½	99½	103½	6½	—	—	269	45 pm.	25 35 pm.	
19 228	100½	99½	103½	6½	—	—	—	—	10 5 pm.	
21 228	100½	99½	103½	6½	—	—	266	35 50 pm.	17 15 pm.	
22 227	100½	99½	103½	6½	—	—	269	50 pm.	10 20 pm.	
23 227½	100½	99½	103½	6½	—	—	—	40 45 pm.	10 15 pm.	
24 227	100½	99½	103½	6½	—	—	268	—	12 17 pm.	

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THE
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

F. S. R. writes to correct two errors in the March number of our Magazine. In the memoir of the Earl of Stair it was stated that the British Peerage of Oxenfoord created in 1841 has become extinct. This is not so, as a special remainder was granted to the present Earl.

In the memoir of Viscount Melbourne it is also incorrectly stated that Lady Palmerston is childless. By her first husband the late Earl Cowper she has several children. By the death of her brother, she succeeds as heiress to the family estates, which came originally from Mr. Peniston Lamb, a great conveyancing lawyer of Lincoln's Inn, about a century ago. The splendid family plate, which, with Brockett Hall, paid 1,500*l.* duty to the State when it last passed in 1848 to the late Viscount, will now again, within a short four years, pay the same tax. It is very valuable and massive, and with the pictures, of which there is a fine collection at Brockett, constitutes a magnificent heir-loom for the Cowper family.

By the will of the late Viscount Melbourne, the dowager Viscountess derives an interest of 7,000*l.* per annum payable from the person holding the entailed estates at Melbourne and Brockett. The residue of the real and personal estate, the latter of which is sworn under 160,000*l.*, is bequeathed to Viscountess Palmerston.

GENEALOGICUS observes that, in consequence of a verdict obtained by the proprietors of the Weekly Dispatch against the Duke of Brunswick and others (upon a new trial upon a former action in which the Duke obtained a verdict of 500*l.* damages), proceedings of outlawry have been issued against the Duke out of the Sheriff's Court of Middlesex, and the Duke has thereupon been proclaimed an outlaw "by the name and description of Charles Frederick Augustus William Guelph, esquire." This surname of Guelph is also popularly attributed to our own Royal Family; but not by the Heralds' College, in whose records they are styled "Prince George of Brunswick Lunenburg," &c. GENEALOGICUS inquires whether there is any substantial authority for assigning "Guelph" as a *surname* to the House of Brunswick?

We understand that the favourite Chair of the Poet Mason has been bequeathed by the late Rev. William Alderson (who was commemorated in our Obituary of November last, p. 531) to the Rev. John Mitford, the Editor of Gray; and that Mrs. Alderson has also very kindly given to Mr. Mitford the portrait of the Poet Whytehead, painted by Mason's own hand, which recently adorned the parsonage at Aston.

Addenda to the Obituary of Clergymen in p. 327.—The Rev. A. H. Small was the eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Small, of

Clifton Reynes, Bucks.—The Rev. E. S. Croft was the second son of the late John Croft, esq. of Langford Court, Somerset.—The Rev. H. N. Beaver was the eldest son of the late Major Beaver, of H.M. 19th Foot.

P. 328. The Rev. Francis Clerke was the second son of the late Rev. Sir Wm. Henry Clerke, the eighth Bart. Rector of Bury in Lancashire, by Byzantia, daughter of Thomas Cartwright, esq. of Aynhoe, co. Northampton; and elder brother to the Rev. Charles Carr Clerke, B.D. sometime Archdeacon of Oxford.

The National Gallery.—In the House of Commons, on the 8th of March, Col. Mure moved for a Committee to inquire into the management of the National Gallery,—also to consider in what way the collective monuments of antiquity and fine art possessed by the nation might be most securely preserved, judiciously augmented, and advantageously exhibited to the public. Allusion was made to the Committee of 1850, and to the excitement that has recently existed in the public mind with reference to the cleaning of the pictures. It was admitted that a very great advance had taken place both in public opinion and in the spirit of public discussion and speculation relative to the arts and institutions of the country since 1850—a change which is doubtless largely attributable to the Great Exhibition. The system of management of the National Gallery—the smallness of our collections—the want of an architectural gallery, and of space for a national collection of sculpture, and for the exhibition of prints and drawings—were dwelt on with emphasis, and any further unnecessary delay in providing sufficient and efficient space for a really national collection of works of art was strongly deprecated. Ministers (*i. e.* Lord John Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer) admitted most of the complaints and recommendations,—raised the question so often and so fully discussed of the re-arrangement of the various national collections,—and warmly supported the proposition. They declared, however, that no determination had been arrived at as to the retention of the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square, or the removal of the collection to another spot. On the 18th of March the Committee was appointed,—to consist of the following gentlemen:—Colonel Mure, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Charteris, Mr. Stirling, Mr. R. Currie, Mr. Milnes, Mr. Marshall, Lord Seymour, Mr. Vernon, Lord Brooke, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Ewart, Mr. B. Wall, Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Hardinge, Lord Graham, and Mr. Hamilton.

ERRATUM.—P. 286, col. 2, l. 33, for "in which" read "of which."

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE TEXT OF SHAKSPERE'S PLAYS.

Notes and Emendations to the Text of Shakespeare's Plays : from early manuscript corrections in a copy of the folio, 1632, in the possession of J. Payne Collier, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. 1853.

WE thought we had almost done with emendations of the text of Shakspeare. After a century of learned and painstaking commentators had spent all their ingenuity in correcting what appeared corrupt, and elucidating what was obscure, the text as at last settled seemed to meet, if not with satisfaction, at least with acquiescence ; and the way was left open for critics of another stamp and of a higher aim, whose thoughts were to be bestowed upon the spirit instead of the letter—upon the conception of the drama, and the method of its embodiment, rather than upon the mode of expression of individual thoughts. The tendency with respect to the text has latterly been to return to the old readings, and admit no alteration without authority ; and it is in this reverential spirit that the last editor of Shakspeare, Mr. Collier, has just completed his work. In spite of our anticipations, however, and in spite of Mr. Collier's own editorial spirit, we have here put forth by that gentleman's means a volume which, if we mistake not, will do more for revolutionizing and more for amending the printed words of the poet, than all the critics whose labours fill the one-and-twenty volumes of the Variorum Edition.

The circumstances under which the Works of Shakspeare appeared first in print were peculiarly disadvantageous to the accuracy of the impression. Shakspeare probably retired to his native town in the year 1612, a few months after *The Tempest* was first produced, and died on the 23rd of April, 1616. During the period between 1597 and 1621 twenty out of the thirty-four plays usually attributed to Shakspeare oozed out in separate pamphlets, without the authority of those who were in possession of the author's manuscripts. These surreptitious pamphlets are "the quartos" so often referred to by the critics of the Shakspeare text. The co-proprietors with the poet in the Globe and Blackfriars theatres were interested in keeping in their own hands the copies of all plays which might form the attraction of their own houses. The right to the use of plays written for the company was thought, no doubt, to pass with the other theatrical "properties;" and it is a remarkable fact, proved by a document printed by Mr. Collier, that in 1608 all the "properties" of the Blackfriars playhouse, valued at 500*l.*, belonged to Shakspeare.* But, in those days of ill-defined copyright, literary property was best protected by keeping it out of the power of others to invade it. For the sake, therefore, both of preventing other companies of players from trespassing on their ground, and perhaps also of stimulating the curiosity and interest of the public in works which they could only enjoy at the theatre, and not at home, the company of players to which

* Collier's Shakespeare, vol. i. p. ccxx.

Shakspeare belonged did their best to impede the circulation in print of these popular works. It would appear an odious thing in his old companions to have so retarded the fame of their friend, and endangered the very safety of the treasures committed to them, did we not know that the author himself must have been a party to this concealment of his works; and it must ever be a source of wonder that Shakspeare should have left London, and abandoned his manuscripts, without taking any steps for securing the perpetuation of his writings in a correct form. Still, in spite of the jealousy of the players, Lear, Hamlet, and Othello, and the greater number of the "Histories," had appeared in the manner we have mentioned; and we have no doubt that, had not Shakspeare been cut off in the prime of life, he would have himself given his works to the public in a complete form. That this was his intention is almost implied in the terms in which Heminge and Condell, his friends and fellow-players, and both partners with him in the Blackfriars theatre, express themselves in the preface to the folio of 1623, the first collected edition of his plays:—

It had bene a thing we confesse worthe to have bene wished that the Author himselfe *had lived to have set forth* and overseen his owne writings. But since it hath bin ordained otherwise, and he by death departed from that right, we pray you do not envie his friends the office of their care and paine to have collected and publish'd them, and so to have publish'd them, as

where (before) you were abus'd with divers *stolne and surreptitious copies*, maimed and deformed by the frauds and stealthes of injurious imposters that exposed them: even those are now offered to your view cur'd and perfect of their limbes; and all the rest absolute in their members as he conceived them.

In spite of the boast here made of the improvement in the text of the plays which had before been published in quarto, Mr. Collier considers it certain that all that was done with respect to these plays was to put the latest edition into the hands of the printer; and with respect to the plays which appeared for the first time in the folio, he thinks it probable that they were transcribed for the press by persons to whom the plays were read from the playhouse manuscript. Thus the blunders resulting from mis-hearing would be added to those which would arise from mis-reading; and it is not difficult to conclude, from the appearance of the text, that no great pains were taken by those whose names are appended as editors in the correction of the press. The result is, that the text of the first folio, which has been the basis of all subsequent editions, no recurrence having been made for any subsequent reprint to the original sources, is confessedly far from perfect; and the second folio, that of 1632, though printed with some care, and considered by Stevens a valuable aid in the elucidation of the text, is—except in a few corrections apparently conjectural and often mistaken—a reprint of the first. Shakspeare's first editors appear to have had the authority of the poet's own manuscripts. As an argument as well of the correctness as the genuineness of their edition, they say,—“His mind and hand went together, and what he thought he uttered with that easiness that *we have scarce received from him a blot in his papers.*” What became of these invaluable papers after their contents had been so far from perfectly made public? His “fellows and friends” perhaps looked on them as *functus officio*, mere waste paper, and they probably were laid aside until, on the alteration or destruction of the playhouse,* they may have perished with the building, or have served to feed the oven of some city baker. A virtuoso in autographs, had such a person then existed, might perhaps have had them for the asking, and by preserving them have done such good service to literature as does not often fall to the lot of a “collector.”

But to turn at length to the volume before us. In the spring of 1849 Mr. Collier bought of the late Mr. Rodd, of Great Newport-street, a copy of the second folio of Shakspeare's Plays, which he describes as “much cropped, the

* The Globe Theatre was burnt down and rebuilt in 1613; the Blackfriars Theatre lasted until 1655, when, the representations having probably for some time ceased, it was pulled down and replaced by dwelling-houses. Collier's Shakespeare, vol. i. p. ccxliii.

covers old and greasy, and imperfect at the beginning and end." This book was laid aside by its purchaser for more than a year; but when at last it was consulted, it was discovered "that there was scarcely a page which did not present, in a handwriting of the time, some emendations in the pointing or in the text, while on most of them they were frequent, and on many numerous." From a careful scrutiny of this singular volume, Mr. Collier concluded that all these corrections were in the same handwriting, though they appeared to have been the work of several years.

But beside this (continues Mr. Collier) there are at least two other very peculiar features in the volume. Many passages in nearly all the plays are struck out with a pen, as if for the purpose of shortening the performance; and we need not feel much hesitation in coming to the conclusion, that these omissions had reference to the representation of the plays by some company, about the date of the folio, 1632. To this fact we may add, that hundreds of stage-directions have been inserted in manuscript, as if for the guidance and instruction of actors, in order that no mistake might be made in what is usually denominated stage-business. It is known that in this respect the old printed copies are very deficient; and sometimes the

written additions of this kind seem even more frequent and more explicit than might be thought necessary. The erasures of passages and scenes are quite inconsistent with the notion that a new edition of the folio, 1632, was contemplated; and how are they, and the new stage-directions, and "asides," to be accounted for, excepting on the supposition that the volume once belonged to a person interested in, or connected with, one of our early theatres? The continuation of the corrections and emendations, in spite of and through the erasures, may show that they were done at a different time and by a different person; but who shall say which was done first, or whether both were not, in fact, the work of the same hand?

In the book before us Mr. Collier has given us all the important corrections contained in his volume, together with his own observations upon them, in the form of additional notes to his edition of the plays. Such a discovery cannot, to say the least, but be an object of much curiosity. The players who first edited Shakspeare conclude their preface by commending their readers, for the further elucidation of the author, "to other of his friends" (that is, the players of the day,) "who, if you need, can be your guides." What if we have here one of those "friends," who may turn out to be our guide in a quite different way from that intended by Master Heminge? The emendations before us are due either to the conjectures of their author, to the authority of manuscripts, or to the traditions of the stage. Perhaps their compiler drew from all these sources. To enable our readers to form some opinion upon their probable origin will be the object of our present observations.

Of the two methods by which the genuineness and authority of the emendations here offered might be proved, the external evidence almost entirely fails. The very history of the volume during the last ten years is wanting. The bookseller who sold it is dead. His papers give no clue from whence it came. Mr. Collier has an impression that the parcel which he saw opened came from Bedfordshire. The name "Thomas Perkins" is upon the rough-calf cover, which, however, Mr. Collier considers not to have been the original binding. This name suggested to the purchaser's mind a player of the same surname who performed in Marlow's "Jew of Malta" shortly before 1633. The Christian name of that actor turns out to have been Richard; still, as Mr. Collier remarks, Thomas Perkins may have been the descendant of Richard. We may also observe, that in the playing licence given to James Burbage and his companions, the players of the generation before Shakspeare, a "John Perkin" is one of the actors mentioned. This double coincidence of name lends only a slight additional probability to the supposition which is suggested by the nature of the alterations, that the old possessor of the volume was himself connected with the stage.

It is however from internal evidence that the question of the genuineness of the emendations must be decided. We shall proceed, therefore, to illustrate by a few examples the nature and value of the corrections proposed by this long-forgotten critic. In correcting manifest errors of the press, he trusted no

doubt to his own acuteness, and many of the various readings proposed have the air rather of conjecture than authority; yet, in a very large number of the more important emendations, we think our readers will see reason to suspect that the corrector had some means of supplying the deficiencies of his text, which none of the editors, since Heminge and Condell, have possessed.

In the first place it is to be observed that this old annotator goes so far as to introduce, in nine different places at least, entire lines. The probability of such a correction being necessary in a work so carelessly printed as the first folios of Shakspeare is illustrated by Mr. Collier by the fact that in the Variorum Edition of 1821 no fewer than three entire lines are omitted in three several plays. Some at least of these old additions are so necessary to the sense, and have so much the air of the poet, that it is difficult not to believe them the work of Shakspeare. In *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, for example, (act iv. sc. 3) Sir Eglamour says to Silvia, according to the established reading:

Madam, I pity much your grievances;
Which since I know they virtuously are placed,
I give consent to go along with you.

The corrector of the folio 1632 adds after the first line we have quoted, the following:

And the most true affections that you bear.

Again in *Coriolanus* (act iii. sc. 2) the line printed below in italics is entirely an insertion of this old annotator. Volumnia says to Coriolanus:

Pray be counselled:

I have a heart as little apt as yours
To brook control without the use of anger,
But yet a brain that leads my use of anger
To better vantage.

It is remarkable that in neither of the above passages has the deficiency of a line which, when once pointed out, is so manifest, been observed by the commentators. Johnson only in the former instance seems to have felt the want of connection which existed, and accordingly he tells us to construe "grievances" "sorrowful affections." Now the question naturally arises, to what source are the suggested additions to be attributed? Are they due to the ingenuity of the old commentator or to some means of information which subsequent critics have not possessed? If to the former, it must at least be admitted that the old possessor of this volume, in more instances than one, not only discovered a rent which has escaped the eyes of all subsequent observers, but succeeded in mending it with a fragment which, in colour and texture, is utterly undistinguishable from the original material. With respect to the passage from *Coriolanus* another observation suggests itself, which makes us incline to think the change proposed had some other ground besides conjecture. If we suppose the two lines which follow one another to have originally concluded with the same three words, that is, if we suppose the line supplied to be of Shakspeare's writing, nothing was of more likely occurrence than the accidental omission of one of these lines in printing; if, on the other hand, we suppose the critic to have drawn on his own resources to fill up the gap which he had observed, it is far more probable that he would not have chosen to repeat exactly the expression used in the next line. "Without access of anger," for example, would have been an expression as Shaksperian, and, perhaps, more suited to the sense.

There is another instance of a line added in *Love's Labour Lost* which contains so extraordinary and, at the same time, so suitable and comic an expression, that we can scarcely suppose it to have been inserted without some authority. In Costard's soliloquy (act iv. sc. 1) that "unlettered swain" delivers himself as follows. The speech is throughout in rhyme, and the words in italics are supplied by our corrector.

Armado o' the one side—O, a most dainty man !
 To see him walk before a lady and to bear her fan !
 To see him kiss his hand ! and how sweetly a' will swear,
Looking babies in her eyes his passion to declare !
 And his page o' t'other side, that handful of *small* wit !
 Ah ! heavens ! it is a most pathetic nit !

Here the defect may have been suggested by the rhyme, but it is difficult to suppose that it was supplied from conjecture. We should have preferred in the last line but one to read "that *small* handful of wit ;" and perhaps this was intended by the annotator, whose additional words are usually written at the side of the page. We have cited this example not for its interest, but simply to illustrate the important question of the probable authority of these corrections.

Another remarkable circumstance in illustration of the same question is the fact that emendations are very frequently offered where there is no necessity to resort to alteration for a meaning. This most often occurs where lines are deficient in point of metre, or where a couplet was to be expected and is not found in the text. For example, the *Two Gentlemen of Verona* concludes in all the editions with the following lines :—

That done, our day of marriage shall be yours,
 One feast, one house, one mutual happiness.

The manuscript corrector reads :—

Our day of marriage shall be yours no less,
 One feast, one house, one mutual happiness.

This correction may have been merely suggested by the probability of this comedy ending with a couplet, as twenty-nine out of the thirty-six plays in the folio already do ; but we should much more readily believe that the emendator was accustomed to hear it so recited on the stage. Alterations are also suggested in many passages which have never given any trouble to commentators, without the temptation either of perfecting the metre or of supplying a missing rhyme, and this in so happy a vein that the reader is immediately inclined to embrace the correction although he has not previously felt the need of it. We put it with confidence to the student whether this is often the case with merely gratuitous emendations either of Shakspeare or of any other author. We take, almost at random, two examples of this felicity of correction from the fourth act of *Macbeth*. In the first scene our annotator reads as follows :—

Though *bleaded* corn be lodged, and trees blown down ;
 Though castles topple *o'er* their warders' heads ;
 Though palaces and pyramids do *stoop*
 Their heads to their foundations, &c.

Three words are here altered ; the editions have instead of the words in italics, "bladed," "on," and "slope." "Bleaded corn" is ripe corn, from the "blead" (the Anglo-Saxon *blæd*, fruit, the French *blé* or *bled*, Italian *biada*), a word which lingers in some country dialects, whereas "bladed corn" would be the young herb still in the form of a blade, and while the latter is not, the former is peculiarly liable to be "lodged" or laid by storms. This alteration, therefore, although not imperatively demanded by the sense, appears to be an improvement, and with respect to the two minor changes, we on the whole prefer the new readings ; and yet in all three instances we can scarcely conceive that the writer of these corrections would have thought any change necessary, unless he had been supported by some authority. Our other example is from the third scene of the same act. Malcolm says of himself,

In whom I know
 All the particulars of vice so grafted,
 That when they shall be *ripened*, black Macbeth
 Will seem as pure as snow.

Now we will venture to assert that no one who should have first read this

passage as we have given it from the manuscript correction would willingly receive the word "opened" in the place of "ripened." The former is however the reading of all the editions.

There is another small but important correction in a well known passage of the same play, which has not been before supposed to require alteration. The following is the text of every edition. (*Macbeth*, act i. sc. 7.)

Macbeth.— Pr'ythee, peace.
I dare do all that may become a man
Who dares do more is none.
Lady.— What *beast* was 't then
That made you break this enterprize to me?
When you durst do it, then you were a man, &c.

The change proposed is that of "beast" into *boast*,—"what *boast* was it then," &c. Of this emendation various opinions may be held. For our part, we accept it undoubtingly, for this reason, that the antithesis of "beast" and "man," although not unintelligible, was not really justified by the connection of ideas in the passage. *Macbeth* certainly does not mean, that he who dares do more than becomes a man is a brute animal, nor is it natural to make *Lady Macbeth* so misunderstand him. If the *Lady* had asked, "What *fiend* was it then," &c. it would have been more in accordance with the train of thought. We have no doubt that we have now recovered the true reading. The letters *e* and *o* would be easily confounded; indeed in the handwriting of our corrector himself, as given in *Mr. Collier's fac-simile page*, these two letters are perfectly undistinguishable.

There is an emendation of the same character in "*The Taming of the Shrew*," act i. sc. 1, which is so irresistible, that we can only admire how so many successive editors have "missed to be the inventor." The passage now stands as follows:

Only, good master, while we do admire,
This virtue and this moral discipline,
Let 's be no stoics nor no stocks, I pray,
Or so devote to Aristotle's *checks*,
As Ovid be an outcast quite abjured.

The old emendator changes "checkes" in his book to "ethickes," and thus furnishes us for the first time with the correct reading of this passage. We should be sorry to have to discover what the editors have understood by the "checkes" of Aristotle, although we might easily comprehend "the preventive check" of the Malthusians being contrasted with the authority of the Preceptor of Love. It was natural enough that the printer should substitute the word "checkes," to which he might attach some meaning, for the word "ethickes," which he did not understand; but it is extremely singular that the mistake should have remained so long uncorrected.

While our resuscitated critic furnishes us with improvements where we should in all probability have been content to have retained the old readings, and introduces doubt where there was none before, there are some passages which have been the stumbling-blocks of all expositors of his author, for the elucidation of which he offers no suggestion. No new reading is proposed of the line in *Othello*:

A fellow almost damned in a fair wife.

And we have been surprised at finding no alteration in the following line in *Lear* (act i. sc. 3) which both for sense and metre still awaits correction. *Goneril* speaks:—

Now, by my life,
Old fools are babes again, and must be used
With checks, as flatteries, when they are seen, abused.

In the last line it would be very consonant with the mode of these old corrections to read,—

With checks, when flatteries are seen abused.

It is hardly to be expected, but that among a whole volume of proposed emendations there would occur some which fail to convince us at first sight of their genuineness. But if we admit the greater number to be made upon authority, it will be difficult to assert for certain that any of which we may disapprove are not to be received. There is a line added in the *Winter's Tale* (act v. sc. 3), with which, although it might seem to be required for the perfecting of the sentence, we would as willingly dispense. Leontes, looking at the supposed statue, says,—

Would I were dead, but that methinks a' ready—
What was he that did make it?

The annotator supplies the line—

Would I were dead, but that methinks already
I am but dead, stone looking upon stone.
What was he, &c.

We cannot help thinking that the sudden break in the sense which we have been used to, whether original or presented to us by the blunder of a printer, is more expressive than the supplied sentence. The line here supplied reminds us of Milton's epitaph on Shakspeare:—

Then thou our fancy of itself bereaving,
Dost make us marble with too much conceiving.

It is remarkable that this early poem of Milton contains another expression in which the poet was anticipated by an obscure line of Shakspeare. In an epitaph on Sir Thomas Stanley preserved in Sir William Dugdale's *Heraldic Notes*, and attributed by him to Shakspeare, are the following lines:—

Not monumental stone preserves our fame,
Nor skye-aspiring piramids our name.*

Here we have Milton's "star-y-pointing pyramid" anticipated in some lines which were probably never seen by him. We may observe, by the way, that Milton's epithet, beautiful as it is, is as a word incorrectly formed. The prefix *y*, as an inflexion, belongs to the past participle.†

In the passage in *Lear* (act ii. sc. 4) where the King, refusing to return to Goneril exclaims, as the passage now stands,

* Todd's Milton.

† We may here remark that Mr. Collier in his edition of Shakspeare (vol. i.) attributes the long set of about forty verses, which in the folio of 1632 follow Milton's "Epitaph," to the same author. His reasons are, first, that "the Epitaph" (though afterwards published by Milton as his own) is not signed by him, and that the signature I. M. S. which follows the other poem may therefore be intended to apply to both, and to stand for *John Milton, student*, and secondly, that he knows of no other poet of the time capable of writing the lines. We think this conjecture is refuted, both by internal and external evidence. Milton, writing in 1630, when he was scarcely of age, inscribes his tribute with that respect which we should expect from his youth and reverence—"An Epitaph on the admirable Dramatic Poet W. Shakspeare." The other is inscribed in much more familiar style, "On worthy Master Shakspeare and his poems," and is signed by "the Friendly Admirer of his Endowments," and therefore purports to be by one who claimed some personal acquaintance with the poet. With respect to internal evidence, we do not think the following lines much in the style of Milton, who would not, even in his schoolboy verses, have made Shakspeare the husband of Melpomene. The poet is speaking of the muses,—

These jointly woo'd him, envying one another,
(Obeyed by all as spouse, but lov'd as brother)
And wrought a curious robe of sable grave.
Fresh green and pleasant yellow, red most brave, &c.

No, rather I abjure all roofs and choose . . .
 To be a comrade with the wolf and owl,—
 Necessity's sharp pinch !

the corrector would have us read *howl*. Mr. Collier interprets the passage as it would then stand, "howl like the wolf when he feels the sharp pinch of necessity," considering *howl* as used "transitively." We cannot make up our minds with him to accept this alteration.

In the following passage from *Macbeth* (act v. sc. 3) our annotator makes two changes which have also occurred to two later commentators.

This push
 Will *cheer* me ever, or disseat me now.
 I have lived long enough : my *way* of life
 Is fall'n into the sear, the yellow leaf ;

Bishop Percy suggested *chair* for "cheer," and Dr. Johnson *May* for "*way*." Both corrections had been previously adopted by this elder critic. To the latter we are inclined to assent, but not so readily to the former. "Chair" is not elsewhere used by Shakspeare as a verb ; and, although it must be allowed that "cheer" does not seem appropriate to its position, we think the metaphor in the word "disseat" is rather taken from the seat of a cavalier on his saddle, than from that of a King on his "chair."

In another passage of this play, where commentators have long wondered awe-struck at the line :

Nor Heaven peep through the *blanket* of the dark
 To cry, hold, hold !

Their bolder predecessor very simply and we think probably solves the difficulty by converting "the blanket of the dark" into *the blankness of the dark*.

It was to be expected that many of this old critic's more obvious corrections would be forestalled by his younger rivals, who have been earlier in the field. We find accordingly several of the conjectures of Theobald, Pope, Warburton, and the rest confirmed by the consensus of this long-concealed authority. We regret to say that we look in vain for confirmation from this source of a correction of Theobald's which is, perhaps, the most felicitous of all the conjectural emendation of our author. We are all used to read in Mrs. Quickly's touching account of Falstaff's death, that after she saw him fumble with the sheets, and play with flowers, and smile upon his finger's ends, she "knew there was but one way ; for his nose was as sharp as a pen, and a' babbled of green fields." (Henry V. act ii. scene 3.) For these last words the old copies have, "and a table of green fields," and it is to Theobald's happy emendation, that we have owed all the truth and beauty of the passage. The reading of the old emendator is as follows, "for his nose was as sharp as a pen on a table of green frieze." "It is," says Mr. Collier, "to the sharpness of a pen as seen in strong relief upon a table so covered, that Mrs. Quickly likens the nose of the dying wit and philosopher." We cannot consent to give up Theobald's emendation for this, without very convincing proof of authority, although it must be allowed that if we had always had the text in this form, Theobald's correction would probably never have been thought necessary. If we were compelled to accept the "green frieze," we should rather suppose it was the sickly and livid paleness of the poor knight's broad face which suggested the colour. We do not know whether a pen looks sharper on a green table than on a red.

Some of the old corrector's happiest changes are effected by simply altering a point. Thus, in the Merchant of Venice, act iii. sc. 2, Bassanio, moralizing on external beauty, says :

Thus ornament is but the guiled shore
 To a most dangerous sea, the beauteous scarf
 Veiling an Indian ; beauty, in a word,
 The seeming truth which cunning times put on
 To entrap the wisest.

The text has previously run, "Veiling an Indian beauty ;" whereas the sense

evidently requires that the object veiled should be supposed not beautiful. This has been so great a stumbling-block to some commentators, that Sir T. Hanmer positively proposed to read, "An Indian *dowdy*."

We have already mentioned, that in the manuscript alterations of this book, many passages are struck out apparently for stage purposes. It is worth observing that these passages are often such as from their freedom might shock the delicacy or scruples of a fastidious audience. We may instance the wild talk of Hamlet with Ophelia before the play, and the Porter's soliloquy in Macbeth. We may conclude from this that the generation after Shakspeare sent a more serious or religious audience to the theatre; and there can be little doubt that in the early part of the reign of Charles the First, persons in authority, taking their tone both from the Monarch and from the times, would be less tolerant of any excessive freedom of language. The prevailing sentiment of the plays of Ford and Massinger is much more serious and even religious than that of their predecessors.

Mr. Collier says that the heraldic couplet on Helena's speech in *Midsummer Night's Dream*, (act iii. sc. 2)—

Two of the first like coats in heraldry
Due but to one and crowned with one crest,—

is omitted by his author, "probably because, like most other readers, he did not understand it." We think "Garter" himself must be in a similar predicament, and humbly submit that "*Two of the first like coats in heraldry*" is sheer nonsense.

It is a circumstance of no slight importance with reference to this book, that there can be little doubt that we have, in the minute stage directions so plentifully dispersed throughout the plays, a correct record of the method of acting Shakspeare, at a time when the tradition derived from the author's own production of his works was but one generation old. We recommend it in this view to the consideration of Mr. Phelps and the other modern reproducers of Shakspeare.*

Sufficient has been said to shew the importance of the contents of this volume to those interested in determining the text of Shakspeare, and we will venture to say that the whole domain of criticism presents no field more attractive than this to English men of literature. Henceforth we must recognize in this old critic no mean expositor of the text of our poet. We find him in some cases restoring the sense of his author by a happy change of punctuation, in others by the confident insertion of a lost line; in many passages his alterations approve themselves to our conviction upon their first suggestion, and in all his proposed emendations we see reason to admire the good sense, the taste, the carefulness, or the ingenuity of their author. Perhaps our readers may ask, what evidence we have that they are not altogether the work of some ingenious contemporary. We can assure them that, independently of our previous confidence in the good faith of Mr. Collier, his book bears in itself sufficient witness to its own authenticity. We shall probably never possess any satisfactory evidence as to the authority upon which the corrections were made. We have seen that their author or compiler lived in the first half of the seventeenth century, and was connected with the stage. We confess we are credulous enough to fall in with Mr. Collier's opinion that many of his alterations were either the result of a comparison of the text with the stage manuscripts, or were at least derived from the reminiscences and observations of a contemporary of Shakspeare's friends and fellow-actors, if not of the poet himself, during a long and intimate acquaintance with the stage on which these great dramas were constantly repeated. We should probably not be far wrong in concluding that Mr. Collier's volume formed part of the library of one of the London theatres in the reign of Charles the First.

* Mr. Charles Kean, in his representation of *Macbeth* at the Princess's Theatre, has already adopted a great many of the new corrections.

THE HISTORY OF ROME. BY MRS. HAMILTON GRAY.

AMONG the multiplicity of publications which characterize the present day, there is one class of works which, as it appears to us, is an increasing one,—we refer to new books on old subjects; for instance, new histories of ancient times, such as the one to which we desire to call attention in the present article.

After Echard, and Hook, and Gibbon, and Vertot, and Crevier, and Montesquieu, had all, in their several ways, treated the annals of ancient Rome, why did Dr. Arnold judge well to add to his many other arduous occupations, that of compiling a new history? and why has the world, instead of condemning his undertaking as superfluous, only lamented that his premature death should have prevented its completion? Possessed as we are of the diffuse narrative of Rollin, and the elaborate volumes of Gillies and Mitford, what reason has been recently found, not by one only but by two of our distinguished literary men, for writing the history of Greece anew? And after all that Pinnock, and Trimmer, and Goldsmith, and Keightley have done to simplify and abridge, if we may not say to adorn and render attractive, the History of Rome for the young, why does Mrs. Hamilton Gray feel herself called upon to publish another version of the oft-told tale?

Two reasons suggest themselves in answer to such inquiries: first, the large amount of new material with which the extended acquisitions of philology, and the marvellous discoveries resulting from antiquarian research, have in these latter days supplied historians; and, secondly, the improved qualifications of the historians themselves. The stirring events which have occurred, the large questions which have been agitated during the last fifty years, have told powerfully upon the mind of Europe; and the education which its thinking men have thereby received, has placed them on a far higher platform of intellectual vision than that occupied by their predecessors in the last century, whilst, at the same time, it has quickened in them stronger and finer sympathies. As Arnold has so well observed, there

is no beneficial knowledge of the past, unless we understand the present, even as, on the other hand, we shall only find the correct interpretation of the present in the study of the past. The more vividly we live in the present, and the more marked in its features and stirring in its activities that present is, the clearer will be our view of the past, the more accurate our representation of it; and, in particular, that period of past history will be best appreciated, and consequently most successfully delineated by us, in which the principles that animated its heroes and formed the basis of its transactions bear the closest analogy to those which are at work in our own time. Now, we believe that the events of the last fifty years have brought into play principles and raised up questions strikingly analogous to, and in many respects identical with, those which stirred the Grecian states during their most prominent era, and which agitated the Roman Republic during its latter days; and therefore we think it only natural that men of the present generation should be able to tell the story of Grecian revolutions and Roman contests with a vividness, a sympathy, and consequently a truth, which we vainly seek in the calmer, though it may be more elegantly written, pages of earlier historians.

The most attractive feature of these modern histories of old times is often their illustration of the past by the present, sometimes by the institution of direct comparison, sometimes by mere passing allusion, sometimes only by the phraseology in which the narrative is couched. Who has not felt the charm of such graceful and effective illustration in Niebuhr's Lectures? Instance his reference to the great families—the Russells and the Howards—of Britain, as parallels in the permanence of their family politics and characteristics to the old Roman Gentes, the Publilii and the Decii; his explanation of the service of the Prætorian cohorts by the Guides des Généraux of Napoleon; his apt use of the modern French term *esprit* in characterizing the mind of Cicero; his illustration of the

position of Rome's great men in the latter days of the Republic, by the Frenchman's saying, after the great revolution in his country, "You do not know what it is to have lived during a revolution. One begins the attack with the best, and in the end one finds one's self among knaves." Niebuhr's disciple and admirer Arnold has not failed to imitate his master in this respect. He has, indeed, devoted an entire essay to tracing the analogy between what is usually called ancient and modern history; and has shown that there was in fact a modern period in the history of ancient nations, even as there has been an ancient period in the history of modern Europe. And we think that those who have studied that essay will agree with us, that the parallelism thus established not only sheds new light upon ancient history, but confers upon its events, and its heroes, an importance and a significance which they could hardly have claimed otherwise.

The writer of the work now under review is not wanting in the talent so happily employed by the distinguished historians to whom we have been referring. A ready perception of analogy, a power of infusing into the past the life of the present, and of tracing identity of principle amid variety of manifestation, characterises all the writings of Mrs. Hamilton Gray. It was especially manifest in her former works,* and we think that they have owed to it much of their great and very deserved popularity. As she leads us through the sepulchres of ancient Etruria, or collects and embodies for us the traditions of its remarkable but mysterious race, Mrs. Hamilton Gray seems to feel herself thoroughly at home, as among intimate acquaintance, and she makes us feel so too. The sentiment of Terence is evidently hers,

Homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto.

As well by her direct comparisons with familiar things, as by her familiar language in describing the institutions and telling the story of five-and-twenty centuries ago, she never allows us for a moment to lose the recollection that, all differences of speech and costume notwithstanding, as in water face an-

swereth to face, so the heart of man to man; and that, in spite of all the novelties of recent discovery, and all the innovations of modern modes and customs, still, in the deepest and truest sense, there is no new thing under the sun. As we read her simple pages we are ready to weep with the mourners at the painted sepulchres, and we are gladdened by sympathy with the guests at convivial banquets and graceful games; for we are sure that, after all, their joys and sorrows were like our own; and the heroes of her tale, Tarquin, Mastarna, Porsenna, instead of haunting and perplexing us as shadowy myths or skeleton formulas, stand clear out to our view as living men. Her ethnological theories may be questionable, and some of her philological derivations subjects for discussion; but we believe that no one will have read her *History* without being conscious that he has gained a distinct and vivid impression of the genius and institutions of ancient Etruria, and consequently of ancient Rome, or without paying homage to the skill with which a subject, which had in it so much of the repulsiveness of mere antiquarian speculation, has been presented in a form so living and so winning.

Mrs. Hamilton Gray's *History of Rome*, of which two volumes, embracing the period of the Republic, appeared some time ago, is scarcely so rich in remark and illustration as her earlier works. Perhaps she deemed that, as the history became fuller and more authentic, they were less necessary; but we think that occasionally she might, with much advantage, have given them more scope. It is true, indeed, that the annals of imperial Rome do record instances of cruelty and of vice, to which not only it would be difficult to discover a parallel, but for which it is hard to find any explanation. Still, even on this period of the history, we think some light might be thrown by analogy. In the recent political history of Europe (we make no reference to what may have passed among the Polish exiles to Siberia, or what may now be passing in the dungeons of Italy, or among

* *Visit to the Sepulchres of Etruria: and, History of Etruria.*

the French exiles to Cayenne,) but in the recent public political history of Europe, we should happily perhaps have difficulty in finding any counterpart to the sanguinary crimes and violent deaths of some of the monsters who filled the imperial throne of Rome. But the difficulty would not be so great were we to search the middle ages. To quote the words of Sir George Sinclair in a recent pamphlet :

You may often find, in almost uninterrupted succession, a series of supreme pontiffs, who have been crafty as Tiberius, lustful as Caligula, stupid as Claudius, cruel as Nero, superannuated as Galba, effeminate as Otho, gluttonous as Vitellius, covetous as Vespasian, sanguinary as Domitian; and, where there have been some who, like Celestine V. Adrian VI. Urban VII. or Marcellus II. have imitated Titus in the excellences of his character, they have almost uniformly resembled, or rather surpassed, him also in the brevity of their respective reigns.

And, even if we prefer adhering to contemporary history, analogies will not fail us provided we extend our survey beyond the confines of Europe. If, for instance, we look for a moment at the atrocities that were perpetrated a little while ago in the Punjáb before it fell under British rule, shall we not find something which, if it may not explain, will at all events help us to realise the actual occurrence of deeds which, from their intrinsic vileness as well as from the strange infatuation which tolerated their commission, appear, as we read of them in history, to be utterly incredible? Will not the murders of Kurrak Sing, and Nonehal Sing, and Shere Sing, and Dyan Sing, and Heera Sing, and all the other atrocities by which, within a few years, every sirdar but one of old Runjeet's court was swept away, and to that monarch but a solitary descendant was left,—will not these things serve to attest the credibility of the successive assassinations of Agrippa, Posthumus, Drusus, Agrippina, Livilla, Britannicus, and of all the other crimes by which the leading men of the Augustan age were removed, and the extinction of the Augustan race itself was at length brought about? Strong as may have been the contrast between the actors in these tragedies and between the scenes of their ac-

complishment, widely as the toga'd Roman differed from the turbaned Sikh, classic Italy from the wild Punjáb, yet were not the same motives at work in each case, the same dissolute love of pleasure, the same savage lust of power? And did not the same political causes exist—a despotic sovereignty, a restless soldiery, and a succession of overbearing favourites? True, the antecedents differed. In the modern instance, we have a nation accustomed for centuries to bow beneath Oriental despotism, wholly untrained to self-government, unacquainted with the very idea; whilst Rome still called itself a Republic, and by the framework of free institutions which it retained, testified that, however degraded its population might now have become, they were the descendants of men who, not so very long ago, by their own indomitable energy and martial virtue, had conquered the world. And here lies the difficulty in understanding the history of the early period of imperial Rome. How came it about that nobles and senators, knights and warriors, men of literary culture and men of military prowess, all sat calmly by, year after year, whilst the throne was occupied by madmen and assassins? Nay more, that they actually ministered to the pranks of the former and the atrocities of the latter? How was it that they allowed Tiberius to act the monster for twelve years, and Claudius to play the fool for thirteen years, and Nero for fourteen years to enact the part of both? What had converted the proud sons of Italy into the slaves of a worse than Oriental despotism? Perhaps the period of this transition is as instructive and as important as any in Roman history, and we could wish that Mrs. Hamilton Gray had called attention to it more distinctly, and pointed out the causes which brought it about more clearly. We could wish that she had prefixed to her present volume a short review of the steps by which the Republic had been gradually prepared for and was at length converted into the Empire—the steps by which the Rome of Romulus and of Tarquin, of the Decemvirs and of the Consuls, of the Scipios and of the Gracchi, of Marius and of Sylla, of Pompey and of Julius Cæsar, became at length the Rome of Augus-

tus and of Nero. And we could wish that she had furnished us with a fuller account than her two first pages contain of the political institutions of the Empire, and the mode in which they contrasted with and yet were derived from the political institutions of the Republic. Such a *fore-chapter*, to use a term in correspondence with that of *after-chapter*, by which Mrs. Hamilton Gray has designated several, and in our opinion the best, divisions of her work, would have added intelligibility and point to the succeeding history, and might further have borne some instructive relation to events which are exciting no small interest in the present day.

We have all during the last few months been watching in wonder and suspense the ascendancy obtained by one individual over a neighbouring nation. We have seen the great and the mighty, the wealthy and the literary, all honouring him with their allegiance, or bowing beneath his power. And, when we have called to mind the questionable character and moderate abilities of the individual thus exalted; and the impetuosity and love of equality, if we may not say of liberty, which characterise the nation thus crushed beneath his sway, our wonder is increased to perfect amazement: but perhaps if we look back a few years, and remember how that nation then had its Marian proscriptions, its civil tumults, and its social wars; how after a time, exhausted with bloodshed, it welcomed the rule of the Cæsar who, flushed with victory, returned at the head of a triumphant soldiery; but how, after that Cæsar had been hurled from his throne, its social disorganization still kept it heaving with factions fierce as those of the old Triumvirs, and writhing beneath the government of rulers as selfish and ambitious as they; if we call all this to mind, we shall scarcely be so unprepared to see the reins of power at length assumed by an Augustus, favoured by the prestige of family connections, and the submission of a nation quickly dazzled by pageantry, easily flattered by hopes of military glory, and now worn out by struggles which its own combined weakness and rashness have rendered futile. Taking this view, we can only desire, for the sake of the world at

large, that the Augustus of our day may continue to prove himself as pacific in his dispositions as his prototype, and, for the sake of the French nation in particular, that no modern Tiberius or Nero may be destined to succeed him.

But to return from this somewhat discursive train of thought. We have expressed our opinion that Mrs. Hamilton Gray might have enriched the latter portion of her History by more illustrations; but we must do her the justice to add that, by the easy familiarity of her style, the number of anecdotes which she has interspersed, and the vivacity with which she has related them, she has imparted to her narrative all the life and all the reality which characterised her earlier volumes. We quote a few specimens. Here is a description of a dandy, a Beau Brummel, in the reign of Nero:—

We have already mentioned Caius Petronius Arbiter, who suffered for the conspiracy of Piso, as the arbiter elegantiarum, the man of fashion, and the pattern fine gentleman of Rome. He would have been utterly contemptible, like the rest of his vapouring class, had he not also been a man of wit, refinement, and classical taste, and gifted with the most perfect self-possession. It is strange that such men should think a display of indolence, selfishness, and affectation commendable. Though he wasted his days in sleep, and his nights in revelling, he was a man of superior education and an elegant writer. He never entangled himself by extravagance, though most fastidious in his luxury; and was always polite in his conduct, though he cherished a sovereign contempt for his fellow-creatures. As Consul, and as Governor of Bithynia, he acquitted himself admirably; but when without occupation, he gloried in the life of a useless coxcomb. Nero took his advice in all matters of taste, which excited the jealousy of Tigellinus, who was afraid of being supplanted. He, therefore, accused Petronius falsely of joining Piso's conspiracy, and Nero had him arrested at Cuma, after they had been riding as friends together. Petronius scorned to ask for mercy, and chose to bleed to death. He had his veins cut; but, instead of allowing the blood to run, he had them closed and cut again several times over. During these awful hours he discoursed with his friends on light matters, wrote love verses, and told amusing stories—a revolting and unmanly mode of playing with death. During the intervals, though he felt himself wasting away, he

contrived to punish his slaves; and whilst his strength lasted he wrote a severe lecture to Nero, enumerating his abominable secret crimes, and loading him with the opprobrium he deserved. This he addressed and sealed, after which he broke his seal, that no innocent person might suffer for his act. Petronius then resumed his trifling, and, gradually sinking, expired. Upon the letter being brought to Nero, he eagerly tore it open, expecting it to contain a gift of lands or money; when he had read it he seemed ready to kill himself in a paroxysm of rage.

The following is the picture of a Robin Hood in the time of Severus:—

A bandit, named Bulla Felix, deserves to be mentioned as the Robin Hood of Italy. He scoured the country for two years with impunity, at the head of 600 men, chiefly run-away slaves; with these he performed feats of audacity and cunning which baffled every attempt at seizure. He plundered the rich, but spared the poor; and captive artizans he would make labour for him, and then release, paying them their full wages. He liberated two of his men from prison, by pretending to be the chief magistrate of the district; going as such, richly dressed, to the gaoler, and demanding them to fight with wild beasts. Another time he presented himself in disguise to a centurion who was in search of him, and, offering to guide him to the haunts of Bulla Felix, led him into the midst of a wooded valley, from behind the trees of which his men started out in ambuscade. Here he bade his astonished companion contemplate their number and equipment, and commanding him to stand, he mounted his tribunal to judge him. "Go free," he said, "and tell your chiefs that, if they wish to diminish my followers, they must deal more mildly with their slaves." Felix was captured at last A.D. 207, and torn to pieces by wild beasts in the amphitheatre.

Here we have a portraiture of the effeminate Emperor Elagabalus:

Elagabalus was so detested and despised, that the Romans were unwilling to admit that he had ever done anything worthy of remembrance. However, he added a handsome portico to the Baths of Caracalla, and he erected a magnificent temple to the Sun, rivalling the most splendid edifices of his predecessors. It was of white marble, and two massive blocks are still shown at Rome as having belonged to it; though it seems more likely that every vestige of it has perished, or been worked up into other buildings. At the Feast of Dedication, when the black stone of Emesa

was carried through the streets of Rome in a golden chariot, set with precious stones, and drawn by six horses, the Emperor himself held the reins, and the whole way was paved with gold dust.

During his reign of less than four years he was six times married. Such was his boundless extravagance that he beggared the provinces, and left the fiscus empty. His meanest vessels were of gold; his beds were of massive silver, and his furniture of embroidered silk, more costly than gold. He robed himself in silk, which the Romans appropriated to their richest matrons, and he adorned his sandals with the finest engraved stones, as if the works of the best artists were worthy of no higher place on the person of Elagabalus. He never wore twice the same dress or the same ornaments. The plate which was used at his entertainments he presented to his guests; he threw tickets amongst the people for large sums of money, jewels, and precious furniture. He made the most honourable senators drink to excess, whilst he starved the parasites at tables covered with mock food, in painted wood, ivory, glass, or wax. He treated reserved characters with insolence and roughness, and smothered his flatterers under heaps of flowers. His fish-ponds were filled with rose-water, and his naumachia with wine. The floors upon which he walked were covered with embroidered carpets, or strewed with exotic flowers. He ate of no dish that was not procured at an expense of toil and money. In the country he would have fish from the ocean, and feed his pheasants with roes of mullets. On the sea shore he insisted upon the rarest inland game; his favourite dishes being the tongues of peacocks and nightingales, and the brains of parrots or pheasants. One day he ordered a banquet to be prepared for him by five different senators, whose houses all lay widely apart, and his enjoyment consisted in the trouble they had to convey it to him. He fed his dogs with the livers of geese; his horses with raisins; and his lions and other wild beasts with partridges and pheasants. He was extravagant as Caligula, and as vicious as Nero, without the talents or the madness of either. Elagabalus is a striking exemplification of the power of a name. He kept a jewelled diadem in his palace which he never dared to wear, excepting as priest of the Sun. The Romans endured him in all his baseness, pusillanimity, and flagitiousness, for nearly four years, and thought themselves free republicans. Had he assumed his diadem, and shown himself as king, though transformed into a Titus or a Trajan, they would not have tolerated him four days. His favourite

amusement was to outrage the senators, and shock their fondest prejudices; he forced them to drive chariots in the circus, and to dance at the feasts of his gods; whilst the commands and dignities which they considered theirs by right, he lavished upon freedmen or manumitted slaves. The Præfect of the Prætorians was a dancer, the Præfect of the Watch a chariotceer, the Præfect of the City a freedman, and the Præfect of the Provisions a barber. Yet the heinous crime of these men, in the eyes of the Senate, was not their incapacity but their obscure birth. The visionary equality of a modern republic had no place in the ideas of an ancient one.

We select next, in contrast to the above, the description of the barbarian Emperor Maximin:

He was a man of extraordinary stature, eight feet and a half high, and held by the troops in equal esteem for his rough integrity and dauntless courage. His mother was an Allemannian, and his father a Goth. He himself kept his father's flocks when Septimus Severus first saw him at the games in honor of his son Geta. Maximin asked leave to join the gymnastics, and being permitted to contend with wrestlers who were not Roman soldiers (for it would have been a disgrace to them to be overthrown by him) he vanquished thirteen in succession. Severus gave him the prize with his own hands, conferred on him the privileges of citizenship, and enlisted him into his army. Three days after this he ran a race against the Emperor on horseback, and kept in advance until Severus halted from sheer exhaustion. He then wrestled, as if he were quite fresh, with seven soldiers in succession, and overthrew them all. The astonished Emperor presented him with a golden collar, and placed him amongst the Prætorians. He was handsome, frank, and honourable. The soldiers gloried in him, and called him their Hercules and Achilles. He rose by merit, was created a senator, and Præfect of the Legions, by Alexander Severus, and was highly honoured by that prince. But the ambition of Maximin corrupted all his better feelings, and gradually converted him from an upright honourable man into a rapacious savage. His excellent wife Paulina used all her influence to mollify and restrain his passions, but she died soon after his election to the empire. Maximin was very handsome, and so strong that he could draw a loaded waggon, tear up trees by the roots, break a horse's leg with a blow, and crush a stone between his fingers. He has been known to consume forty pounds of flesh a day, and to drink an amphora (six gallons)

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of wine, without eating or drinking to excess. In his latter days the soldiers called him Cyclops, and other names of former giants and monsters. His two great deficiencies, want of polite learning, and want of senatorial connection, continually rankled in his mind, and produced malignant feelings even towards his early benefactors.

As we read these and similar passages, we can scarcely fail to be struck with the remarkable fact of the exhibition, by their elevation to the imperial throne, of these giant specimens of human depravity to the gaze of the whole world, at the very time when the grand remedy for that depravity was being first proclaimed, and so soon after the great sacrifice for human guilt had been offered, and the divine model of human perfection had been manifested.

Mrs. Hamilton Gray is no less successful in simple narrative than in characteristic portraiture. Our space for extracts is, however, nearly exhausted, and those we have already given will suffice to show that, whatever other qualities the history under review may have or want, it is neither dry nor tame. The After-Chapters, to which we have before alluded, develop many curious facts regarding ancient manners, commerce, and literature, and point out the most interesting monuments of ancient art, and still existing traces of ancient language and customs.

The following account of the first introduction of silk into Europe is a good example of these illustrations of the History:—

During the Cantabrian war, whilst Augustus was detained by illness at Tarraco, he was gratified by embassies from the Indians of the Malabar coast, the Scythians, and the people of Seres. These last were Chinese, and this is our first notice of their intercourse with Europe. They were the original manufacturers of silk, hence called *serica*, and a silken garment *sericum*. They taught the manufacture to the Persians, from whom Alexander the Great introduced silks into Greece, whence the Romans brought them to Italy. Silk formed the richest dress of the great ladies, and was sold for its weight in gold. As the Persians kept the manufacture a secret, and would not suffer the silk-worms to be taken out of their country, it was for many centuries impossible to fabricate it in Europe. The vanity of

the young and wealthy Romans could not resist the temptation to wear the forbidden luxury, though Tiberius branded it with the epithet of "effeminate," and passed a law forbidding men to appear in silken garments. Augustus passed the winter of G. R. 734, at Samos, where a second Indian embassy waited upon him. The presents which the ambassadors brought to Augustus were a colossal partridge and tortoise, enormous serpents, and fierce Bengal tigers, the first ever seen in Europe.

In the after-chapter following the reign of Aurelian it is noticed—

A military club-book, belonging to this era, which was found in the old workings of a gold mine in Transylvania, in A. D. 1807, and is now in the Vienna Museum. It is a triptych, that is, it consists of three tablets of wood coated over with wax, and bound together by a slight cord. The wax is indented with a pen of steel in cursive Roman characters, and contains the act of dissolution of a burial club, because its members had become too numerous for the funds to support. This book was sown up in linen and sealed; and its contents were written both upon the exterior and interior. The Romans besides had savings banks, in which every soldier was obliged to deposit money, which bore interest, in the hands of his officer.

On the *Fiscus* as distinguished from the *Ærarium* :

The revenues from the senatorial provinces constituted the *Ærarium*, or the treasury of the state. The revenues of the imperial provinces were appropriated to the army, and formed a distinct treasury under the emperor's control, called the *Fiscus*. That which related to it was termed fiscal. The word *fiscus* meant, originally, a wicker basket in which money was kept. A man's *fiscus* therefore was his treasure or money-chest. The fiscal provinces were rated anew every fifteen years, and the taxes were farmed by the oppressive and detested publicani.

Such are a few specimens of the miscellaneous but interesting information which Mrs. Hamilton Gray has gathered into her after-chapters. They contain also an excellent enumeration of the distinguished men of each period, and a summary of contemporary ecclesiastical events.

In regard to facts, Mrs. Hamilton Gray is generally cautious and correct; but one or two of her statements are

very questionable, and in several instances she has made positive assertions with respect to things which are only matters of speculation or probability. For instance, Professor Wilson now denies that the inscriptions in Hindostan deciphered by Mr. Prinsep, to which Mrs. Hamilton Gray refers, belong at all to the reign of Asoka, to whom, without qualification, she ascribes them. Again, whilst Paley ascribes the Epistle to the Romans to the period of Paul's second visit to Corinth, she assigns to it a date subsequent to his imprisonment at Rome, although the tenor of the epistle itself seems to indicate that he had not yet visited that city. Notwithstanding the uncertainty which rests upon the date of the Epistle to the Galatians, Mrs. Hamilton Gray unhesitatingly asserts that it was written by Paul at the period of his imprisonment in Rome; and in the same decided manner she states that the Gospel of St. Luke had been previously written in Achaia, although many learned men are of opinion that it was written during Paul's two years' detention at Cæsarea. We could wish also that, in her mention of ecclesiastical occurrences, she had more clearly distinguished between those facts which are attested by the records of inspiration, and other facts for which we rely upon historical testimony or mere ancient tradition. With these slight exceptions, we take leave of Mrs. Hamilton Gray and the present portion of her work with heartfelt commendation, hoping that we may have to welcome its concluding volume before long, and suggesting that that volume should commence—as we have expressed a wish that the previous one had done—with a Fore-Chapter. It should contain, in this instance, an ethnological classification and brief account of the origin and character of the various barbarian nations whose irruptions and conquests will form the main topic of the volume, and which, although occasionally emerging to view in the previous period, do not occupy a prominent place until after the epoch of Constantine.

LARES AND PENATES.

Lares and Penates; or, Cilicia and its Governors: being a short historical Account of that Province from the earliest Times to the present Day, together with a description of some Household Gods of the Ancient Cilicians, broken up by them on their conversion to Christianity, first discovered and brought to this country by the author, William Burkhardt Barker, M.R.A.S. Edited by William Francis Ainsworth, F.R.G.S., F.G.S. 8vo. (Ingram, Cooke, and Co.)

THIS volume, as its title indicates, is devoted to two distinct subjects—the one general, the other special. Although the former appears somewhat of secondary consideration to the latter, it is by no means so in reality. Probably but for the discovery of the Lares and Penates we might not have been treated with historical and geographical details of Cilicia, ancient and modern, of high interest and value. The names of author and of editor are both honourably known. The latter especially has identified himself with the historical and monumental history of Cilicia and Syria; and Mr. Barker was the first to investigate the sources of the river Orontes, the account of which, drawn up by himself, is published in the Proceedings of the Geographical Society. A long residence in Syria, an early taste for the study of the Oriental languages, and an active spirit of observation and inquiry, have combined to adapt him to discharge well and faithfully his self-imposed task, and consequently we obtain from him a good deal of novel and instructive information. His account of the more modern history of Cilicia and its government, or rather misgovernment, down to the present day, will be found highly interesting. At the present moment, too, when political events are directing public attention to the manner in which the countries under the rule of the Sublime Porte have been treated, Mr. Barker's narrative, stamped, as it is, with the impress of candour and truth, will be read with that avidity and emotion which a detail of events of recent date, partaking somewhat of the romance of the middle ages, must inspire.

Cilicia, one of the fairest provinces of the Roman empire, and full of the monuments of civilisation and prosperity, capable of assuming a high political and commercial position, the highway between the nations of the east and the west, has for centuries,

under the withering rule of the Ottoman empire, been a scene of venality, injustice, cruelty, and barbarism. One only wonders that Christian Europe did not rise indignantly, and, in the name of mercy and charity, rescue it from its oppressors and tyrants. Like many of the provinces of Asia Minor, Cilicia for a long series of years was under a twofold despotism—that of the Porte and that of powerful chiefs, who in reality held supreme authority, and plundered and robbed the native populations for themselves and for the sultan at intervals according to circumstances. Mr. Barker unfolds many details of the career of these chiefs which have never before been published, and we select as a curious example some passages in the life of one of these worthies, Khalil Bey, or, as he was commonly called, Kutchuk Ali Uglu.

Kutchuk Ali was in 1800 a Turkman chief of the mountains in the vicinity of Bayas (near the ancient Issus), and he laid the foundation of his power by making nocturnal excursions to rob the gardens of Bayas. The gardeners, to be exempt from his depredations, agreed to pay him a yearly tribute or *black-mail*, and the petty merchants followed their example. He soon raised a fund sufficient to maintain a band of forty or fifty robbers, at the head of whom he waylaid the heads of the principal families, and in a few years exterminated every individual of influence at Bayas and its territory. One held out against him for some time, but Kutchuk Ali first induced him to marry his daughter, and then paternally murdered him with his own hands.

With a very inconsiderable number of dependants, who often did not exceed two hundred in number, Kutchuk Ali succeeded in impressing with terror and dismay the minds of the people by a system of cruelty continued for many years; and he occasioned much trouble to the Porte,

between whom and the rebel there existed, however, a reciprocal desire to be on a footing of friendship, founded on mutual advantage, and which prevented their continuing long on terms of either real or ostensible hostility.

Kutchuk Ali's revenue was chiefly derived from contributions exacted from travellers and caravans. The annual grand caravan of pilgrims from Constantinople to Mecca was his harvest.

In order the better to dispose the pilgrims to submit to his extortions, Kutchuk Ali was always careful to exhibit, as proofs both of his power and his cruelty, the spectacle of two bodies impaled at the gate of Bayas. It happened on one of these occasions, when the caravan was approaching, that his prisons were empty, and he had no victims that he could impale. He imparted his embarrassment to a convivial companion. "The caravan," said he, "will be here to-morrow, and we have not yet prepared the customary execution. Look ye, pick me out two from among my servants." His friend expostulated, and while he was endeavouring to induce him to abandon his design by the assurance that everything would proceed in due order without the execution in question, Kutchuk Ali, still revolving the matter in his mind and stroking his beard, exclaimed, "I have it: go and fetch me Yakub the Christian; he has been four months in bed sick of a fever, and can never recover." The poor wretch was forthwith dragged out of his bed, strangled, impaled, and bung up!

We must refer our readers to Mr. Barker's book for the full account of the career of this monster, contenting ourselves with giving one more anecdote, in which it will be seen that religious hypocrisy was added to his other vices. He had entrapped in 1801 Mr. John Masseyk, the Dutch Consul-General in Aleppo, who was returning from Constantinople, furnished with an imperial firman for the exercise of his official functions:

On the arrival of the consul at Bayas he was immediately thrown into prison, bound with chains, and stripped of everything except the apparel he wore. The sum fixed for the consul's ransom was 25,000 piastres of those days (about 2,000*l.*), but being unable to produce more than 7,500, Mr. Masseyk underwent during the period of eight months every species of ill-usage. Every means was tried to force him to embrace the Mahomedan religion,

and to extort from him the money required for his ransom; to which end, they would at one time confine him in a damp dungeon without light, and often without sustenance for twenty-four hours. At another, they would threaten him with immediate death; and once, in order to show that their menaces were not wholly nugatory, two innocent wretches, who had been arrested under similar circumstances with himself, were impaled before him for having delayed, as he was informed, to procure the money for their ransom. When the news spread abroad that Kutchuk Ali had entrapped a European, the mountaineers descended in crowds to see how much humanity the tyrant exhibited; and Mr. Masseyk used to relate that, being one day engaged in writing, a man, who had thrust his head through the bars of his prison-window, after contemplating his person and occupation for some time, exclaimed with reproachful indignation, "What! is it possible the wretch is so lost to all sense of shame as to hold an *effendi* (a clerk) in captivity?" referring evidently to the well-known rights and immunities enjoyed by the learned as well in this barbarous region as in Europe. Although Kutchuk Ali persisted in refusing to admit his prisoner to his presence, he more than once sent to him his lieutenant with consoling messages to assure him of his sympathy. "Tell him," said he, "that unfortunately my coffers were empty when his fate brought him into this territory; but let him not despair; God is great, and mindful of us. Such vicissitudes of fortune are inseparable from the fate of men of renown, and from the lot of all born to fill high stations. Bid him be of good cheer: a similar doom has twice been mine, and once during nine months in the condemned cell of Abd'ul Rahman Pasha: but I never despaired of God's mercy, and all came right at last. Alla karim (God is bountiful)." At length, fortunately for this poor man, the arrival at Bayas of a caravan from Smyrna proceeding to Aleppo, afforded Kutchuk Ali Uglu an excuse for extorting his ransom from the travelling merchants, by obliging them to advance the money on the bond of his prisoner, whom he delivered into their hands as a slave sold to them for 17,500 piastres.

Mr. Masseyk ultimately repaid the debt, but the Dutch republic only in part made good the loss he had sustained in its service.

We now approach the subject of the leading portion of Mr. Barker's work,—the Lares and Penates, as an immense quantity of fictile images, dis-

covered by the author on the site of ancient Tarsus, are designated. They represent gods, goddesses, the inferior personages and accessories of the ancient mythology, men, women, and various kinds of animals, executed, generally speaking, with taste and skill, and sometimes exhibiting very superior design and workmanship. They are chiefly if not entirely fragmentary, and this fact is important in discussing the question of their origin and destination, and the reason of their being brought to light under rather singular circumstances. The people of Tarsus, it appears, like those of more civilised places, use the cut stones of the Roman walls and edifices for building purposes, and, hunting after these useful materials, they had laid open the ground down to the very foundations of the ancient city, to a depth of no less than forty feet. Against the city wall leaned a hill formed of the accumulations of ages from the *debris* of buildings and refuse of all kinds, such as are so frequently conglomerated on the sites of ancient towns and cities. It was in the centre of this hill, or huge mound, that Mr. Barker discovered this extraordinary collection of terracottas, and the source appears by no means exhausted, as since his return to this country he has received considerable additions to his stock. It is impossible to convey a complete notion of the extent and variety of this assemblage of fictile works even by the aid of numerous cuts, but a selection from the illustrations of Mr. Barker's volume will enable us to convey to our readers some idea of the interest that is attached to this valuable addition to Cilician archæology, and, we hope, induce some of them at least to seek further information from the book itself.

The upper of the annexed cuts represents a radiated and youthful head of Apollo, of good workmanship, not unlike that of the Apollo or sun upon the coins of Rhodes, and thus it may very probably be, as Mr. Birch has suggested, a copy of the celebrated colossus of that city. There is also a coin of Tarsus on which is Apollo seated upon a mount with a lyre in his hand, and from the number of images of this deity in the collection it is evident the worship of the sun prevailed extensively at Tarsus.



The subjoined head of Ceres crowned with corn is valuable as a work of high art, and as showing the perfection to which the ancients carried their skill



in fictile manufactory, and the labour and pains bestowed on the humble clay. Such a head as that before us, executed in marble or in bronze, would be invested perhaps with greater interest from the comparative difficulty of working those materials, but it could not afford a more striking proof of the tasteful feeling and genius of the designer.

Among the higher class of objects in this collection are fragments of statuettes of Juno, Pallas, Diana, Hercules, Jupiter, Atys, and Genii winged. It may be questioned if some of the winged figures represent Apollo, and the draped specimen named Mercury bears no attribute to warrant its be-

ing placed among the gods. Mortals of all kinds abound in the collection, as well as deities. The Adonis, also, if such it be, and if it resemble the engraving, is not what our imagination painted him; but this may be matter of taste, as Mr. Barker considers the fragment "exhibits the human form in the very perfection of human symmetry." Very far superior, in our judgment, is the Harpocrates, of which we here introduce an engraving. It is



one of the best-conceived and most graceful figures in the collection. The peculiar nimbéd head-dress resembles that of the Apollós and of many of the youthful winged figures.

It must not be considered that all of these figures are of a mythological kind. Many are mere whims of the potter; others admit of classification under the heads of natural history, domestic and civil life. A lion attack-

ing a bull is remarkable for spirit and truthfulness. Mr. Barker thus explains it:—

The tale which it tells is more historical than mythological. A country, symbolised by a bull, is conquered by another power represented by the lion. The same symbols are found sculptured at Persepolis; and in Conybeare and Howson's *Life of St. Paul*, now publishing, we have (p. 24) a coin of Tarsus, with the head of Hadrian on one side, and on the reverse is this very symbol, in the same drawing, as if it had been designed by the same artist. The symbol commemorates the conquest by the Persians of the country bounded by Mount Taurus, and, when Persia was subjugated by Alexander, he adopted it, and it was used by his successors; hence we find it on the coins of Macedonia, though the drawing is quite different. After the Romans, in their turn, had subdued Greece and Asia Minor, Hadrian, having rebuilt Tarsus, issued a new coinage for it with the old mythological type. "I consider this fragment," says Mr. Abingdon, "as the most choice morsel in the collection; its artistic excellence is equal to anything among the terra-cottas in the British Museum, and it affords the finest example of the heraldry of antiquity that can be conceived."

Figs. 1 and 2 on the opposite page are both unquestionably Victories, although Mr. Barker inclines to consider that with the wreath over the head in form of a bow an Iris. His remark on the other, of which there are numerous varieties, seems very reasonable. He observes,—

There was a great battle fought in Asia Minor between Septimius Severus and his rival Pescennius Niger, in which the inhabitants of that province took great interest. If these figures could be proved to refer to the triumph of Severus, it would bring the time in which these valuable remains were destroyed to the close of the second century.

Unfortunately, no inscriptions have been discovered, neither does any other evidence present itself, to decide this point.

Our last illustrations (figs. 3 and 4) exhibit two female heads, which Mr. Barker assigns to the time of Claudius, and the larger of the two to Messalinã. It is probable, however, we think, they may belong to a period as late as that from Vespasian to Trajan. They are well

1.



2.



3.



4.



modelled, and are among the best of the collection.

The first question which naturally arises on surveying this immense group of fragments of images is, What was the cause of their deposit in this particular locality? The author ascribes the motive to the influence of Christianity in rousing the zeal of its early converts to destroy the productions of pagan art. He adduces sound arguments to prove that the figures are not the rejected fragments or the badly-made works of a manufactory; and at the same time he considers, and with reason, that they belong to a rather lengthened period of time. Our allotted space will not admit of going deeply into the discussion, and we can only briefly say that we are more inclined to agree with Mr. Birch in considering that they are simply the broken votive offerings which from time to time were turned out of the temples where they had been deposited, to make

room for others which were continually being presented by a superstitious multitude. The accumulation of such offerings in the temples must have been very great, and, as they were of no intrinsic value, and ever liable to be fractured, it must have been absolutely necessary at times to displace those which had become defaced or injured. The refuse-pit would also be supplied from private houses in which some of them may have served as Lares and Penates. This view of the case does not lessen the interest of the collection, which in many points of view is valuable, and all lovers of ancient art and history must rejoice it has fallen into the possession of one so competent to appreciate and illustrate it.

The volume, it may be added, includes a good account of the natural productions of Cilicia, and notices here and there of monumental antiquities; and throughout it is readable and instructive.

JACQUES VAN ARTEVELDE.*

Histoire de Flandre. Par Kervyn de Lettenhove. 6 vols. 8vo. London, Rolandi.
Histoire Générale de la Belgique. Par M. Dewez. 6 vols. 8vo. London, Rolandi.
Jacques van Artevelde. Par Aug. Voisin. 8vo. Bruxelles.
Jakob van Artevelde. Par Hendrik Conscience. 6 vols. 18mo. London, Rolandi.

THE history of Holland and of Belgium must be always of particular interest to the English reader. Descended to a great degree from the same races, the citizens of England, of Holland, and of Belgium were united by many social ties, similar national characteristics, the interests of commerce, the companionship of arms. In the rivalry of trade our merchants were ably opposed, and in war our seamen found in the Dutch sailor a foe-man worthy of his steel. Each country was in times of political trouble an asylum to the other. In the conflicts which established the Reformation England sheltered the exile who had fled from the cruelty of Alba, as Hol-

land did the royal exiles who were proscribed during the usurpation of Cromwell. The history of the Italian republics and that of the cities of the Netherlands during the middle ages may be in many respects compared, each affording a striking example of the influence of free institutions in developing the nobler faculties of our nature, even during periods the most opposed to their cultivation.

Even now, as the stranger loiters in the spacious streets of Antwerp, Bruges, Ghent, and Brussels, his attention is arrested at every step by some monument of their past glory. The belfry towers of Ghent and Bruges, to erect which was one of the earliest

* The reader is referred to two papers relative to Jacques van Artevelde which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, N.S. vol. XXX. pp. 153 and 249, in which the history of this period is succinctly and clearly narrated. The object of the present article is rather to review the historical value of the earlier authorities who have described the character of Jacques van Artevelde, and to contrast them with the result of later research. It is hoped these articles will thus fairly represent the man and his age.

privileges conceded to the burghers by their feudal lords, still chime out the hours as of aforesaid. It was from these the citizens were called to arms; and before their portals Edward I. Edward III. and Edward IV. Louis VI. and Louis IX. Philippe le Bel and Louis XI. Marguerite of Anjou and Jacqueline de Bavière—the former powerful and feared, the latter suppliants and exiles—have passed in the pride and pomp of conquest and of the *joyeuse entrée*, or claiming that protection from the good citizens which fortune and the political success of their rivals had denied.

How great is now the contrast! We find it difficult to believe that in the fourteenth century the commerce of the world was centred in Bruges. The factories of seventeen privileged companies were then settled there as agents. Twenty foreign ministers had hotels within its walls. Its streets were peopled with as motley a multitude as may now be seen in Vienna at fairtime; it was the staple place of the English wool-trade, and of the cities of the Hanseatic league. It has been computed that in the fourteenth century Ghent contained 80,000 men capable of bearing arms. The number of weavers alone was 40,000. In its prosperity Louvaine gave employment in cloth-weaving to 150,000 men. When the queen of Philippe le Bel entered Bruges in 1301 she was astonished at the wealth displayed by the daughters of the burghers. It was for these burghers those spacious halls were erected whose bold proportions and richly-decorated interiors, stained glass and storied arras, recal so many a stirring historic scene. It was the active religious spirit of these burghers, transmitted from sire to son for generations, that erected those noble examples also of church architecture which Belgium still possesses.

This was remarkable in the thirteenth century. As the cities obtained communal rights the *Beffroi* arose; the symbol of these concessions, the tocsin of revolt, the peal of popular rejoicing, or the bell of the ban or the curfew. Often destroyed by the feudal lord, it was constantly re-erected in greater splendour. When public rights were established, when the city had a charter, a militia, a jurisdiction, and a ma-

gistracy elected by the citizens, the Hotel de Ville and the houses of the great commercial guilds arose. These stood out from the general mass of the houses occupied by the citizens, even as we still see some noble remain of Greek and Roman architecture soar above the ruins and the huts of a later age, the abodes of the poorer inhabitants of Athens or of Rome. The general aspect of the city was that of irregular masses of narrow openings, unlighted and unpaved, the houses of mud and clay in timber framework, thatched with reeds, straw, or roofed with wooden shingles.

Such was the condition of the principal cities of Belgium when Jacques van Artevelde, the type of the leading burghers of Ghent in the fourteenth century, appeared. But the character of Charles or Cromwell presents no more extraordinary contrast, when sketched by the pens of Carlyle or Southey, than that of Artevelde as described by earlier and later writers. Few historians are superior to the influence of their own age; and one writer differs from another in impartiality, not so much from higher moral faculties, but as the mind has become educated and liberalised by the improved condition of general knowledge and the freer tone of public feeling.

It might be hoped that contemporary authorities, if not impartial, would be at least exact; but the stream muddy at the mouth is often perturbed at the spring, and flows still more darkly from the turbid tributaries to its course. This may be particularly remarked in mediæval chroniclers. Amid the mirage of strong passions, the collision of great events and imperfect information, with no sound means for its correction, and but few for its transmission, false lights are sure to arise. It is not until the mist has cleared away, when documents have been collected and examined, and authorities contrasted, that the hero of the age or of the day appears as he did to his contemporaries—to us as a monument of the past, restored from the stains and injuries of time. As an illustration of this, we propose to examine the earlier historians who have written of Jacques van Artevelde, and to compare their portrait with that of later Flemish writers. For the most part,

they have copied Froissart. Now, apart from the variations in the text even of the best MSS., M. Buchon has shown that Froissart has left two sketches of the character of Jacques van Artevelde, and that important alterations have been made in his later. He considers the MS. of Valenciennes to represent the first text, and this to contain the narrative as presented to Queer Philippa in 1361. In this recital Froissart evinces a spirit far more Flemish, and much less chivalrous, than in his revision of a later date. M. Buchon was struck with its resemblance to the ancient chronicles of Flanders, which Froissart had doubtless taken as his guide. The cause of the alliance between the towns of Flanders and England is here clearly explained, not as founded on party feeling, but on public interest. Froissart does not at this time disdain all sympathy with the Flemings to extend it solely to the nobles, for he was then impressed by the associations of his early life, ere his mind was dazzled and had become estranged from his fellow-citizens by the pomp and flattery of courts. Under this later influence, the narrative was modified, and the cause of the alliance of the Flemish with the English—the supply of wool for their manufactures, the withholding of which by order of Edward III. had reduced them to starvation—is suppressed; and thus Froissart sacrificed truth to the desire of pleasing his noble friends. In his first narrative he writes without bitterness or exaggeration; there is no personal or party, but rather a patriotic feeling; a citizen of the communality, he sympathises with its glory. But in the revision of his text another spirit appears; he does not pervert facts, but he colours them; the lineaments of the portrait are more harshly drawn; and we have Artevelde as the fiery and cruel tribune, instead of the patriotic burgher, and “le moult saige homme.”* For this change many causes may be assigned. Our faculties and our affections are formed by education, influenced by daily habits, and controlled by causes external to the will. Of the two former conditions of moral agency

Froissart's character is a proof. He had no sympathy with the burghers. Trade and commerce, as compared with knights and feats of arms, to him were despicable. It is this intensity of feeling that has imparted so much of dramatic action to his scenes. His narrative stirs the heart as the sound of a trumpet. We hear the cry of the brave knights, the heavy tramp of the charge; we feel almost the shock of the onset, and mark the waving sea of steel; so much does the liveliness of the narration hurry us along into the whirlwind of the battle. In truth, no man was ever less a curate than the curate of Lestines. “In my youth,” says he, “I loved to see dances and carolling; well to hear minstrelsy and tales of glee; well to attach myself to those who loved hounds and hawks.”—“My ears quickened at the sound of uncorking the wine-flask, for I took great pleasure in drinking, and in fair array, and in delicate and fresh caters.” He confesses that at Liege the vintners had five hundred francs of his money in a very short time. The pursuits of the great but serious burghers but ill accorded with these inclinations. He had even less sympathy with the bourgeoisie as compared with the lowest in the rank of knighthood. His mind is always guided by that spirit of chivalry he had imbibed during his residence at court and castle. His history was undertaken to record the gallant deeds of arms he loved, and to stigmatise the craven and false-hearted. His authorities were the brave knights, and their companions in arms, “*ecuyers qui avoient été en faits d'armes, et qui proprement en savoient parler et aussi à aucuns hérauts de credence pour vérifier et justifier toutes matières.*”

It is this very method of obtaining information that has imparted so much dramatic action to his scenes, so much personal significance to his characters. Can we wonder if the burgher and the knight are not portrayed with equal fidelity, when the sources of information are entirely ex-parte, and the partiality for the chivalrous orders so honourably avowed. Contrast Froissart's account of the murders committed by

* See for this statement Buchon, *Chroniques de Froissart*, Edition Panthéon Littéraire, tome iii. pp. 396, 398, 410, 453, 458, and *Examen Critique des Historiens de Jacques van Artevelde*, par Aug. Voisin, pp. 19—29.

Artevelde in the streets of Ghent, and his account of the death of Gaston de Foix by his father's hand. There is no sign of haste or of indifference; nothing is writ in hate, but all in honour; but how readily he admits the guilt of the burghers, with what reluctance he allows Gaston was murdered!

In fact he saw the world, he judged human nature, but from one point of view, and beyond that to him charmed circle there was neither worth, nor fame, nor honour. Between knight and knight, the courts of England and of France, his testimony was incorruptible. "If Froissart was patronised by Queen Philippa, he was also a member of the household of King John of France; if he was the familiar friend of Percy, he had been the guest of Douglas; if he admired the Black Prince, he admired equally Bertrand du Guesclin; and if a distinction can be made, his natural generosity seems rather to have inclined towards the side of the French chivalry, who, by individual valour, and the most generous self-devotion, struggled to support in an overwhelming tempest the throne of the monarchs and the independence of their country." But with civic privileges, charters, or commerce, he had little sympathy. He was of the party of the nobles, driven from their castles, and imprisoned in the cities, by the rude burghers who had dispossessed their count of his inheritance, and raised a powerful confederation of free states. He was afraid lest the rude insolence of the commons should crush the refined pride of the noble, and lowered his narration to the standard of an excusable partiality. Policy alone could have recommended Artevelde to him; but friendship and favour founded upon policy are the privileged attributes of ministers and kings. It must be remembered also that, although the charm of his narrative depends often upon his personal discourse with the actors in his scenes, he must at times have been indebted to very untrustworthy informants.

The next historian is Jacques Meyer, called the "Father of Flemish History." Meyer's life was devoted to this end. After long researches he sold his patrimony, and visited, staff in hand, every monastery in which MSS. were to be found. When his means were exhausted he gave lectures, and,

enriched by their proceeds, renewed his travels. But his history is not the record of his opinions. The first edition, 1538, is published with the consent of Charles V. provided "que le dit suppliant en faisant faire la dite impression *ensuivra les corrections et changements faitz au dit livre par les dits de notre CONSEIL DE FLANDRE et qu'il y obmettra l'insertion des privilèges d'aucunes villes et communaultés particulières dont au dit volume est fait mention, a paine de perdre l'effect de cestes."* Charles V. anxious to crush the liberty of Flanders, was naturally desirous to suppress all notice of the charters of its cities, to lower the popular estimate of their great men, and from the minds of his subjects to

— wipe away all trivial fond records,
All saws of books, all forms, all pressures past—

which still linger in the heart of the citizen when the sense of freedom is not utterly extinct. It is not from a book printed under such auspices we can hope for a fair estimate of Artevelde. Meyer was singularly unfortunate. He underwent the operation of repeated editorial excisions until the reign of Philip II. when the censor, J. Hentenius, finally dismissed him with his approbation.

Oudegherst, in his *Annales de Flandre*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1789, has severely censured the policy and the character of the ruwaert of Ghent, whom he describes as "*un faict et nay a toutes seditions.*" But it can be shewn that Oudegherst sought the favours of the court of Philip II.; that he wrote in 1571 when the Netherlands had risen against Alba, and the capture of Brielle had made it for ever revered as the birth-place of that republic which, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, exercised so powerful an influence in the political affairs of Europe.

Den oersten dach von April
Verloos duc d'Alva synen—Bril

was long the popular *jeu de mots* of the citizens of Brussels. Oudegherst was protected moreover by a Spanish minister, Fabio Masqui d'Urbino, and, although M. Voisin describes him as a man devoted to his country, and jealous of all its glories, he yet admits that his judgment as regards politics was governed by his official position,

which had no doubt its Spanish associations.

Philippe de l'Espinoz, Vicomte de Térouanne, and Seigneur de la Capelle, in his *Recherche des Antiquitez et Noblesse de Flandres*, appears to have been the first who, by consulting original documents, was able to form a critical estimate of Jacques van Artevelde. That he did this under the government, and even under the auspices of the royal family of Spain, reflects honour upon both. But it is to later writers, to M.M. Cornelissen, Diericx, Voisin, Nothomb, Colin de Planey, Jules van Praet, and the later historians of Flanders, such as Lettenhove and Dewez, that we must have recourse in any attempt to trace with impartiality the history of the man and of his age. By the aid of their researches, guided by the comparative results of their judgment upon him, this attempt is now made.

Flanderland designated originally the land of the fugitive or the banished. From the *Chronicon Comitum Flandriae*, printed in Martenc, and Durand's *Thesaurus Novus Anecdotorum*, tome iii. p. 379, reprinted in 1781, with notes and a continuation by the Abbé Jean Noel Paquot, we learn that Liderik of Harlebeke, finding it woody, uncultivated, and uninhabited, took possession of the domain. Liderik, it is said, was appointed Forester or Markgraf of the district in 792 by Charlemagne. The local influence of the Herzog or Graf was much less under Charlemagne than under his descendants. Charlemagne applied the force of his powerful mind to establish unity and uniformity in the government of his empire. From him all proceeded, to him all returned; the great officers of the state were but the machinery of his will. He disputed the right of succession, he refused that of sub-inefudation. He allied the spiritual with the temporal chief that one should check the other, and over these the Missi were appointed to watch the execution of their trust. With Charlemagne the system fell; the common feelings of mankind revolted against it, and his descendants were unequal to its support. The power of the great feudal lords was gradually re-established; and in the reign of Charles the Bald, A.D. 862, under Baldwin of

the Iron Arm, the county of Flanders was acknowledged as an hereditary fief.

The counts of Flanders were distinguished by their hereditary bravery; they enlarged their estates, allied themselves with noble and regal houses, were distinguished in the crusades, and in the chivalrous party warfare of their age. For the rest, they were not superior to their contemporaries. The debauch succeeded the foray or the chase. Their castle was the refuge of every dissolute adherent, the fastness into which their retainers could retreat, from whence they issued for the conquest of the territory of another chief, or the plunder of some revolted city. As their power became consolidated, that also of the cities arose. The inhabitants of Flanders, whether dwelling on the coast or in the inland districts, were equally distinguished for bravery, their intelligent and persevering industry, a love of freedom, and an unconquerable spirit in its defence. The battle of Courtrai, fought in 1300, was won by the valour of twenty-five thousand artisans hastily summoned to the array, all footmen, and badly armed. It was natural that such men should seek to control a nobility whom they hated for their exactions, despised from their poverty, and whose pursuits and pleasures alike to them were barbarous. By the thirteenth century they had gradually acquired the right to wall their cities, to establish local self-government, and to raise a powerful militia; they had a recognised law of taxation, and shewed charters of successive counts conferring important privileges. Between two such powers war was constant, and the history of Flanders, as regards the feudal chief and the cities, is a narrative of the alternate successes of power and of rebellion. One marked feature, however, separates these cities from the Italian republics—their constant unwillingness to withdraw from the allegiance due to their lord. Apart from the ambition and interest of the feudal chief and the states of Flanders, the most constant cause of political strife was the aggressive policy of the kings of France. They feared the extension of the power of their great vassal, the Count of Flanders. They dreaded the independence of the states whose citizens

they despised. The cities were an hindrance to the false, selfish, commercial system of the French court; and the alliance of the Flemings with England, whilst it strengthened their prosperity, was a very natural cause of jealous fear. England supplied the wool which maintained Louvain, Ypres, Bruges, and Ghent; and for this the sea-ports were friendly harbours to English vessels, and the cities of Flanders were as citadels of the English king. Flanders at this period was divided into three territories—"Flanders Soubs la Couronne," a fief of the King of France; "Soubs l'Empire," held of the Emperor of Germany; and "La Flandre Allodiale," the territory held directly of the Counts of Flanders. Now, as liege lord, the kings of France could actively interfere in the affairs of the province—at one time at war with the cities upon the appeal of their lord, then, availing themselves of his mis-government, instigating them to revolt. A powerful body of nobles, for the most part hirelings of the French court, hating the free spirit of the burghers, men whose existence depended upon war, spend-thrifts and luxurious, known as the *Leliaerts*, were the ready agents of the monarch. Such was the position of the great parties towards each other upon the accession of Louis de Nevers, known as Louis de Crecy, when he inherited the fief upon the death of his grandfather, Robert de Bethune, in 1320. On the 29th May, 1328, after an interval of eight years, during which the count had been at war with the citizens of Bruges, had seen his uncle confined in the public prison, the estates of the nobles devastated and their castles burned, and the army of the cities of Ghent, Ypres, and Bruges defeated with great loss at Rekel, Philippe de Valois was crowned at Rheims. On that occasion Louis was summoned to do homage. Thrice the heralds at arms cried aloud, "Comte de Flandre, si vous êtes cécans venez faire votre devoir." The count stood silent amid the crowd of peers. At last, at the command of the king, he replied, "Monseigneur, si je ne me suis point avancé, veuillez ne pas en être surpris, car l'on a appelé le Comte de Flandre et non point Louis de Nevers." What, exclaimed the king, are you not the

Count of Flanders? "Sire," he replied, "Il est vrai que j'en porte le nom, mais je n'en possède point l'autorité. Les bourgeois de Bruges, d'Ypres, de Poperinghe, et de Cassel m'ont chassé de ma terre, et il n'y a guerre que la ville de Gand ou j'ose me montrer." "Beau cousin," exclaimed Philip, and his eye glanced around with haughty scorn, "Nous vous jurons par l'huile sainte qui a coulé aujourd'hui sur notre front que nous ne rentrerons point a Paris avant de vous avoir retabli dans la paisible possession du Comté de Flandre." He kept his word, took at St. Denis the "oriflamme de vermeil samit a guise de gonfanon a trois queues ornée de houppes de soie verte," and won the doubtful victory of Cassel, suffering a surprise and nearly escaping death at the hands of Zannequin, who himself perished. Flanders submitted to Louis de Nevers, the king laid the oriflamme on the altar of St. Denis, and on horseback, armed as on the field of Cassel, entered the cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris, "et tres devotement la mercia, et lui présenta le dit cheval ou il estoit monté et toutes ses armoires." It is unnecessary to detail the oppression which ensued. Louis de Nevers was cruel, revengeful, luxurious, and debauched. Bad councillors were at hand to stimulate his passions. The cities were taxed, the citizens put to death on specious pretexts, and their houses confiscated for his followers' use. A new competitor now entered the lists—Edward III. of England—as claimant of the French crown. Louis de Nevers, obeying the behests of Philip, seized all the English ships and merchandise in Flanders. Edward instantly retaliated, and by his proclamation, 5 October, 1336, ordered that all the Flemish merchants should be arrested, and forbade the importation of wool. It was the ruin of Flanders. Trade ceased, the shipping floated useless in the ports, the great manufactories were closed, the streets once thronged by an industrious population were now filled with bands of men excited at once by oppression, cruelty, and starvation.

At this moment Jacques van Artevelde entered upon his career. He was born about 1285, the son of Jean d'Artevelde, *echevin* of Ghent in 1319, 1321, 1325, 1328, in which last year

he died. His mother was Livine Degroote, sister of Marie Degroote, wife of Josse d'Hallewyn, a chevalier of noble birth, the aunt of Henry Degroote, less illustrious as secretary to the Duke of Burgundy than as grandfather of Hugo Grotius. In 1300 he accompanied his uncle Gauthier d'Artevelde, in the service of Robert de Bethune, to Paris, and subsequently went in the suite of Charles de Valois to Rome. For the next twenty years our information relative to his personal history is uncertain. Some assert he settled at Ghent, and married "une Brasseresse de miel;" others, that he was really a brewer. Now, he was a brewer just as Sir Robert Peel and Lord Eldon were master-tailors. It was the custom of the noblest citizens to enroll their names in the most influential guilds. At Florence, to do this was a proof of good citizenship. It was hardly less so at Ghent. In the former it was imperative: in the latter, prudential. His second wife was Catherine de Tronchiennes, daughter of Sohier de Courtrai, a house allied to the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders. In 1337, at the request of his fellow-citizens, he entered upon the direction of public affairs. He was named governor of the city, with a guard of twenty men, and on the 1st February, 1338, Jacques Masch and Jean Willade signed at Louvain with the Comte de Gueldre, the ambassador of Edward, a convention of trade. The plague of starvation ceased throughout the land, commerce was restored, Edward the Third encouraged the importation of wool, the ports were crowded with vessels unloading in the spacious quays, and the great manufactories were opened to the hitherto famished people. Louis de Nevers tried to procure his assassination; it only served to confirm the zeal of the cities in his favour; but, masking for a time his design, the Count took the castle of Rupelmonde and beheaded the aged Sohier de Courtrai. Artevelde now sought to reorganise the internal administration of the cities, so as to concentrate their power, and establish unity of action, and to create by the confederacy of the states, and the alliance of a powerful ally, a political status sufficient to control the designs of the King of

France. He obliged Louis de Nevers to accept a treaty of peace and union between Bruges, Ypres, and Ghent, signed on the 29th of April, 1338.

To encourage commerce he commenced the construction of a canal from Ghent to Damme, then a port much frequented. He won the confidence of the merchants, and of the clergy, by judicious measures for the preservation of the public peace, and the protection of property. His agents in the different cities were directed to promote measures to effect unity of action between the great cities, for which end a council of the leading men of each was formed. Successful in this respect, he now bent the whole force of his mind to destroy the influence of the King of France, and to weaken if not annihilate the power of Louis de Nevers. Whether at this time he sought the seizure of his fief is doubtful; but, if it be considered that his wife's father had been cruelly beheaded by the Count, there was at least sufficient motive. Pursuant, however, to his advice, Edward III. with sweet, reluctant, amorous delay, on the 23rd January, 1339, quartered the arms of France in his shield, and obtained from the Emperor of Germany the title of Vicar of the Empire. This legalised his claims to the Flemings, and Artevelde now drew up a treaty in conjunction with Edward III., the Duke of Brabant, and the cities of Louvain, Ghent, Ypres, Courtrai, with many others, which effectually destroyed the influence of France, and formed the basis of their designs. It was signed in 1339, is a federation for mutual defence, and the protection of commercial interests. By its articles a powerful military force was raised, and the levies of the cities were arrayed in divisions under appointed captains.

But now was to be shown how uncertain is the influence of illegitimate authority, and of power not held by prescription, but the accidental gain of genius, the gift of popular feeling combined with propitious event. The Lillaerts were an active party, hovering, like obscene birds, to watch the fall of their prey. They obstructed the designs of Artevelde by every agency they could employ, every calumny they could devise. Gerard Denys was at the head

of his opponents in the guilds. A fierce dissension prevailed unhappily at this time between the trades about the price of wages, and some unfair, exclusive privileges sought by the leading cities, to secure a monopoly in the manufacture of cloth. This Artevelde sought to appease. In vain: the fullers under their dean Jean Baka, and the weavers under Gerard Denys, met on Monday, May 2, 1345, on the *Marché au Vendredi*, and more than 1,500 of the fullers, with their leader and his sons, were slain. The party of Louis de Nevers gained strength, and was increased by the defeated fullers. Edward III. now determined that Louis de Nevers should attach himself to his interests as his liege lord; or that, in default, he would pronounce his "dechéance," and bestow the fief of Flanders on his son. Artevelde was in favour of the resolution, and joined the King in his endeavours to obtain the consent of the deputies of the cities. But the honest burghers, true to their long-acknowledged faith, ably excused themselves, and returned to consult their constituents. Artevelde remained, and visited the cities of Ypres and Bruges. Dewez condemns him on this account, and holds it as a proof of his presumption that all would be ordered in compliance with his will. But Froissart expressly says, "*Or demeura Jacques d'Artevelle encore un petit de lez, près le roi, pour cause de ce que le roi se découvroit a lui fiablement de ses besognes,*" a sufficient reason, and to further which he proceeded first to Ypres and Bruges. In truth, whether presumption or of policy, his delay was of no great moment; his power was gone. He had thrown the die for the déchéance of Louis de Nevers, and it pronounced his own. He returned to Ghent, it is said, with a guard of five hundred men-at-arms furnished by Edward; but the authority is doubtful, and is contradicted by the result. The streets were crowded on his arrival—no longer to receive him as protector of the liberties of Flanders. He exchanged no greetings in the market-place, no hat was raised to salute him, the windows were hastily closed, and, to the averted looks of old adherents succeeded the scowling glance and muttered expressions of hatred with which the lowest rabble dogged him at his heels. Amid their

increasing clamour he reached his home, which was instantly barricaded, and for the defence of which it is probable he had only the usual city guard.

It was at night, Sunday, July 17, 1345, when amid the circle of a few friends he was arranging the business of the morrow, that he first heard the shouts, the trampling, and the roar of the dense multitude rushing towards the *Paddenhoek*. It consisted of the *Liliaerts*, the discontented factions of the lesser gilds, and those low hirelings of human passions ever ready to gratify their desire of change, their thirst of plunder, and their love of blood. In a moment the house was surrounded. For awhile the attack was resisted; but the crowd, armed with axes and hammers, many with burning torches, at length burst in, and its defenders were cut and trampled down. In the meantime Artevelde appeared at an upper window. At first his voice was lost amid the surging roar of "Tyrant of Flanders! Robber of the public funds! Traitor to the country!" But for a moment a spirit of justice, arising from the remembrance of the great days of old, stole over the vast mass. They listened in silence. In this interval he pleaded—M. Dewez says basely pleaded—for his life. Let the reader turn to the page of Froissart. How a man should plead for his life may be open to criticism; how he did is apparent. But again his voice was borne down by vociferation: he retreated to seek safety in the church of the *Byloque*. The rear of the house was now in the possession of his enemies; escape was impossible; and he was cut down by a blow with an axe by Gerard Denys.

Such was the end of Jacques van Artevelde—a man deserving the epithet of great, if we consider the age in which he lived, the characters of his associates, and the cities whose interests he guided. Called upon to act by the free voice of his fellow-citizens, his policy frees him from the accusation of an intriguer; its success, the greatness of its aim, imparts to it the genius of the statesman. That personal ambition, personal hatred, were often the impulse of his career, cannot be denied. The accusation of tyranny, and a bloodthirsty indulgence of revenge, wants more definite confirmation. That he abused his power there is no doubt;

which of his opponents, Philippe de Valois, Louis de Nevers, and the Lili-aerts, had not? But the remorse of the cities upon his death, the expiatory lamp which long burned before the statue of the Virgin in the church of the Byloque, the fond recollection of his name when the crowd trembled beneath the frown of Alba and the Marché au Vandredi was lit up by the fires of the Inquisition, and the fact that it was long the custom to describe in deeds of sale how far the house was situated from that of Jacques van Artevelde, redeem his memory from the charge of being a tyrant and the heartless shedder of blood. Doubt in this case is in his favour. No man hesitates to assign to Alba, Valdez, or to Philippe, their place in the history of humanity. "The blood of Danton chokes you," describes the character of Robespierre. Artevelde's administration of public affairs evinced both energy and the profoundest calculations of political science. He adopted the principle of an armed neutrality, and, failing in this, he raised, by the union of the cities and their alliance with the English government, a powerful barrier against the ambition of Philip. He compelled foreign merchants to import corn, as well as wine and salt. It was then the vast halls at Ypres were commenced; those goodly monuments of a brave, intelligent, and industrious nation. The general policy of his ad-

ministration appears also to have aimed at consolidation of municipal rights and the revival of ancient laws. The statement of Villani and Froissart that at the celebrated conference of l'Ecluse he sought to dispossess Louis de Nevers, and to establish the Prince of Wales as Count of Flanders, cannot, in M. Lettenhove's opinion, be maintained. The appointment of a Ruwaert appears to have been debated, and the man selected to have been Sohier de Cour-trai.

The great influence of Artevelde may be ascribed also to his rare abilities. Cautious, yet bold—daring in action, but warily waiting his opportunity—he made his genius the obedient minister of his will. He won the multitude by his familiarity, and silenced envy by his unpretending manners. With the noble his bearing was manly: he was the *cher compere* of Edward—the frank companion of his proud and gallant Britons. His eloquence was natural and flowing, copious in illustration, clear in detail. He spoke with conscious dignity, and enforced his argument by the feeling of a somewhat lofty spirit, as one familiar with princes, but who was still the citizen of Ghent. That he exercised power, as it had been won, by moral influence, cannot be maintained. As little can it be said he abused it, as did Louis de Nevers and the successors to the government of Flanders under the Spanish crown.

JAMES THOMSON.—ALLAN RAMSAY.

THOMSON.

THE poetry of the early volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine deserves more attention than it has yet received, containing, as it does, some of the earliest verse of Johnson, Aken-side, and Collins, and some pieces of great merit and curiosity not to be found elsewhere. In proof of this I would call attention to the following poem, printed p. 256 of the Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1740:—

A WINTER'S DAY.

WRITTEN BY A SCOTCH CLERGYMAN.

Corrected by an Eminent Hand.

Now, gloomy soul! look out—now comes thy turn;
With thee, behold all ravag'd nature mourn:
Hail the dim empire of thy darling night, [light.
That spreads, slow-shadowing, o'er the vanquish'd

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Look out, with joy; the ruler of the day,
Faint, as thy hopes, emits a glimm'ring ray:
Already ext'nd to the utmost sky,
Hither, oblique, he turns his clouded eye.
Lo! from the limits of the wintry pole,
Mountainous clouds, in rude confusion, roll;
In dismal pomp, now, hov'ring on their way,
To a sick twilight they reduce the day.
And hark! imprison'd winds, broke loose, arise,
And roar their haughty triumph through the skies.
While the driv'n clouds, o'ercharged with floods
of rain,
And mingled lightning, burst upon the plain.
Now see sad earth—like thine, her alter'd state,
Like thee, she mourns her sad reverse of fate!
Her smiles, her wanton looks—where are they
now?
Faded her face! and wrapp'd in clouds her brow!
No more th'ungrateful verdure of the plain;
No more the wealth-crown'd labours of the swain;
These scenes of bliss, no more upraid my fate,
Torture my pining thought, and rouse my hate.

The leaf-clad forest, and the tufted grove,
 Erewhile the safe retreats of happy love,
 Stript of their honours naked, now appear;
 This is, my soul! the Winter of their year!
 The little noisy songsters of the wing,
 All, shiv'ring on the bough, forget to sing.
 Hail, rev'rend silence, with thy awful brow!
 Be music's voice for ever mute—as now;
 Let no intrusive voice my dead repose
 Disturb—no pleasure disconcert my woes.
 In this moss-cover'd cavern, hopeless laid
 On the cold cliff I'll lean my aking head,
 And, pleas'd with winter's waste, un pitying, see
 All nature in an agony with me!
 Rough rugged rocks, wet marshes, ruin'd towers,
 Bare trees, brown brakes, bleak heaths, and rushy
 moors,
 Dread floods, huge cataracts, to my pleased eyes
 (Now, I can smile!) in wild disorder rise.
 And now, the various dreadfulness combin'd,
 Black melancholy comes to doze my mind. [air,
 See! night's wish'd shades, spreading through the
 And the lone, hollow gloom, for me prepare!
 Hail! solitary ruler of the grave!
 Parent of terrors! from thy dreary cave!
 Let thy dumb silence *midnight* all the ground,
 And spread a welcome horror all around.
 But hark!—a sudden howl invades my ear!
 The phantoms of the dreadful hour are near.
 Shadows, from each dark cavern, now combine
 And stalk around, and mix their yells with mine.
 Stop, flying Time! repose thy restless wing;
 Fix here,—nor hasten to restore the Spring.
 Fix'd my ill *fate*, so fix'd let Winter be,
 Let never wanton season laugh at me!

Now, beyond its undoubted merit and its many fine strokes of careful observation, this Winter's Day possesses an interest of an unusual kind. It was the original, I conceive, of Thomson's "Winter;" though actually printed in Savage's Miscellany, 1726, as the production of the author of "William and Margaret," meaning David Mallet. The Scotch clergyman was the Rev. Robert Riccaltoun, assistant to the minister of Bowden, near Melrose, and afterwards (1728) minister of Hobbirk, near Ednam, where the author of "The Seasons" was born, and the Eminent Hand was, as I suspect, not Mallet, but no less a person than Thomson himself.

In a letter from Thomson, written from Barnet about September, 1725, is the following passage:—"Nature delights me in every form; I am just now painting her in her most lugubrious dress for my own amusement, describing Winter as it presents itself. . . . Mr. Riccaltoun's poem on Winter, which

I still have, first put the design into my head. In it are some masterly strokes that awakened me." Thomson was a friend of Cave's, and from the author of "The Seasons" Cave most likely received this poem. I place little reliance on the testimony of Savage's Miscellany when it appears against the evidence of the Gentleman's Magazine, which, in 1740, might in some respects be called a *second* Savage's Miscellany.

Of Riccaltoun, who assisted the studies of Thomson, too little is known. "The Rev. Mr. Riccarton," says Murdoch, the bosom friend and biographer of Thomson, "a man of uncommon penetration and good taste, had very early discovered through the rudeness of young Thomson's puerile essays a fund of genius well deserving culture and encouragement. He undertook therefore, with the father's approbation, the chief direction of his studies, furnished him with the proper books, corrected his performances, and was daily rewarded with the pleasure of seeing his labour so happily employed." Nor was Thomson unmindful of his kindness. "It will be a great pleasure to me," he writes from London, "to hear of Mr. Riccaltoun's welfare, who deserves encouragement as much as any preacher in Scotland."

In the year 1836—for so long ago I commenced my collections for a life of Thomson—I wrote to the Rev. John Richmond, the minister of Southdean (the manse of the poet's father), for some particulars about Riccaltoun. All I could learn from him in reply was this—that he was "said to have composed" a poem on "Ruberslaw," a high hill near Southdean; that it was descriptive of a storm gathering round the hill, and that he had heard of "fifty copies" being printed off, "none of which are now to be found." By another memorandum I find that Riccaltoun was buried in Rule churchyard; his works (his poetry excepted) were edited by the Rev. Robert Walker in 3 vols. 8vo. 1771. "Ruberslaw," I may add, is commemorated in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel"—

Already on dark Ruberslaw,
 The Douglas holds his weapon-schaw.

ALLAN RAMSAY.

On one side of a letter addressed

To Mr. Allan Ramsay, at M^{rs} Ross's, in Orange-court, near the Meuse, London, and thus endorsed by Andrew Millar, the publisher,—

Ed^r, July 15, 1732. Allan Ramsay, at Ed^r, to A. M., allowing him y^e liberty of reprinting his 3 vols. of songs, to w^{ch} he agrees, per his July 27,

is the following interesting letter :—

Edinburgh, July 13th, 1732.

DEAR ANDREW,—I received yours of date the 6th inst. and allow you to print the three volumes of the Tea Table Miscellanys or Collections of Songs published by me in what form you please, on your paying me against Martinmas next five pounds sterling. Further I empower you to take up for me five guineas from the printers of my Poems, the unpaid moiety as agreed on between them and Mr. M^r Ewen, who had instructions from me to transact with them, and to whom they paid the first moiety.—I am, dear Andrew, your very humble servt. ALLAN RAMSAY.

My son brings you this, if he approves of it. If we agree, I desire that you would send none of them to this country—it is scarce worth your while.

Beneath, on part of the letter from the poet to his son, afterwards the distinguished painter, occurs—

If you do not like the proposal tell Mr. Millar so. Send me account of this affair with the first post.

Ramsay's letter relates to the first collected edition of the Tea Table Miscellany, that in three thin duo-

decimo volumes, with the same pagination throughout, printed for Andrew Millar in 1733, and called "the ninth edition, being the compleatest and most correct of any yet published by Allan Ramsay."

The first volume of the Tea Table Miscellany was published at Edinburgh in 1724. The second, third, and fourth volumes were published separately in 24mo. at various intervals. When the second was published is, I believe, unknown. The third appeared at Edinburgh in 1727, and the fourth at London in 1740. A pirated edition was published at Dublin in 1729, three volumes in one, 12mo. pp.334, "printed for E. Smith." Ramsay's letter relates to the ninth, and the following advertisement in the Caledonian Mercury of July 17, 1740, to the tenth edition :—

This day is published, neatly printed in a pocket volume, the tenth edition, being the compleatest and most correct of any yet published, with the addition of one hundred and fifty songs, The Tea Table Miscellany ; or, a Collection of the most choice Songs, Scots and English. By Allan Ramsay. Printed for A. Millar, at Buchanan's Head, in the Strand, and sold by him, &c.

The eleventh edition was published at London, four vols. in one, 12mo. 1750. The subsequent ones are merely reprints of each other. The eighteenth, and probably the latest, edition appeared at Edinburgh in 1792.

PETER CUNNINGHAM.

A WORD UPON WIGS.

WHEN it is said that Hadrian was the first Roman emperor who wore a wig, nothing more is meant than that he was the first who *avowedly* wore one. They were common enough before his time. Caligula and Messalina put them on for purposes of disguise when they were abroad at night ; and Otho condescended to conceal his baldness with what he vainly hoped his subjects would accept as a natural head of hair becoming to one who bore the name of *Cæsar*.

As for the origin of wigs, the honour of the invention is attributed to the luxurious Iapygians in southern Italy. The Louvain theologians who published a French version of the Bible affected however to discover the first

mention of perukes in a passage in the fourth chapter of Isaiah. The Vulgate has these words, "Decalvabit Dominus verticem filiarum Sion, et Dominus crinem earum nudabit : " this the Louvain gentlemen translated into French as follows : "Le Seigneur dechevelera les têtes des filles de Sion, et le Seigneur decouvrira leurs perruques ; " the which, "done into English," implies that "the Lord will pluck the hair from the heads of the daughters of Sion, and will expose their perriwigs." In this free and easy translation the theologians in question followed no less an authority than St. Paulinus of Nola, and thus had respectable warrant for their singular mistake.

Allusions to wigs are frequently

made both by historians and poets of the ancient times. We know that they were worn by fashionable gentlemen in Palmyra and Baalbec, and that the Lycians took to them out of necessity. When their conqueror Mausoleus had ruthlessly ordered all their heads to be shaven, the poor Lycians felt themselves so supremely ridiculous that they induced the king's general, Condales, by means of an irresistible bribe, to permit them to import wigs from Greece; and the symbol of their degradation became the very pink of Lycian fashion.

Hannibal was, as Captain Bluff says of him in Fielding's *Amelia*, a very pretty fellow in his day. But for so stout a soldier he was on the article of perukes as finical as Jessamy and as particular as Ranger—as nice about their fashion as the former, and as philosophical as the latter upon their look. Hannibal wore them sometimes to improve, sometimes to disguise his person; and, if he wore one long enough to spoil its beauty, he was as glad as the airy gentleman in *The Suspicious Husband* to fling it aside when it wore a "battered" aspect. Ovid and Martial celebrate the gold-coloured wigs of Germany. The latter writer is very severe upon the dandies and coquettes of his day, who thought to win attraction under a wig. Propertius, who could describe so tenderly and appreciate so well what was lovely in girlhood, whips his butterflies into dragons at the bare idea of a nymph in a toupee. Venus Anadyomene herself would have had no charms for that gentle sigher of sweet and enervating sounds had she wooed him in borrowed hair. If he was not particular touching morals he was very strict concerning curls.

If the classical poets winged their satirical shafts against wigs, these were as little spared by the mimic thunderbolts of the fathers, councils, and canons of the early Church. Heathen poets and Christian elders could no more digest human hair than can the crocodile, of whom dead, it is said, you may know how many individuals he devoured living, by the number of hairballs in the stomach, which can neither digest nor eject them. The indignation of Tertullian respecting these said wigs is something perfectly terrific.

Not less is that of St. Gregory of Nazianzen, who especially vouches for the virtue of his simple sister Gorgonia, for the reason that she neither cared to curl her own hair or repair its lack of beauty by the aid of a wig. The thunder of St. Jerome against these adornments was quite as loud as that of any of the fathers. They were preached against as unbecoming Christianity. Council after council, from the first at Constantinople to the last provincial council at Tours, denounced wigs even when worn in joke. "There is no joke in the matter," exclaimed the exceedingly irate St. Bernard—"the woman who wears a wig commits a mortal sin." St. John Chrysostom cites St. Paul against the fashion, arguing that they who prayed or preached in wigs could not be said to worship or teach the word of God with head uncovered. "Look," says Cyprian, to the wearers of false hair; "look at the Pagans, they pray in veils—what better are you than Pagans if you come to prayers in perukes?" Many local synods would authorise no fashion of wearing the hair but straight and short. This form was especially enjoined on the clergy generally. St. Ambrose as strictly enjoined the fashion upon the ladies of his diocese. "Do not talk to me of curls," said this hard-worded prelate, "they are the *lenocinia formæ non præcepta virtutis!*" The ladies smiled. It was to some such obdurate and beautiful rebels that Cyprian once gravely preached on the text chosen by Sidney Smith when he took leave of his fashionable congregation in Fitzroy Chapel—"Thou shalt not commit adultery!" "Give heed to me, oh ye women," said the older preacher; "adultery is a grievous sin, but she who wears false hair is guilty of a greater!" It must have been a comfortable state of society when two angry ladies could exclaim to each other, "You may say of me what you please, you may charge me with breaking the seventh Commandment, but, thank heaven and Cyprian, you cannot accuse me of wearing a wig!"

No pains were spared to deter women from this enormity. St. Jerome holds up the fate of Prætexta as a warning to all ladies addicted to the fashion of the world. Prætexta was a very respectable lady, married to a somewhat

paganish husband, Hymetius. Their niece, Eustochia, resided with them. At the instigation of the husband, Prætexta took the shy Eustochia in hand, attired her in a splendid dress, and covered her fair neck with ringlets. Having enjoyed the sight of the modest maiden so attired, Prætexta went to bed. To that bed-side immediately descended an angel, with wrath upon his brow and billows of angry sounds roaring from his lips. "Thou hast," said the spirit, "obeyed thy husband rather than the Lord; and hast dared to touch the hair of a virgin consecrated to the service of heaven, and hast made her look like a daughter of earth. For this do I wither up thy hands, and bid thee recognise the enormity of thy crime in the amount of thy anguish and bodily suffering. But five months more shalt thou live, and then hell shall be thy portion; and if thou art bold enough to touch the head of Eustochia again, thy husband and thy children shall die even before thee." St. Jerome pledges himself for the truth of this story, and draws a moral therefrom which is exceedingly perplexing and utterly unintelligible.

The ladies were more difficult of management than the clergy. The former were not to be terrified by the assurance that breaking an ordinance of man was a worse crime than breaking one of the commandments of God. The hair of the clergy was kept straight by decrees of forfeiture of revenues or benefice against incumbents who approached the altars with curls even of their natural hair. Pommades and scented waters were denounced as damnable inventions, but *anathema* was uttered against the priest guilty of wearing one single hair combed up above its fellows. Every one knows that the present worthy Bishop of Oxford is, in one respect, like "the curled son of Clinias." By that resemblance, however, his lordship would have been in the olden time *ipso facto* excommunicate, according to the decree of the Council of Lateran (Gregory II.), which says, "Quicumque ex clericis comam relaxaverit, anathema sit."

All personal disguise, says Tertullian, is adultery before God; all perukes, paint, and powder are such disguises, and inventions of the devil; *ergo*, &c. This zealous individual ap-

peals to personal as often as to religious feeling. If you will not fling away your false hair, says he, as hateful to heaven, cannot I make it hateful to yourselves by reminding you that the false hair you wear may have come, not only from a criminal, but from a very dirty, head,—perhaps from the head of one already damned? This was a very hard hit indeed, but it was not nearly so clever a stroke at wigs as that dealt by Clemens of Alexandria. The latter informed the astounded wig-wearers that when they knelt at church to receive the blessing, they must be good enough to recollect that the benediction remained on the wig, and did not pass through to the wearer! This was a stumbling-block to the people, many of whom, however, retained the peruke, and took their chance as to the transmission of the blessing. On similarly obstinate people Tertullian rushed with a hasty charge of ill-prepared logic: "You were not born with wigs," said he; "God did not give them to you. God not giving them, you must necessarily have received them from the devil!" It was manifest that so rickety a syllogism was perfectly incapable of shaking the lightest "scratch" from a reasoning Christian skull.

Indeed the logic of Tertullian, when levelled against wigs, is singularly faulty. Men of the world he points out as being given to over-scrupulous cleanliness. Your saint is dirty from an impulse of duty. Were he otherwise, he might be too seductive to the weaker sex! This reminds me of a monk I once heard of when at Prague. He was blind, but he had so fine a nose that he boasted of being able to tell a saint from a sinner by the smell. The *ichor* distilled by the former gave forth an odour of sanctity, that was more savoury to the blind monk than to worldly men content to live cleanly and do their duty in that state of life unto which it had pleased God to call them.

Not only were the Scriptures pressed into service against those who wore false hair or who dyed their own, but zealous Christian priests quoted even the heathen writers to shame men out of the custom. It is a remarkable thing how very well acquainted these well-meaning, but somewhat overstraining, personages were with the erotic points of heathendom.

English ladies do not appear to have adopted the fashion of wearing wigs until about the year 1550. Junius, in his *Commentarium de Comâ*, says that false hair came into use here about that time, and that such use had never before been adopted by English matrons. Some three hundred years before this the Benedictine monks at Canterbury, who were canons of the cathedral, very pathetically represented to Pope Innocent IV. that they were subject to catch very bad colds from serving in the wide and chilly cathedral bare-headed. The pontiff gave them solemn permission to guard against catarrh, rheum, bronchitis, and phthisis, by covering their heads with the hood common to their order, having especial care, however, to fling back the hood at the reading of the Gospel and at the elevation of the Host. Zealous churchmen have been very indignant at the attempts made to prove that the permission of Innocent IV. might be construed as a concession to priests for wearing wigs, if they were so minded. The question was settled at the great Council of England held in London in 1268. That council refused to sanction the wearing by clerics of "quas vulgo *coifas* vocant," except when they were travelling. In church and in presence of their bishop they were ordered to appear bareheaded. If a *coif* even was profane, a wig to this council would have taken the guise of the unpardonable sin. It is, however, well known, that though Rome forbade a priest to officiate with covered head, permission to do so was purchaseable. In fact the rule of Rome was not founded, as it was declared to be, on Scripture. Permission was readily granted to the Romish priests in China to officiate with covered heads, as being more agreeable to the native idea there of what was seemly. Native sentiment nearer home was much less regarded. Thus, when the Bulgarians complained to Pope Nicholas that their priests would not permit them to wear during church-time those head-wrappers or turbans which it was their habit never to throw off, the pontiff returned an answer which almost took the brief and popular form of "Serve you right!" and the Bulgarians took nothing by their motion.

Our Anselm of Canterbury was as

little conceding to the young and long-haired nobles of his day as was Pope Nicholas to the Bulgarians. Eadmer, a monk of Canterbury, relates that on one occasion (Ash Wednesday) the primate soundly rebuked the hirsute aristocracy, put them in penance, and refused them absolution until they had submitted to be close-shorn. The prelate in question would allow none to enter his cathedral who wore either long or false hair. Against both, the objection remained for a lengthened period insuperable. When Henry I. of England was in France, Serron, Bishop of Seez, told him that heaven was disgusted at the aspect of Christians in long hair, or wearing on manly heads locks that had perhaps come from women's brows; they were as sons of Belial for so offending: "Pervicaces filii Belial capita sua comis mulierum ornant." The King looked grave. The prelate insinuatingly invited the father of his people, who wore long if not false locks, to set a worthy example. "We'll think of it," said the sovereign. "No time like the present," rejoined the prelate, who produced a pair of scissors from his episcopal sleeve, and advanced towards Henry, prepared to sweep off those honours which the monarch would fain have preserved. But what was the sceptre of the prince to the forceps of the priest? The former meekly sat down at the entrance to his tent, while Bishop Serron clipped him with the skilful alacrity of a Figaro. Noble after noble submitted to the same operation; and while these were being docked by the more dignified clergy, a host of inferior ecclesiastics passed through the ranks of the grinning soldiers, and cut off hair enough to have made the fortunes of all the perriwig-builders who rolled in gilded chariots during the palmy days of the "Grand Monarque."

In what then but in profligate days could wigs have triumphed in England? Perriwigs established themselves victoriously—dividing even the Church—under Louis XIV. When a boy that King had such long and beautiful hair that it became the fashion for all classes to wear at least an imitation thereof. When Louis began to lose his own, he also took to false adornment, and full-bottomed wigs bade defiance to the canons of the Church. Charles II. did

not bring the fashion with him to Whitehall. On the contrary he withstood it. He forbade the members of the university to wear perriwigs, smoke tobacco, or read their sermons. The members did all three, and Charles soon found himself doing the first two. On the 2nd November, 1663, says Pepys,—“I heard the Duke say that he was going to wear a perriwig; and they say the King also will. I never till this day,” he adds, “observed that the King was *so mighty grey*.” This perhaps was the reason that Charles stooped to assume what he had before denounced. Pepys himself had ventured upon the step in the previous May; and what a business it was for the little man: Hear him:—“8th. At Mr. Jervas’s, my old barber. I did try two or three borders and perriwigs, meaning to wear one; and yet I have no stomach for it, but that the pains of keeping my hair clean is so great. He trimmed me, and at last I parted, but my mind was almost altered from my first purpose, from the trouble that I foresee will be in wearing them also.” He took some time to make up his mind, and only in October of the same year does he take poor Mrs. Pepys to “my perriwig maker’s, and there showed my wife the perriwig made for me, and she likes it very well.” In April 1665 the wig was in the hands of Jervas under repair. In the meantime our old friend took to his natural hair; but early in May we find him recording that “this day, after I had suffered my own hayre to grow long, in order to wearing it, I find the convenience of perriwigs is so great that I have cut off all short again, and will keep to perriwigs.” In the autumn, on Sunday the 3rd of September, the wicked little gallant moralizes thus on “perriwigs” and their prospects:—“Up and put on my coloured silk suit, very fine, and my new perriwigg bought a good while since, but durst not wear, because the plague was in Westminster, when I bought it; and it is a wonder what will be the fashion after the plague is done as to perriwigs, for nobody will dare to buy any hayre for fear of the infection, that it had been cut off the heads of people dead of the plague.” The plague and fear thereof were clean forgotten before many months had passed, and in June 1666

Pepys—“walking in the galleries at Whitehall, I find the ladies of honour dressed in their riding garbs, with coats and doublets with deep skirts, just for all the world like mine; and buttoned their doublets up their breasts, with perriwigs and with hats; so that, only for a long petticoat dragging under their men’s coats, nobody could take them for women in any point whatever, which was an odd sight, and a sight did not please me.” The moralist at Whitehall, however, could forget his mission when at “Mercer’s.” There, on the 14th of August, 1666, the thanksgiving day for the recent naval victory, after “hearing a piece of the Dean of Westminster’s sermon,” dining merrily, enjoying the sport at the Bear Garden, and letting off fireworks, the perriwigg’d philosopher, with his wife, Lady Penn, Pegg, and Nan Wright, kept it up at Mrs. Mercer’s after midnight,—“and there mighty merry, smutting one another with candlegrease and soot, until most of us were like devils. And that being done, then we broke up and to my house; and there I made them drink, and up stairs we went, and then fell into dancing, W. Battelier dancing well; and dressing him and I, and one Mr. Banister, who with my wife came over also with us, like women; and Mercer put on a suit of Tom’s, like a boy,—and Mr. Wright and my wife and Pegg Penn put on perriwigs; and thus we spent till three or four in the morning, mighty merry,”—and little troubled with the thought whether the skull which had afforded the hair for such perriwig were lying in the pest-fields or not. By the following year our rising gentleman grows extravagant in his outlay for such adornments, and he who had been content to wear a wig at 23s. buys now a pair for 4l. 10s.—“mighty fine; indeed, too fine, I thought, for me.” And yet amazingly proud was the maccaroni of his purchase, recording two days afterwards that he had been “to church, and with my mourning, very handsome, and new perriwig, made a great show.”

Doubtless under James II. his perriwigg’d pate made a still greater show, for then had wigs become stupendous in their architecture. The beaux who stood beneath them carried exquisite combs in their ample pockets, with which, whether in the Mall, at the

rout, in the private box, or engaged in the laborious work of "making love," they ever and anon combed their perukes, and rendered themselves irresistible. Wisdom was even then thought to be under the wig. "A full wig," says Farquhar in his "Love and a Bottle," (1698) "is as infallible a token of wit as the laurel,"—an assertion which I should never think of disputing. Tillotson is the first of our clergy represented in a wig, and that a mere substitute for the natural head of hair. "I can remember," he says in one of his sermons, "since the wearing of the hair below the ears was looked upon as a sin of the first magnitude, and when ministers generally, whatever their text was, did either find, or make occasion, to reprove the great sin of long hair; and if they saw any one in the congregation guilty in that kind, they would point him out particularly, and *let fly at him* with great zeal."

The victory at Ramilies introduced the Ramilies wig, with its peculiar gradually diminishing plaited tail, and tie consisting of a great bow at top and a smaller one at the bottom. This wig survived till the reign of George III. The macaronis of 1729 wore a "macaw-like toupee and a portentous tail." But when the French Revolution came in contact with any system—from the Germanic empire to perukes—that system perished in the collision. So perriwigs ceased, like the dynasty of the Doges of Venice; and all that remains to remind us of bygone glories in the former way is to be found in the Ramilies tie, which still clings to court coats long after wigs had fallen from the head, never again to rise.

Lady Wortley Montague makes a severe remark in her Letters, less against wigs indeed, than their wearers. She is alluding to the alleged custom in the East of branding every convicted liar on the forehead; and adds, that if such a custom prevailed in England, the entire world of beaux here would have to pull their perriwigs down to their eyebrows.

Tillotson, as I have noticed above, makes reference to the opposition which perukes met with from the pulpit. The hostility in that quarter in England was faint compared with the fiery antagonism which blazed in France. In

the latter country, the privilege of wearing long hair belonged, at one time, solely to royalty. Lombard Bishop of Paris, in the middle of the twelfth century, induced royalty not to make the privilege common, but to abolish it altogether. The French monarchs wore their own hair cut short until the reign of Louis XIII. who was the first King of France that wore a wig. To the fashion set by him is owing that France ultimately became the paradise of peruquiers. In 1660 they first appeared on the heads of a few dandy abbés. As Ireland in Edward Dwyer or "Edward of the Wig," has preserved the memory of the first of her sons who took to a perriwig, so France has handed down the Abbé de la Riviere, who died Bishop of Langres, as the ecclesiastical innovator on whose head first rested a wig, with all the consequences of such guilty outrage of canonical discipline. The indignation of strict churchmen was extreme, and, as the fashion began to spread among prelates, canons, and curés, the Bishop of Toul sat himself down and wrote a "blast" against perukes, the wearing of which, he said, unchristianised those who adopted the fashion. It was even solemnly announced that a man had better not pray at all, than pray with his head so covered. No profanity was intended when zealous, close-cropped, and bare-headed ecclesiastics reminded their bewigged brethren that they were bound to imitate Christ in all things, and then asked them if the Saviour were likely to recognise a resemblance to himself in a priest under a wig!

Nor was this feeling confined to the Romish Church in France. The Reformed Church was fully as determined against the new and detested fashion. Bordeaux was in a state of insurrection for no other reason than that the Calvinist pastor there had refused to admit any of his flock in wigs to the sacrament. And when Rivius, Protestant professor of theology at Leyden, wrote in defence of perukes his "*Libertas Christiana circa Usum Capillitii Defensa*," the ultra-orthodox in both churches turned upon him. The Romanists asked what could be expected from a Protestant but rank heresy; and the Protestants disowned a brother who defended a fashion that had originated with a Romanist! Each

party stood by the words of Paul to the Corinthians. In vain did some suggest that the apostolic injunction was only local. The ultras would heed no such suggestion, and would have insisted on bare heads at both poles. And yet, remarked the wiggites, it is common for preachers to preach in caps. Aye, but, retorted the orthodox, that is simply because they are then speaking only in their own name. Reading the gospel, or offering up the adorable sacrifice, they are speaking or acting in the name of the universal Church. Of course, they added, there are occasions when even a priest may be covered. If a Pope invented the *baret*, a curé may wear a cap. Sylvester was the first pontiff who wore a mitre; but even that fashion became abused, and in the year 1000 a Pope was seen with his mitre on his head during mass,—a sight which startled the faithful, and a fact which artists would be none the worse for remembering. After that period, bishops took to them so pertinaciously that they hardly laid them by on going to bed. These prelates were somewhat scandalised when the popes granted to certain dukes the privilege of wearing the mitre; but when the like favour was granted to abbots of a certain class, the prelatie execration was uttered with a jealous warmth that was perfectly astounding. When the moderns brought the question back to its simple principles, and asked the sticklers for old customs if wigs were not as harmless as mitres, they were treated with as scant courtesy as Mr. Gorham or the Lord Primate is in the habit of experiencing at the hands of a medieval bishop. If, it was said, a priest must even take off his *calotte* in presence of a king or pope, how may he dare to wear a wig before God? Richelieu was the first ecclesiastic of his rank in France who wore the modern *calotte*, but I very much doubt if he ever took it off in the presence of Louis XIII. It is known, however, that the French king's ambassador, M. d'Oppeville, found much difficulty in obtaining an audience at Rome. He wore a wig à *calotte*. The officials declared he could not be introduced unless he took off the *calotte*. He could not do this without taking off his wig also, as he shewed the sticklers of court etiquette,

and stood before them with clean-shaven head, asking, at the same time, "Would the pope desire to see me stand before him in such a plight as this? Whom do you take me for?" The pontiff did not yield the point without difficulty. Perhaps his Holiness, had he received the ambassador under bare poll, would have graciously served him as a predecessor had served the Irish saint Malachi—put his pontifical tiara on the good man's head, to prevent him from catching cold!

But of all the tilts against wigs none was so serious and chivalresque as "Jean Baptiste Thiers, docteur en theologie et curé" (that is, *vicar*, according to our sense of the word,) of Champrond. Dr. Thiers, in the year 1690, wrote a book of some six hundred pages against the wearing of wigs by ecclesiastics. He published the same "aux depens de l'auteur," and high authority pronounced it conformable in every respect to the "Roman, Catholic, and Apostolic Church." Dr. Thiers wrote a brief preface to his long work, in which he invokes an abundant visitation of divine peace and grace on those who read his volume with tranquillity of mind, and who prefer truth to fashion. The invocation, I fear, is made in vain, for the tediousness of the author slays all tranquillity of spirit on the part of the reader, who cannot, however, refrain from smiling at seeing the very existence of Christianity made to depend upon the question of perukes. The book is a dull book; but the prevailing idea in it, that it is all over with religion if perukes be not abolished, is one that might compel a cynic to inextinguishable laughter. Yes, says the doctor, the origin of the *tonsure* is to be found in the cutting of Peter's hair by the Gentiles to make him ridiculous—therefore, he who hides the *tonsure* beneath a peruke insults the prince of the apostles! a species of reasoning anything comparable with which is probably not to be found in that book which Rome has honoured by condemning—Whateley's Logic.

The volume, however, affords evidence of the intense excitement raised in France by the discussion of the bearing of wigs on Christianity. For a season the question in some degree resembled, in its treatment at least,

that of baptismal regeneration as now treated among ourselves. No primitively-minded prelate would license a curé who professed neutrality on the matter of wigs. The wearers of these were often turned out of their benefices, and then they were welcomed in other dioceses by bishops who were heterodoxly given to the mundane comfort of wiggery. Terrible scenes took place in vestries between wiggled priests ready to repair to the altar, and their brethren or superiors, who sought to prevent them. Chapters suspended such priests from place and profit, parliament broke the suspension, and chapters renewed the interdict. Decree was abolished by counter decree, and the whole Church was split in twain by the contending parties. Louis XIV. took the conservative side of the question so far as it regarded ecclesiastics, and the Archbishop of Rheims fondly thought he had clearly settled the dispute by decreeing that wigs might or might not be worn, according to circumstances. They were allowed to the infirm and the aged, but never at the altar. One consequence was that many priests on approaching the altar used to take off their perukes, and deposit them in the hands of notaries, under protest! Such a talk about heads had not kept a whole city in confusion since the days wherein St. Fructuarus, Bishop of Braga, decreed the penalty of entirely shaven crowns against all the monks of that city caught in the fact of kissing any of its maidens.

Thiers could not see in the wig the uses discerned by Cumberland, who says, in his "Choleric Man," "Believe me, there is much good sense in old distinctions. When the law lays down its full-bottomed perriwig, you will find less wisdom in bald pates than you are aware of." The Curé of Champrond says that the French priests, who spent their thirty or forty pistoles yearly in wigs, were so irreligious that they kept their best wig for the world, and their oldest for God,—wearing the first in drawing-rooms, and the latter at church. This was certainly less ingenious than in the case of the man celebrated in the "Connoisseur," who having but one peruke made it pass for two; "It was naturally a kind of flowing bob, but, by the occasional addition of two tails, it sometimes passed as a major."

In France, wigs ended by assuming the appearance of nature. In the Reign of Terror, the modish blonde perukes worn by females were made of hair purchased from the executioner, of whom old ladies bought the curls which had clustered about the young necks that had been severed by the knife of Samson.* But after this the fashion ceased among women, as it had already done among men, beginning to do so with the latter when Franklin appeared in his own hair, and unpowdered, at the court of Louis XVI.—and from that period wigs have belonged only to history.

JOHN DORAN.

THE INCOME TAX.

First and Second Report on Property and Income Tax. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed.

MANKIND has not yet so far advanced in civilisation as to endure with perfect equanimity the visits and demands of the taxgatherer. Much "ignorant impatience of taxation," to use the somewhat harsh expression of the Tory statesman, still exists; nor, so far as we can see, is it likely for some time to be entirely banished.

Still less can a readiness be expected to exist in facilitating the operations of that disagreeable functionary, and the reluctant taxpayer feels doubly the infliction when he is required to prepare with his own hands the instruments of execution. Hence arises much of the unpopularity of the Income Tax. All feel a certain soreness at having to

* See *Filia Dolorosa*; or, *Memoirs of the Duchess of Angouleme*, second edition, page 548.

make returns: the conscientious feel this aggravated by the reflection that they bear a double burden in consequence of the dishonesty of others, while the dishonest pay a double penalty in the consciousness of perpetrating an act of meanness, and visit upon the tax that accumulated dislike which it is in the nature of man to bestow upon persons or objects which he has injured or defrauded.

We believe that it is more from such causes as this, than from the real or imagined inequalities of the tax, that it is the object of such general dislike. There is a growing preference, in theory at least, for direct rather than indirect taxation. The vices of the latter system are daily more clearly seen; its interference with the natural course of trade, with the processes of manufacture, and with the employment of the most suitable materials of production, is every day more unreversedly allowed; and the admission is forced from the most reluctant that the nation cannot retrace the course it has entered upon; nay, those who still profess a doubt how far the steps which have been taken have been wisely guided, appear most eager to press forward in the same direction, though whether in perfect sincerity, or with a reserved desire to prove it altogether a false one, may yet be doubted.

We do not desire in these remarks to infringe the wise limit of political impartiality that Sylvanus Urban has ever laid down for himself; but we believe that this question, so important in its bearings on the history of the past and present, and on the prospects of the future, may be viewed without party bias, and discussed with the moderation and philosophic fairness that becomes his pages.

Although the present tax, when imposed by Sir Robert Peel in 1842, was to have been merely temporary, it has been since renewed from time to time, and there can be no doubt that in some form or other it must form part of our permanent system of taxation. It becomes therefore most important that its bearing should be fairly considered, and its injustice, if any, remedied. A Committee was accordingly appointed in 1851, on the motion of Mr. Hume, and the result of its inquiries has been published in two thick octavo

volumes. They are replete with information, and contain the opinions and evidence of the acutest political economists and actuaries of the day.

There are two principal questions to which the attention of the Committee was directed; first, whether the present limit of 150*l.* should be preserved or altered; secondly, whether it is just to charge all incomes, from realised property or from trades and professions, from permanent or terminable sources, at an uniform rate; or, if not, in what manner the tax should be assessed.

With respect to the first, there seems little difference of opinion that the present limit is too high, and several witnesses have advocated the view that there should be no limit at all, so far as the tax will pay for the trouble of collection. We are disposed to coincide in this. The tax on realised property may be collected, without more expense than is now incurred, down to the smallest fraction, and is in fact in almost all cases now first collected, and then returned to those entitled to claim the exemption.

It would still however be convenient to exempt artisans and labourers receiving weekly wages, and persons deriving income from trades and professions less than about 60*l.* a year. In so doing we shall be giving a bonus, not only to these, but to all persons deriving incomes from trades as employers of labour, at the expense of those possessed of realised property, and it will be well to bear this in mind when we consider their relative positions and claims.

The second question is one respecting which there is more controversy, and on which scarcely two important witnesses express the same opinion. But without entering into minuter shades of difference, the following three views will be found to embrace the principal opinions on the subject.

1. That the tax should be made a Property-tax; that the present value of all incomes should be commuted into an imaginary capital, and the tax rated on that capital, or, which is the same thing, on the return which it would produce at a given rate of interest. (Mr. Jellicoe, Mr. Farr, Mr. Neison, Mr. Hardy.)

2. That such a capitalisation would

involve insuperable difficulties, and would moreover not be just; but that a broad distinction may be drawn between incomes derived from realised property, whether for a short or long period, and precarious incomes derived from trade or professions, and should be recognised in the adoption of a lower rate of duty in the latter case. (Mr. Mill.) This view was adopted by Mr. Sotheron, and made the basis of a resolution submitted to the Committee, and it is this which has been since proposed to be acted on by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer.

3. That the only just system is that now in use, namely to charge all incomes, from whatever source, alike, provided the tax be permanent. (Mr. Babbage, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Pressly.)

The second view we must at once reject, notwithstanding the formidable authorities to whom we are opposed. Mr. Mill rests his argument on the uncertainty of the incomes of trade and professions, and would make an allowance for this, though he refuses to do so for a certain limitation in time, or even for a limitation to the life of the possessor. Now it is evident that this uncertainty has only the same effect on the value of the income as a closer limitation in point of time would have; nor can we see how, if we allow a claim for consideration in the one case, we can refuse it in the other. The only grounds upon which this course could be justified would be the practical difficulties and the opportunities for fraud which would result from an attempt to carry out the principle in all cases.

In order to arrive at a correct conclusion on the justice of the arrangement recommended by Mr. Farr and the actuaries, it is necessary that we should recognise the fundamental difference between a tax on Property and a tax on all Income including the revenue derived from property. The principle of the former is the taxation of Capital; of the latter the taxation of the means of expenditure and enjoyment. We will not assert that a Property Tax is one which ought under no circumstances to be resorted to. In a time of great national danger none can deny the right of the State to as-

sume such a portion of the wealth of her children as may be requisite to secure the common safety. Again, should it be deemed advisable to provide, within a short period of time, for the satisfaction of the whole claims of the national creditor, the funds for such a purpose might be legitimately raised from each contributor in proportion to his capital. Still, this is a tax which only extraordinary emergencies or extraordinary measures for the general good can justify. To levy a Property-tax without such justification in ordinary times is an invasion of the principles of property, and to repeat such a tax annually is nothing less than ultimate confiscation. And this is true, even though the breach be annually repaired by the process of saving,—though the tax be actually paid from the income accruing within the year to the individual upon whom the tax is laid. And, inasmuch as a comparatively small rate is at present proposed to be taken, this could in most cases be done; and the fact of the payment being thus made from income would assist in disguising the real nature of the tax. We cannot but believe that some such reason has prevented those witnesses who advocated this course before the Committee from seeing that the real essence of their plan is confiscation, and that it differs only in degree from the wildest schemes of Socialist finance.

In order to avoid the fallacies arising from the comparatively limited scale upon which the appropriation is proposed to be effected, let us examine what would be the result if, instead of one 1000th, as recommended by Mr. Farr, 30 parts in every thousand, or 3 per cent. were annually taken. We may suppose five persons, each with an income of 1,000*l.* a-year. A has 33,300*l.* in the funds; B has landed property worth 25,000*l.*;* C, a leasehold estate worth 15,000*l.*; D, a life annuity worth 8,000*l.*; E. the goodwill and stock of a business valued at 7,000*l.*; but all producing the same annual return of 1,000*l.* Now the result of taxing these different persons at 30 per cent. upon the amount of their capital will be this:—

* See Mr. Hardy's evidence, 4631—4635.

A, whose capital is 33,300 <i>l.</i>	will pay 999 <i>l.</i>	every year out of 1,000 <i>l.</i>	income, leaving him	1 <i>l.</i>
B, " 25,000 <i>l.</i>	" 750 <i>l.</i>	" 1,000 <i>l.</i>	" "	250 <i>l.</i>
C, " 15,000 <i>l.</i>	" 450 <i>l.</i>	" 1,000 <i>l.</i>	" "	550 <i>l.</i>
D, " 8,000 <i>l.</i>	" 240 <i>l.</i>	" 1,000 <i>l.</i>	" "	760 <i>l.</i>
E, " 7,000 <i>l.</i>	" 210 <i>l.</i>	" 1,000 <i>l.</i>	" "	790 <i>l.</i>

So that, while the last has the whole of his income at his disposal, minus only 20 per cent., the first—the national creditor, be it observed—sees the whole of his property confiscated as completely as if the national debt had been repudiated, and the landed proprietor retains only a trifling pittance from his splendid revenues.

It will be replied that the tax is not intended to be applied on this scale. To this we answer that the magnitude of the scale is immaterial; that we regard with suspicion the first steps in a path which, legitimately followed out, can lead to such results.

The question of the practical difficulties involved fades into insignificance if we recognise an injustice in the principle intended to be applied. These difficulties may not be insurmountable, but they must not be underrated. Among other points, the treatment of reversions presents a problem of no little complexity.

It is proposed by Mr. Farr and the other advocates of capitalisation to charge to the reversioner that portion of the tax (with accumulated interest) which would be excused to the present holder for life or a term of years. Indeed such a provision would be found absolutely necessary; for, if the reversioner were not so charged, it would soon be found that absolute ownership ceased to exist, and the greater part of the tax would be easily evaded. How this might be done can be shown by a simple example. A and B each possess 33,300*l.* stock, taxed annually at one

1000th part, or 33*l.* 6*s.* A transfers his stock to trustees to pay himself the interest for three years, and then to transfer the principal to B. B executes a similar trust-deed in favour of A. As soon as that period has expired, the same process is repeated. The result would be, that each would pay an average tax of less than 2*l.* a-year instead of more than 33*l.* For the same reason every parent would do what is done often at present merely to avoid the legacy duty,—that is, settle the bulk of his property upon his children, reserving a life-interest for himself, and so avoid a great part of the tax.*

Since, therefore, it is impossible to spare the reversioner without entirely frustrating the purpose of the tax, let us examine what its effect upon him would be.

Let us suppose the case of a reversioner to 33,300*l.* consols on the death of a person who is 20 years of age. The value of the life interest in this case is 18,638*l.* and of the reversioner 14,662*l.* The tax chargeable on the entire property is 33*l.* 6*s.* of which 18*l.* 13*s.* falls to be paid by the life-holder, and 14*l.* 13*s.* is chargeable to the reversioner; but, according to the scheme of Mr. Farr, is advanced by the former and made a charge on the reversionary interest in the estate. In the next year, inasmuch as the life-interest is of less value, the amount falling on the owner of the reversion is larger; and so on in every year. It is not necessary to go into the details of the calculation; but, if the tenant

* With reference to this subject we would call attention to the following extract from Mr. Farr's evidence. He says of unborn reversioners,

"—That extreme case I have not studied.

" 5006. Mr. Henley.]—It is not an extreme case: it is an event which must happen in every case where there is an entail?—I should not think it necessary to interfere where the property descended to the heir of the present possessor. To give the parent the right of recovering a tax from his children, to whom his estate descended by law, would be unnecessary, if not unreasonable."

But in what way unreasonable? It would be a gross error to assume the interest of a tenant for life the same as that of the remainder-man, even if the latter be his child, for he then has probably other children to provide for. But, in the case of estates entailed upon male issue, it often happens that the persons designated to succeed the tenant for life are a totally different class from those for whom he would wish to provide, as will always be the case if he have daughters and no sons.

for life should prove as long-lived as annuitants are proverbially said to be, it is no extravagant supposition that he may live to the age of ninety. By this time the amount due by the reversioner for arrears of property tax, with accumulated interest, will amount to 3,950*l.*, and this before he has benefited one farthing from the property. The exhaustion of the fund would be somewhat less rapid if allowance were made in estimating the value of the reversion for the increasing liabilities towards the close of the period, but it is demonstrable that if the life-holder should survive long enough, and by no means to an impossible age,* the accumulated arrears of tax will more than swallow up the entire property, and the tax-collector will have no other resource than to seize the whole in satisfaction of the debt. This, it must be remembered, is taking the tax as actually proposed to be levied, and at a rate about equivalent to the present income tax.

We have here by no means taken the strongest case that we might put. We might have taken the case of a reversion to a temporary annuity, and might have shewn that in some very probable instances the reversioner would find on succeeding to the property that it was burdened with a debt to government beyond its actual value. Some difficulty also would arise in the case of a reversionary life-interest. If the owner of this interest, as often happens, never comes into actual possession of the property, what is to become of the debt which he has already incurred to Government? It cannot be charged on the possessor of any other interest in the property—the actual life-holder by the hypothesis is entitled to be relieved from it, and other reversioners will have incurred their own liabilities. It is clear that either the Government must lose the amount, or a claim must be allowed against the general estate of the deceased for an accumulated Property Tax upon a reversion which has never fallen in; the latter, which would be just according to the theory, is actually so manifestly unjust as to amount to a

demonstration of the injustice of the whole scheme.

To resume our argument in a few words—either the reversioner must be taxed and an injustice so done to him, or the Government must lose by the amount which the life or temporary owner is excused, and thus an inducement held out to convert by settlements or deeds of trust all absolute property into property held for a short period.

Perhaps it may be said that we have been arguing against this plan of taxation by the supposition of extreme and improbable cases. We do not at all admit their improbability. But, were it so, we contend that it is by such cases that the justice or injustice involved in the principle of a scheme can best be tested. A plan which is allowed even to tend to the production of such flagrant oppressions and absurdities is ipso facto condemned.

We have not taken notice of any of the practical difficulties which stand in the way of the adoption of the actuaries' proposal, although they are admitted by one of its advocates to be such as could only be properly dealt with by the appointment of a fiscal court, composed of able actuaries, to travel circuit as our civil courts do.†

We cannot help suspecting that these projectors find an attraction in that very characteristic of their scheme which will form an insuperable obstacle to its acceptance by those who are not adepts in their mystery. None but an accountant will think it advisable to admit into a law, which especially requires to be made intelligible to all, those perplexed calculations which are involved in the plan we have been considering. These gentlemen, in entering the sphere of finance, cannot forget that they are actuaries.

*Alfenus vafer, omni
Abjecto instrumento artis clausaque tabernâ,
Sutor erat.*

To unravel the complexities of arithmetic, and balance with accuracy the proportional values of capital and income, of possessions and reversions, of terminable and permanent revenue, is their daily employment; and a scheme

* Henry Jenkins lived to 164 years.

† See Mr. Jeffery's evidence, 5719—5735.

of taxation which involves the greatest amount of such calculations is that which finds most favour with persons who naturally feel that its adoption would add a lustre and a political importance to their profession. We have met them on their own ground, and are glad to be able to conclude that the plan now in use is not only more simple and more intelligible to the taxpayer, but also better grounded in principle and equity. In fact, the present system does in the simplest manner adjust the tax accurately to the income liable to it, and no elaborate contrivance based on the false principle of capitalisation could ever do so. A life-interest will pay for life; an interest for a term of years will pay for the same term; and an income of uncertain amount for an uncertain period will have to pay on the amount which may actually be realised for that period during which it may be obtained.

Still the late investigations will not be entirely useless in framing the law for the future adjustment of the tax, and in suggesting some equitable modifications of its burthens. With respect to house-property, allowance ought to be made for average outlay for repairs and also for untenanted houses. A more liberal allowance for deductions should also be made to persons in trade, both with respect to bad debts and wear and tear of stock. We cannot believe but that most persons who make to the best of their power an honest and true return to the tax, make allowance for these losses in calculating their income, yet we are sur-

prised to find that in appealed cases such deductions are not sanctioned.

More stringent remedies against fraud are also required. We think that an additional per-centage, say 10 per cent. on surcharges, would have the effect of producing more just returns, and such moderate penalties rigidly enforced would do more than the existence of a power rarely put in practice of inflicting a heavier punishment.

We should not consider any great extension of the income tax advisable. Some degree of hardship is inseparable from any tax, and an attempt to levy a very large portion of the enormous revenue required by this country by one single mode of taxation would not only enormously aggravate those hardships but would defeat its own object. It is desirable too that some resource should be easily accessible for extraordinary emergencies, and while the tax remains at its present rate in peaceful times there will always be the resource available in case of war of raising it to 10 per cent. which, without too severe a pressure, would provide funds for a defensive war—the only war in which we can legitimately engage.

Should the suggestions which have been made as to the abolition of exemptions for realised property, and for subjecting to the tax all other incomes above 60*l.* a-year be carried out, we may fairly expect an increase in the productiveness of the tax to 8,000,000*l.* annually. It is unnecessary to say how well this revenue might be applied to the removal of other taxation of an objectionable character.

PARIS AFTER WATERLOO.

Passages from my Life, together with Memoirs of the Campaigns of 1814, 1815. By Baron Müffling. Edited by Colonel Philip Yorke.

Paris after Waterloo. By James Simpson, Advocate. New Edition.

THAT was a memorable time when English eyes were permitted to look, after long exclusion, on their continental neighbours; and, often as it has been recurred to of late, no apology can be necessary for the republication of any volume which expresses in simple and forcible language the im-

pressions of our English travellers of that day. As one who preceded Mr. Simpson by a year in his incursions into the long unknown or at least unvisited land says—

The rivulet is gliding as pleasantly through that valley as it does in England; the skies look cheerfully down upon the

travellers with their English faces; the servants come with an air of frankness to help him to alight; he sees in the country towns the common operations of trade,—all in motion, and presenting aspects with which he is very familiar. He says to himself, "Can it be these people whose throats I have been wishing to cut, and who have been endeavouring to cut mine for the last twenty years? What has kept me from among them during all that time? Here are the roads, here are the accommodations, here are services for money, and smiles for nothing." This feeling, if I mistake not, cannot be called silly. It shows, in fact, how unnatural is the state of war; how little the people have to do with it; that it is the work of an interested few to the misery and destruction of the many. I could scarcely help imagining, when enjoying myself in a country with which England had so lately and for so long a time been in rancorous hostility, that it had been during that time enshrouded and rendered formidable by the vapours and storms of some surly enchanter, which being suddenly cleared away by "soft influences," a fair and serene countenance uncovered itself where we had before contemplated only darkness and mischief.*

And if this was the feeling of many of those who rushed into the long-forbidden land as soon as its portals were opened, with even a greater and more intense impulse of curiosity did the Englishman pass to Paris again in the following year through the avenue of Waterloo. National pride had risen much in that time; and the hero of heroes was our Wellington. France, which had come off rather too well in 1814, was now in a position which made it fully justifiable for those who had protected her against herself to see to it that she should be assisted even against her will; her purloined treasures should be honestly restored, and no more credit taken for the past than she deserved. Of course there was added exasperation:—for, though candid men were ready to admit in 1814 that the national attachment to Bonaparte was still strong, all had thought the work of his dethronement tolerably secure, and more faith had been placed in the rapid conversion of Marshals and Dukes than they deserved. And then, who could pass over Waterloo without cursing the selfish ambition of Him who had

sacrificed the flower of the French army, and thousands of the soldiery of other lands, to his passion for empire? We have seen what the powerful writer whose words we have quoted felt on his entrance into France the preceding year; let us hear a few more of his reflections the following season:

The first visit to a field of battle (says he) made by one totally unaccustomed to scenes of this description, throws him perhaps more out of his ordinary habits of mind than any other conceivable novelty would. He is now about to see what it was not very likely he ever should see, such places being much out of the course of the inhabitants of these islands at least. The great cause of excitement, however, lies in his being on the point of converting into a visible reality what had previously existed in his mind only as a shadowy, uncertain, but awful fancy. . . . There is something in unexpected simplicity of appearance, and an unassuming aspect when contrasted with prodigious actions, which is on the whole more touching than "visible gorgons and chimeras dire." In this way, certainly, I was struck by the plain of Waterloo. No display, I think, of carnage, violence, or devastation could have had so pathetic an effect as the quiet orderly look of its fields brightened with the sunshine, but thickly strewed with little heaps of upturned earth which no sunshine could brighten. On these the eye instantly fell, and the heart, having but a slight call made upon it from without, pronounced with more solemnity to itself the dreadful thing that lay below, scarcely covered with a sprinkling of mould. On a closer inspection the ravages of the strife were very apparent; but not all these harsh features of the contest had, to my mind at least, so direct and irresistible an appeal, as the earthy hillocks which tripped up the step in crossing a hedge-row, clearing a fence, or winding along among the grass that overshadowed a secluded pathway.†

Mr. Simpson's *Paris after Waterloo* is a volume which, at the time it came out, excited a strong interest. He was the first Englishman indeed, we believe, who described the great field and the battle in an authorly manner, and his narrative had a large sale, and passed quickly through nine editions. It was, we have always thought, inferior to that of the lamented Editor of the *Champion*, John Scott, from whose two volumes, the one of 1814, the other

* Visit to Paris in 1814, by John Scott.

† *Paris Revisited*, by John Scott, p. 202.

of 1815, the extracts we have made are taken.*

Mr. Simpson, who had some opportunities of observation not enjoyed by Mr. Scott, has given the results in a level and correct narrative, without much of enthusiasm, nor, as it strikes us, penetration. He seems to have been unable to give credit to the French, even to the French army, for personal affection towards their late Emperor. Visiting the hospitals at Brussels, hearing the latest cry of the dying, "Vive l'Empereur!" seeing the great heroism with which one of these poor men underwent the extraction of a ball from the side, only exclaiming "An inch deeper and you'll find the Emperor," Mr. Simpson can find no wiser, nobler, or better conclusion than this—that "the mortified Frenchmen were preaching themselves as much as their idol:" and "that the Emperor was too well known, even at the effulgence of his power, ever to be personally beloved!" The publication of numerous memoirs since that time has amply confirmed the more sagacious remark of Mr. Scott, "That the largest part of the mass of public opinion in France was, from one cause or another, in favour of Bonaparte. Their affections were his. If ever the French have shewn constancy it was in his favour." From the rough Junot, who absolutely whimpers like a lovesick girl when he thinks he has lost something in his old comrade's regard, to the soldier perishing in the ranks with his Emperor's name last on his lips—from those whom his selfishness and brutality might, one would have thought, have wholly alienated, we yet hear of the witchery and charm that dwelt in Bonaparte. We simply state it as a

fact, not to be gainsaid, underlying all the statements of interested Bourbon writers. With regard to any evidence it brings of that long-successful man's moral worth, we estimate this at an exceedingly low rate. It had no foundation in principle, and was often avowed by the very persons who had just particularised instances of conduct deserving of the keenest reprobation. Weariness of anarchy and the hope of something stable, originally might, indeed, procure for his rule favour from many calm judges, who likewise saw, or fancied they saw, traits of character in Napoleon fitting him to be a just as well as able ruler. But these were not the men who could long retain such impressions. The genuine children of the empire meanwhile had a grievously low training. Interest, vanity, untruthfulness, military ardour, an appeal to all the national frailties and to none of the national good qualities—these were the moving springs of the Napoleon government, and to this hour the people feel its effects inwardly as well as outwardly. The negative injuries done by Bonaparte to the men of France were, in fact, as great as those of a more positive kind. He trained his subjects to keep as far as possible aloof from governmental questions. Hence France was deprived of all wholesome political education; and this it was that, as Mr. Scott observed, constituted the real danger of the new government. "An opposition must be in active and sanctioned exercise," he observes, "draining off discontents and impeding dangerous abuses, before a government can feel itself safe against those fatal convulsions, the effects of which on the freedom, morals, and

* Had this thinking, earnest man lived on some thirty years longer (he was but thirty-seven when he died)—had the thread of his life not been severed on one of those occasions of duelling arising out of a literary quarrel which the good sense of the world has, we hope, banished—what a harvest of matured thought might he have given to the world! Stern and strong he was in everything. He thought he had a mission to cut short the anonymous *personal* remark, passing beyond the bounds of ordinary fair-dealing satire, with which a Magazine of that day was rife, and he went to work not sparingly, it must be confessed. He called hard names, and waxed warmer as he went on. Of course he was called to an account. But the duel itself arose rather out of a secondary matter than out of the immediate offence, and it was fought on the Scotch side not by the principal but by one of his friends—the principal refusing to own his editorship of the obnoxious periodical because he said Mr. Scott had no right to ask it, Mr. Scott in return refusing to fight with him without such acknowledgment. The awful consequences of the dispute may perhaps have done something to check the bitterness and asperity of our periodical literature, of which Mr. Scott himself, however great his provocation, was a flagrant though an open and manful example.

happiness, and general respectability of that country have been so deplorable." Thirty-seven years have elapsed since this was written—was it ever more true than now?

We are now, however, to refer to a new authority on the continental affairs of 1814 and 1815. We have no doubt of its being a reliable one, though on a first examination the title-page seems contradictory. It purports to be, "Passages from my Life, together with Memoirs of the Campaign of 1813 and 1814. By Baron Müffling. Edited, with introduction and notes, by Colonel Philip Yorke." Now we have looked in vain for the promised editorial portion. There is, indeed, a short preface, but this is not by Colonel Yorke, though claimed for "the editor," but by Edward Baron von Müffling, son of the deceased.

The writer of the "Passages from my Life" makes no pretensions to authorly grace, and certainly a less taking book we have rarely handled. Nevertheless, a few incidents of Baron Müffling's campaigns are well related, and worth having, from their soldierly earnestness and simplicity. Among these, the account of Bonaparte's behaviour at Erfurt is in some degree novel, and highly characteristic. It is curious to see how, in spite of all his professions of regard to the Emperor of Russia, he lost no opportunity of humbling and treating him as an inferior. On one occasion, when a new reinforcement of French troops had arrived, Napoleon went to review them, "allowing," it is said, "Alexander to ride on his right hand; but no sooner were they in sight of the troops than off Napoleon went full gallop along the front of the right wing, without troubling himself about the Emperor, who, mounted on one of Napoleon's horses, had to rush after him like an aide-de-camp." The insolence of the Corsican ruler was still more unbearable in other transactions. He intimated to the Grand Duke of Weimar that he should like to have the entertainment of a *battue*. The Duke bowed, and only begged him to fix the day. Napoleon's aide-de-camp, Duroc, was then instructed to send for guns, &c. from Paris; and Duroc added to the bill of fare a dinner in Weimar, a concert, stage performance, and a ball,—all

however, subject to Napoleon's corrections. A list of names chosen by himself was handed to the Baron Müffling, at that time in office at Weimar, and a drawing of the dinner-table (semicircular, and only the outside of the bow to be occupied), with the seats of each person marked, was also given him from Napoleon.

This inconceivable arrogance (says the Baron) seemed to me too much to bear patiently. I asked Duroc whether it was the intention of his master that *he* should invite the guests to his banquet? "No; the Duke was to be still the host, and the question was only about etiquette."

Müffling pointed out that, if so, nothing could well be worse, according to Weimar notions: the Princess Caroline was not in her proper place, and, worse still, neither the Duchess of Wurtemberg, Alexander's relative, who was staying at the Duchess of Weimar's, nor yet the Duke of Oldenburg, were included. A different arrangement was then granted by Bonaparte, who gave the Duke of Oldenburg leave to be present, but was inexorable about the Duchess of Wurtemberg, and she, in spite of all protest on the part of her real hosts, was obliged for that day to be indisposed. The *battue* took place, and so did the theatricals; but in the former Napoleon is represented as caring very little whether he shot a marshal or a hare; and as for his selection of a tragedy, in the whole range of French literature M. Müffling doubts if a piece could have been picked out less adapted to be given in honour of a lady than "La Mort de Cesar."

A time came, however, when Baron Müffling was to have his share in humbling this proud spirit. As Quartermaster-General of the Prussian army in 1814 he contributed, both by counsel and personal conduct, to the first expulsion of Bonaparte; and in 1815, at the renewal of hostilities occasioned by the re-appearance of "the star," the Quartermaster held a position which kept him constantly in communication with the Duke of Wellington and Blücher. That he discharged his office well we infer from the Duke's nomination of him afterwards to the military government of Paris while it was occupied by the allied armies.

Previous to taking this appointment,

however, M. Müffling had a somewhat startling commission to execute. Marshal Blucher sent him one morning with charge to tell the Duke of Wellington, "that, as the Congress of Vienna had declared Napoleon outlawed, it was his intention to *have him shot whenever he caught him*; but still he said he wished to know what the Duke thought about the matter." One can hardly help smiling at the Duke's "stare of astonishment" on receiving a message intimating that his allies meant to do things in such a guerilla fashion; but the quiet courtesy with which he replied places him in his usual admirable position. "I wish my friend and colleague," said he, "to see this matter in the light I do: such an act would hand down our names to history stained by a crime, and posterity would say of us, that we did not deserve to be the conquerors of Napoleon; the more so, as such a deed is now quite useless and can have no object."*

One of Baron Müffling's most troublesome missions was that of superintending the removal of the Louvre pictures, statues, &c. from Paris on their return to their rightful owners.

The presence of the three sovereigns in Paris materially increased my difficulties (says he) in carrying on the business, as no Frenchman was ever satisfied with my decision, but always appealed to one of the three. The delivery of reports required in consequence demanded an expenditure of time and powers to which in the long run I was unequal with the number of officers allotted to me for the labours of government.

Wearied with interferences, the Governor of Paris at length resolved to get rid of some of the most troublesome of the interlocutors, and first of the Duchess de St. Leu, who, from her influence among the Bonapartists, was a particular annoyance to the police.

I therefore (says M. Müffling) directed an aide-de-camp to inform her that I heard she was purposing to travel in Switzerland: and, as I made it my special duty to provide for her safety—as her journey would take her through the quarters of the allied armies, she would receive from me the necessary passports and directions for her safety. Some hours later, her chamberlain

made his appearance to notify to me that, by order of the Duchess, he had immediately requested an audience of his Majesty the Emperor Francis, who had decided that the Duchess might remain quietly at Paris. I replied, that I awaited the Emperor's orders, but that the Duchess had done very wrong to betray her secret and mine; and I asked whether he had also notified to the Emperor that, at ten o'clock the following morning, the post horses with an escort of four Prussian hussars and four French gens d'armes, would be at her hotel accompanied by an aide-de-camp, who would hand over to her the necessary passports, and arrange for her departure. Thereupon the chamberlain was despatched a second time by the incensed Duchess, to inform the Emperor that she was to be removed from Paris by force. The Emperor inquired, "By whose orders?" "By order of the military governor." "Then I can do nothing," was the answer returned by the Emperor to the chamberlain.†

Poor Hortense! she had been pretty well accustomed to obey the command of a prompt and resolute will during the greater part of her days; but to be ordered out of the capital, where her mother had been Empress, thus abruptly by a Prussian officer, was a humiliation! She knew the necessity of the case, however, and, as Baron Müffling says, "departed punctually." We have never seen this portion of history (and a very remarkable one it is) so well given as it is by Mr. Scott. It exactly corresponds in fact with the account of Baron Müffling, and, while arguing with thorough soundness the question of the return of the pilfered property, it sets before us most vividly the shame and rage of the mortified Parisians, and lifts us into a kind of sympathy with them. All this part of Mr. Scott's volume, and especially the striking description of the removal of the horses of *Lyaisippus* from the top of the arch in the *Place de Carrousel*, though perfectly true to fact, reads like romance. The list of the statues, pictures, &c. thus restored to their rightful owners, if not complete, is, as far as it goes, we believe quite correct, and well worth even now referring to. With all the charges brought against the allies for insulting the King in his own capital, we really do not see how the work could have been

* Müffling, p. 253; see also Letters, pp. 274, 275.

† Ibid. p. 268.

done with greater delicacy. A company of English sappers and miners undertook to get down the beautiful horses from their position in six or eight hours, and Baron Müffling, wishing to spare mortification to the King and his people, proposed its being done in the night, but still thought it his duty to inform Louis XVIII. of his intention through one of his officers, meaning the communication to be strictly confidential.

The King, greatly distressed, petitioned for delay; but the matter had been long before decided, and Müffling felt he ought not to allow opposition to gather strength. The work was therefore begun that night, and might have been completed, but for the interruption occasioned by a division of the body guards, which probably took place without the King's knowledge. Next morning the Baron privately remonstrated, expressing, through General Dessoles, his regret, and intreating the King to give all necessary orders towards the prevention of like interference the following night, and two battalions of the National Guards were privately placed by Dessoles at his disposal. The same and greater disturbance, however, ensued, the people themselves taking part. Now, says Baron Müffling,

The National Guard might very well be employed against the King's insolent and generally hated body-guards, but not against the people; and I therefore ordered the work to be immediately relinquished, and caused the National Guard to withdraw. But now the season for forbearance had expired, and any continuance of moderation would have been weakness. The following morning I ordered four battalions of Austrian troops, and a division of cavalry under Major-General Prince

Bentheim, to form a square round the triumphal arch, and removed the Venetian horses in open day. A large mob collected round the Palace, and a portion became very vociferous: I had the guns well loaded in their presence: no one ventured to interrupt the work, and by evening the horses were in the Austrian barracks.*

Yes! it was between seven and eight in the evening that Scott, dining at a restaurateur's,

heard the rolling of wheels, the clatter of cavalry, and the tramp of infantry. A number of British were in the room; they all rose and rushed to the door without hats, and carrying in their haste their white table napkins in their hands. The horses were going past, in military procession, lying on their sides on separate cars. First came cavalry, then infantry, then a car, and so on till all the four had passed. The drums were beating and the standards went waving by. This was the only appearance of parade that attended any of the removals (occasioned too, probably, by the strong opposition.) Three Frenchmen, seeing the group of English, came up to us, and began a conversation: they appealed to us if this was not shameful. A gentleman observed that the horses were only going back to the place from whence the French took them: if there was a right or power for France, there must be one for other states; but the better way to consider these events was, as terminating the times of robbery and discord. Two of them seemed much inclined to come round instantly to our opinion; but one was much more consistent. He appeared to be an officer, and was advanced beyond the middle age of life. He kept silence for a moment, and then, with strong emphasis, said, "You have left me nothing for my children but hatred against England; this shall be my legacy to them." "Sir," it was replied, "it will do your children no good and England no harm."†

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Concealers, or Discoverers of Concealed Lands—Richard of Cirencester—Artifice of a Condemned Malefactor in the 17th Century—Billingsgate and Whittington's Conduit; Romeland.

CONCEALERS, OR DISCOVERERS OF CONCEALED LANDS.

MR. URBAN,—I have some remarks to offer, and some particulars to present to the consideration of your readers, respecting this class of persons, whose very ex-

istence seems so opposed to all our present ideas of right and justice. The suggestion made by your correspondent T. E. T., whose interesting article first drew atten-

* Müffling, p. 265.

† Scott's Paris Revisited, pp. 352, 353.

tion to the subject (Gent. Mag. August, 1852, p. 164), that "the main occupation of these men arose with the dissolution of the monasteries and the seizure of lands for chantries" seems a very probable one. With regard to the early mention of the word *concealmentum*, noticed as occurring in Prynne's "Aurum Reginae," I beg to suggest that it most probably refers to some instance of *escheat* which had been accidentally or otherwise overlooked by the king's officers. Not having the means of reference at hand, I am unable to test the suggestion.

That such a source was a very probable one, from which those persons whose researches into defective titles enabled them to become the terrors of society might have originally sprung, appears to me to be shown by many of the operations of the Court of Wards and Liveries—a tribunal which was "established by Statute 32 Henry VIII. cap. 46, for the purpose of 'better serving' the king with those profits arising from the accidents and incidents of the tenures in chief which had so long formed an important branch of the royal revenue." (See Twelfth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, p. 7.)

From many parts of the Act (Stat. 21 Jac. I. cap. 2), "Against Concealors, &c.," and also from the fact of Letters Patent granting concealed lands being issued out of the Court of Chancery, as referred to by T. E. T., and which would not relate to the grants made by the Court of Wards and Liveries, it is evident that there was a class of "concealors" whose operations were not confined to the cases coming within the jurisdiction of that last named court. And their existence at a period subsequent to the extinction of that court is shown by your correspondent J. G. N. (Gent. Mag. November 1852, p. 439).

To some of the cases of "concealment," especially arising out of the working of the Court of Wards and Liveries, I beg now to direct your notice. The operations of that court must have produced a state of things hard indeed to be borne, when even the loyalty of the Restoration Parliament decided it to "have been more burthensome, grievous, and prejudicial to the kingdom than beneficial to the king." (Preamble to Stat. 12 Car. II. cap. 24.)

It is not however my present intention to enter generally upon the merits of the Court in question, though the subject deserves a much fuller examination than it has yet received. In the Record Report previously referred to, a short summary of its progress is given. It will there be seen how the instructions given by King

James I. gave ample scope for the ingenuity of the council of that court to be employed in increasing the king's profits from that source.

As to "concealors" in particular, the following extract from the preamble to the instructions given to Robert Earl of Salisbury on his appointment as Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries in the eighth year of James I., taken from the Privy Signet Bill, shews how persons so engaged were encouraged.

"Nevertheless we are pleased and contented that if any wardship, lease of land, meane rates and other profits, now be or hereafter be concealed from us, or no suite be made for the same within a year of the tenant's death, or the finding of the office be unnecessarily protracted, the master may admit any fit person that shall make offer to discover our right soe concealed, or sought to be concealed or suppressed, &c., and to passe the said wardship or other profit to him without restraining or binding the said court or the parties prosecuting to the directions above mentioned; but that the master of the court may, according to the parties travell, expences, adventure, and service done unto us, reward him by grant of such wardship, &c. in such sort as others may be encouraged to employ themselves in the like service, and all devices and practices to deceive us of our due and just right be better prevented, anything in these our instructions to the contrary notwithstanding."

The "office" here mentioned is the important document *Inquisitio post mortem*, upon which all the future proceedings were grounded, and by means of which, when once settled, no question could be raised in opposition to a tenure found for the king. If the jury seemed disposed to find by their "office" a tenure *against* the king, and thus release the heir from the extortionate payments into which the incidents of military service were then compounded, the presiding officer adjourned the inquiry, certified the court of his fears, and if the jury could not be otherwise moved, more pliant individuals were substituted upon some pretence or other. Where the case seemed clear against the king's claim, an obstacle was made by an order that "no verdict may be taken within the yeare against his Majestic" without the consent of the court.

The instructions given by letters patent in the 12th year of James I. (Rot. Pat. pars 7), appear clearly to point to some of the scandalous results of the proceedings of "concealors" both present and past. Giving directions for care and diligence in taking the "office," the instructions recite as follows:—

"Whereas divers of our loveinge subjectes and the subjectes of our noble progenitours have been turned out of possession as well of their houses, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, leases, goodes, and chattels, as of the custodye of their children and kindred, by pretence of secret inquisitions found before sheriffes, escheators, and commissioners, on surmyse of tittle for us and our said progenitours, which neverthelesse, upon traverse thereunto made and alleged, and defences of such subjectes heard and discoursed, after greate and intollerable charge, losse, and trouble sustained by the parties whom they concerne, have proved to be without anye just ground, and to have been prosecuted onelye or chieflye by the subtyll practyse of under-sheriffes, feodaries, and escheators, or otherwise, by other persons of greadye and buisye disposicions for vexation and for extorting composition; and whereas there is not yett provided by the lawes of this realme any sufficient remedye agaynst such secret offices and inquisitions, the lawe as it now standeth requiringe onelye that the said inquisitions be taken in some open places and not in private houses, which is a remedye of small or noe effect, for that the subjectes have noe meanes to take notice or warninge of the tymes and syttings of such our ministers or commissioners, nor of the tytles or matter whereon they doe procede; to the end they may come provided with evidence and counsell for the mayteyning of their juste right and defence; Wee therefore, out of our grace and clemencye, are resolved to moderate and reduce the strictnes of our royal prerogative in this behalf, and rather to deferr the discovery and finding out of our just rights, &c. than that our subjects should be vexed and surprised with unjust pretences and molestations; Wee therefore will and command," &c. that the writs for taking inquisitions be publicly shown in court, and the substance entered in the book of the county clerk of the shire or place, which officer is also to read the said writ in public a fortnight before it is put into execution. Such directions, however, were not aimed at the existence of "discoverers of concealed titles," only at the regulation of their proceedings. In the instructions given to the Court of Wards and Liveries upon the appointment of William Lord Knollis and Viscount Wallingford to the Mastership of the Court in the sixteenth year of James I. (Rot. Pat. pars 3), the form of an oath to be taken by committees and leasees is given, to the effect that they had "not taken any course or used practice or combination, directly or indi-

rectly, by self or others, to stay or hinder prosecution for composition for the wardship of the body, with intent such wardship come to him by such neglect and fault of prosecution." In other words, that they were not parties to cases of "concealment." Direction was also given that "discoverers of concealments" should be rewarded with grants. In the twentieth year of James I. full directions were again given for carrying on the business of the Court of Wards and Liveries, all having a tendency to make the operations of the court more onerous than ever. By the 25th regulation, no grant of wardship was to be made as a reward, "except in cases of concealment." And by the 43rd regulation, the Master of the Court was directed to admit those who offered to discover cases of "concealment." I have not been able to trace any directions for conducting the business of the Court of Wards after the twentieth year of James I. Up to that time it is evident that "concealors" were a recognised part of its machinery. Whether the statute 21 Jac. I was really aimed at that portion of the class I very much doubt. So numerous must have been the facilities, and so great the temptations, for making out cases of real or pretended "concealments," under the intricate operations of the Court of Wards, that most probably "discoverers of titles" were inseparable from its action, and continued to exist in connection with it as long as the court lasted. In fact, I find the term in use up to the very last period of the court's continuance, though I cannot supply any connecting circumstances. In a book of "Compositions for Wardships, 17-20 Car. I." under the year 1642, is a case in which the usual directions are given to some persons desiring to compound; these do not seem to have been acted upon, as there is added a memorandum, dated 21 Nov. 1645, to the effect that "Richard Rawlins petitions for the same wardship as concealed, and to be admitted to compound, and hath direction to attend, &c. in Ester Terme next with a schedule and survey."

The proceedings of the Court of Wards and Liveries are unfortunately very imperfect, and do not present facilities for fully tracing the evidence they contain upon the subject under consideration. I subjoin copies of a few petitions from persons desiring grants of "concealments" of various kinds. They are all of one year, in which such applications seem to have been numerous, though perhaps not more so than in other years. It will be observed that most of them allege that a considerable period of time had elapsed during which profits had been "concealed."

27 die Novembris, 1620,
Com' Dunelm'.

To the right honorable the Maister of his Majesties Court of Wardes and Liveries and the councell of the same.

The humble petition of Richard Smithsone,

Humbly sheweth to your honours, that in Aprill anno quarto Jacobi Regis, an office was founde before the Escheator in the countie of Durham after the death of Ralphe Carre, esquire, whereby it was founde, that he died seised of certaine land in that countie, holden of his Majestie in capite by knights service, and that William Carre is his sonne and heire, and above age. The said office was never returned into this court, and so no liverie sewed, whereby his Majestie is not satisfied of the profits due unto him.

Prayeth that he may have a privie seale to remove the office hither, and thereupon to have a lease of the lands for default of liverie, and he will submit himself to the order of this honorable court, for his reward therein in discovering the same.

(*In a different handwriting.*)

Livere concealed ut dicitur.

28 Nov. 1620.

Eo. die. Direccion for a privie seale to be awarded to the Chauncellour of the Bishop of Dunelm to transcript the said office to be sent to the clerk of the courte the first syttinge upon composicions in Hilarye Terme next for farder direccion then to be gyven.

To the right honorable Sir Lyonell Cranfeild, knight, Master of his Majesties Court of Wards and Liveries, and one of his highnes most honorable privie councell, and to the rest of the councell of the same court.

The humble petition of John Kinge, of Beckenham, in the countie of Kent, gent.

Sheweth, that whereas John Courthopp of Lingfeild, in the countie of Surrey, gent. about ffoure or five yeres since died seised of dyvers landes in the said countie of Surry, and elsewhere within the realme of England holden of the kinge in capite, his heire being then of full age, after whose death there hath been an office founde against his Majestie whereby the lyverie and meane rates are concealed.

Your petitioner humbly praieth that you would be pleased to conferr on him the said concealed meane rates which may growe due to his Majestie by reason of the concealed lyverie as aforesaid, and that he may have writts of *Que plura* and *melius inquirendum* after the death of the said John

Courthopp, and he will at his owne charge intitule his Majestie thereunto and praise for his longe lyves and happinesse.

(*In a different handwriting.*)

Concealed meane rates.

31 October, 1620.

Eo. die. Direction is gyven to two severall writts to finde thoffice and to returne the same with a schedule the third syttinge upon composicions in Hillarye Terme nexte, and then consideration shal be had of the petitioner.

(Endorsed) Mr. Bodle draper in Pauls Churchyard at the signe of the Starr sequitur.

To the right honorable Sir Lyonell Cranfeild, knight, Maister of his Majesties Court of Wardes and Liveries, and to the rest of the councell of the same court.

The humble petition of Cuthbert Procter, junior,

Humbly sheweth unto your honors that the wardship of the body and landes of the heire of Alexander Heron late of Meldon in the county of Northumberland, gent. deceased, is and hath bene concealed from his Majestie these twenty yeres and more, whereby his Majestie is in all likelihood and wilbe defrauded of the benefit of the wardship of the body and landes of the said warde and the rates as well within age as of full age, except the same be made manifest unto your honors by your suppliants indeavours. In consideration whereof and of the costes and charges that your suppliant wilbe at to discover his Majesties right thereto, and to intitule his Majestie by office thereto, so long concealed; may it please your honors to graunt unto your suppliant the preferment of the body and landes of the said warde, and the rates of his lands within age and of full age, untill livery sewed and so long concealed, whereunto notwithstanding your suppliant hopeth sufficiently to title his Majestie: and your suppliant shall dailie pray, &c.

(*In a different handwriting.*)

Concealment ut dicitur.

Delivered 6 Feb. 1620.

Eo. die. Direccion to have a writt, &c. to finde thoffice and to returne the same with a schedull the 4th syttings upon composicions in Easter Terme nexte, and then consideration shalbe had of the petitioner.

(Endorsed) Cuthbert Procter eschaetor of Northumberland lyethe at the Rose and Crowne in Kings Street in Westm'.

To the right honorable Sir Lionell Cranfeild, knight, Maister of his Majesties Court of Wardes and

Liv'yes, and to the Councell of the same courte.

The humble petition of Richard Bagott,—

Sheweth, That in June 1619, this petitioner was a suitor for the meane rates due to his Majestie for want of livery after the death of Richard Morris ap Owen, who dyed 20 yeeres since, seised of certen landes in the county of Mountgomery, held in capite, leaving Morris Owen his sonne and heyre of full age, and then had a warrant and direction for a writt, and to attend with a schedule in Michaelmas Terme following. That the petitioner did then take furth a commission, purposing speedilie to have intituled his Majestie to a liverye. But by reason of the greate distance hence to the said landes, and the commissioners having many other occasions, hee could not then procure the commissioners to meete for the execution of the said commission, but they are now willing to attend his Majesties service before Easter.

That in Michaelmas Terme, 27 November, 1619, John Blayney, esquire, being neere allied to the said Morris Owen, and for his onely good and benefitt, understanding your petitioner intended to discover a tenure, and purposing to prevent your petitioner, exhibited his petition, and had direction to take out a writt after the death of the said Richard Morres, which is the said Richard Morres ap Owen aforesaid, and had time to attend with a schedule untill the third sitting for composicions in Easter Terme, but hath done nothing therein.

Humbly prayeth, That, forasmuch as your petitioner was the first discoverer of the said concealed livery, and that before hee petitioned the said Blayney never dealt therein, your honours will be pleased to graunt him a new commission and time to finde the said office for his Majestie untill Easter Terme next, in w^{ch} time hee will undertake at his owne chardge to doe it. And in the meane tyme your honours will be pleased to graunte a supersedeas to dischargd the said commission soe granted to the said Blayney. And your petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

(In a different handwriting.)

Concealed lyverie ut dicitur.

Delivered 25 November, 1620.

Eo. die. Direction to have a supersedeas and a newe commission to find thoffice and to returne the same with a schedule the 4th syttinge upon composicions in Hilary Terme nexte, and then consideracion shalbe had of the petitioner.

(Endorsed) Richard Dunn of Holborne, taylor, neere Holborne Barrs, knowes the petitioner.

To the right honorable Sir Lyonell Cranfeild, knight, Maister of his Majesties Court of Wardes and Liveries.

The humble petition of Sir Charles Pleydell, knight, and Dame Jane his wife,

Humbly shewing, That, whereas an informacion hath been this terme exhibited into this courte by the relacion of Sir John Dormer, knight, against the petitioners and against Sir John St. John, knight and baronett, brother of your suppliant Dame Jane, to intitle his Majestie to the wardship of Elianor Atye, daughter and heire of Robert Atye, esquire, deceased, and of the petitioner Dame Jane, upon pretence as is surmised by the said information that the said Robert Atye, beinge in prison, conveyed the said landes to the said Sir John St. John and his heires in trust for the benefitt of him the said Robert Atye and his heires, which conveyance the said Sir John St. John doth justifie to be made *bonâ fide*, and not in trust as is pretended, so as his Majestie cannott be intituled to any wardship by the said suite of the said Sir John Dormer.

The petitioners having of late had conference with their learned counsell, doe now understand that his Majestie ought to be intituled to the wardship of the said Elianour, and to part of the landes by other meanes and by another title then is yet discovered, which the petitioners will at their owne charges undertake to find by office withoute delaye, and to intitle his Majesty to the said wardship accordinglye.

It may therefore please your honour to admitt the petitioners to the wardship of the said Elianor, and to grant his Majesties writt of mandamus for the findinge of the said office. And the said petitioners, as in dutie bound, will ever pray for your honour's preservacion.

(In another handwriting.)

Concealment ut dicitur.

Delivered 28 November, 1620.

Eo. die. Direction that the petitioners, and the former petitioner, Sir John Dormer, Knight, shall attend the last syttinge upon composicions but one in Hilary Terme nexte, for farder direction thens to be given.

The remarks and directions noticed as being in another hand are written by the master of the court himself.

I would submit to the consideration of T. E. T. whether the grants of the "bodies and lands" of persons referred to by him might not be explained by the operation of the Court of Wards to which I have here directed attention, as they appear to me greatly to affect the description he has given of the effect of those grants. The particulars he has promised will doubtless be valuable. Yours, &c. J. B.

RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER.

MR. URBAN,—With reference to the letter of your correspondent, on the authenticity of Richard of Cirencester, which appeared in the last number of your Magazine, the following statement may not be uninteresting to some of your readers.

It is well known that few antiquaries were better acquainted with the subject of Roman Roads than the late Sir Richard Hoare. In addition to much study, he had the advantage of personally tracing many of them, and of testing the accuracy of previous writers by his own investigation; sometimes alone, but frequently in the company of another proficient, the Rev. Mr. Leman: and he proved his practical skill (in addition to minor objects) by pointing out an iter previously unnoticed leading from Old Sarum to Uphill, on the Severn.

Many years since, when on a visit at Stourhead, I inquired of Sir Richard what his opinion might be respecting the authenticity of the Itinerary passing by the name of Richard of Cirencester. He answered that he had no doubt of its being an original work; and added that he had tested it in a remarkable manner either in Wales or on its borders, where, according to that document, a station (marked in it

alone) was laid down; on the modern road no such vestiges appeared; but on searching a wood in the neighbourhood he had discovered the undoubted remains of Roman buildings and occupation, and at the distance mentioned in the Iter from the other stations in the same route. I much regret that I made no memorandum of the name of the place when this remarkable discovery was made; but I have no doubt that the fact is circumstantially recorded, if not in the printed tours of Sir Richard Hoare, at least in his private journals now probably extant at Stourhead; and I shall be much gratified if this notice may lead to further investigation. I have no disposition to take a part on either side of the present controversy; but I would suggest that it is very improbable that Bertram, a resident abroad, should have become master of such strictly local information as your correspondent assumes; and that the admission of such a variety of gratuitous particulars as his case of cumulative evidence requires, demands little less amount of credulity than that which recognises the genuineness of this remarkable document.

Yours, &c. G. M.

Newhouse, Downton, March 14th.

ARTIFICE OF A CONDEMNED MALEFACTOR IN THE 17TH CENTURY.

MR. URBAN,—The following account of a curious artifice attempted by a malefactor to escape the extreme penalty of the law is from an old unpublished manuscript in my possession, entitled "Remarkable Occurrences in Salop." The old heath is situated at the northern extremity of Castle Foregate, a suburb of the town of Shrewsbury, and appears to have been the spot where, during a period of more than two centuries, persons convicted of capital crimes in the county usually expiated their offence. A permanent gallows stood there until the year 1794, when the last execution took place, a new county prison being then completed.

Yours, &c. HENRY PIDGEON.

Shrewsbury, March 15th, 1853.

1696. Saturday, Oct. 3rd, was at y^e Old heath: brought one Richard Jonson to bee hanged, though sentenced 16th August at y^e Assisses last past: and in order thereto made a long confession on the ladder, and also begg'd y^e vnder sheriff, Mr. Jon. Edwards, y^t hee may not bee striptt, for y^t hee had an infirmity, butt to be layd in his coffin in his cloathes: and so he easily turned himselfe of y^e ladder, where hee hanged about halfe an hower, ye specktators marvailleing hee was

nott dead in all y^e time, for they observed him still to heave up his shoulders; w^{ch} caused one Jo. Blankley to run up y^e ladder, and open his shirt on his bosom; when they found hee had two shirtts on, and under y^m att his throat an iron hook, w^{ch} had att each end an hook, the upper hook much broader than y^e lower, w^{ch} a coard coming to his navell, and about his thighes, and about his midle, and over his shoulders, and under his twistt, with a towell wraptt close about it, y^t it may nott hurt him when hee hanged: the coard was tyed over the vnder shirtt, and another holland shirtt was over them all; and his periwig on, that no one could discern the least of them; and a crack or slitter 3 quarters of a yard long in y^e coffin, to take his breath out of; and hee always begg'd the sheriff hee may be putt in his coffin in his cloathes and not to be stript. Butt y^e hook, &c. being discovered itt was openly shewed to all y^e people and y^e coard y^e 8 yards long, and y^e towell, &c.; and after hee was stript his 2 shirtts down to his waist, and hanged downe righte, without confessing a word, or declaring where hee was born, or anything else at all not a word.

About 12 of clock at nighte, hee in his coffin was put into y^e jaylor's porch, w^{ch}

cost y^e vnder sheriff 7s. to bring him to y^e gallows, where hee was put in a hole and his coffin broke, and hee lay above

ground severall dayes for y^e world to see it was hee y^e was so executed.

BILLINGSGATE AND WHITTINGTON'S CONDUIT—ROMELAND.

MR. URBAN,—I send for your perusal a decree enrolled in Chancery, bearing date the 37th Hen. VIII. which, as it confirms and illustrates the following passage in Stowe,* may not be ungrateful to your civic readers:—"This gate [Billingsgate] is now more frequented than of old time, when the Queen's-hithe was used as being appointed by the kings of this realm to be the special or only port for taking up of such kind of merchandises brought to this city by merchants and foreigners, and the drawbridge of timber at London Bridge was then to be raised or drawn up for passage of ships with tops thither." The decree dissolves an injunction obtained by the parishioners of St. Mary at Hill, who claimed title to a portion of Billingsgate wharf, which had been called Romeland, but the Chancellor decided against the parishioners upon the title made out by the citizens, viz.—

*Rot. Judic' in Canc', temp. Hen. VIII.
p. 1, No. 62.*

"Memorandum, that where Alen Percy, clerke of the church of St. Mary Hill in London, and the parishioners of the same, lately exhibited a bill of compleynt into this court against the mayor and cominaltie of the cite of London and George Medley chamberleyne of the seid cite, declaring by the same that the same late parson and his predecessours tyme out of mind had been seised of and in a mease and a keye called Romeland, at Byllyngesgate, in London, in the right of the seid church, tyme out of mind, to th'use of the seid parishioners; and that the seid chamberleyn had entred upon the seid keye called Romeland by wrong, and dayly interruptyd the seid parson and parishioners therof; and for that they were not able to trie the seid matter with the seid mayor and cominaltie in London, requyred an injunction agens the seid mayor and cominaltie and chamberleyn that they should not medle with the possession ne the profetts therof until the seid matter were herd and determined in this court: and thereupon obtained the same. Whereupon the said maior and cominaltie and the seid chamberleyn made answere that the said ground called Romeland was the comen wharffe of Byllyngesgate belonging to the said cite, and theyr proper soyle, and no part of the seid keye; whereupon they were at issue: and upon

divers solempn heryngs of the seid matter the seid complainant shewed furthe a copie of a will made by one John Cawston, of a devise and bequest of a corner house, with a keye to the same belongyng, and did affirm that the said Romeland was parcell of the said keye, but could shewe no evidence ne direct prooffe that the seid Romeland was any parcell of the seid keye; and the seid citizens did affirme that the seid Cawston's keye did extend unto the seid Romeland, but that it was no parcell thereof, but were two distinct things lieinge together, th'one belonginge to the seid cite and th'other to the seid parson, which the seid complainant could not reprove: Wherefore it was ordered, the xxiiith daie of October, the xxxvijth yere of the raigne of our sov'aigne lord King Henry th'eight, that the said compl'ts should bringe furthe dedes and evidences proving theyr title to the seid Romeland at *Octabis Hillarij* then next following, or els a decree to be made for the said defend't agens them concerning the seid Romeland. And forasmoche as at the seid daie, ne any tyme sythen, the seid complainants could not ne have not sufficiently proved theyr seid title, ne shewed any dedes or evydence of the same, and for that yt is proved by good witnesses that the chamberleyns of the seid cite for the tyme being have usually taken the profetts of the seid Romeland, and repaired the same, as well in herdstone and clensyng of the same as otherwise; and that the seid defendants shewed divers matters in olde tyme making mencion of the comen wharffe there called Romeland, and that the same was presented by xxiiijth wardmote quests to be the cities ground; and that the seid citizens have peasably enjoyed a like ground called Romeland at Queenhithe, tyme out of mynde, without interrupcion, and have taken a tolle and kept a market bothe [booth] upon th'one of the seyd places and upon th'other, and have had a bell in the said Romeland at Byllyngesgate, to ring to the markett there, and shewyd King Henry the vjth charter of graunte to them made of all voide groundes in the seid cite; and that Whittington, sometyme mayor of London, made a conduyte upon the seid Romeland, called the Bosse of Byllyngesgate;† and that the said citizens ought to take wharfage there, and shewyd

* Stowe's Survey, tit. Billingsgate Ward.

† This is doubtless the Boss to which Stowe alludes under the same title, viz. "On the north side is Bosse-alley, so called of a boss of spring-water continually running, GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXIX.

a cherto' that if any of they profetts were taken from them, that then they should have allowance therof in the Exchequer upon the payment of theyr fee ferme wherof the same profetts are parcell: For which causes and many other moving this court, it is decreed by the right hon'ble Sir Thomas Wriothesley, of the noble order of the Garter knight, Lord Wriothesley, Lorde Chancelour of England, by the consent of the said Chauncerye, that the said

injunction shall from hensforth be dissolved, and that the seid mayor and comnaltie, and theyr successours, from hensforth shall be dysmyssed out of the seid court sine die."

Yours, &c. T. E. T.

[Our correspondent has not explained the meaning of the term Romeland, occurring both at Billingsgate and at Queenhithe. Can any of our readers point out its etymology?—*Edis.*]

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The Literary Fund Society—Printers' Pension Society—Statistical Society—Microscopical Society—Roscoe Centenary and the Derby Museum at Liverpool—Museums of Porcelain and Cabinet-Work, and of the Great Exhibition of 1851—The City of London Library—The London Institution—St. James's Literary and Scientific Society—Universities of Oxford and Cambridge—Scientific Distinctions—Dr. Layard—Scott, of Abbotsford—Monument to Mr. G. R. Porter—Prize Essay on the Hindu philosophy—Assyrian palace at Khorsabad—Roman tessellated pavement at York—Coins found at Wedmore—Brettenham church, Norfolk—Painted windows at Lambeth and St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol—The Prince of Canino's Pictures—The Bowyer Bible—The Koh-i-Noor diamond—New York Crystal Palace—Will of the Emperor Napoleon—Library of Dr. Hawtrej—Hymns and Homilies of Ephraem Syrus.

The Royal Corporation of THE LITERARY FUND held its General Meeting for the election of officers on the 9th of March. The conduct of this excellent institution has recently been impugned by some of our literary contemporaries, who have argued that the expenses of its management, and especially those attendant upon the annual dinner, are excessive in proportion to the sums it dispenses in charity. A review of the affairs of the Society for the last fourteen years conveys a very different impression. During that period it is found that the income of the Literary Fund has exceeded that of the preceding fourteen years by 7,450*l.* 14*s.* and that the total expenditure has shewn an increase of 2,846*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* so that the increase of income has exceeded the increase of expenditure by 4,604*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* It is found also that a large proportion of this excess is attributable to the success of the annual dinners; the expenses of which,—it is hoped unintentionally,—have been much misrepresented by the objectors. It is ascertained that the dinner of 1851 produced a clear profit of 518*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* and that without the dinner the total subscriptions and donations of that year were only 337*l.* 16*s.* In the year 1852 the profit on the dinner was 557*l.* 16*s.* after charging the dinner with its full proportion of the incidental expenses, exceeding two-thirds of their whole amount. During the same

period the grants have increased by 3,079*l.* 15*s.* and the investments from ordinary receipts, exclusive of legacies, have increased by 1,859*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* It is not to the simple assembling of a monthly committee, and its voting away certain grants, that the management of the fund is confined; but the chief business, as well as the peculiar merit of the charity, consists in the systematic inquiries into the merits of every case, the personal interviews with applicants (both at their own residences and at the house of the Society), and the conduct of a voluminous correspondence, which occupies nearly the whole time of the indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Blewitt. During the past year the sum of 1,340*l.* has been dispensed in forty-nine grants; and the Society's other expenditure has been,—for rent, repairs, and expenses of house 209*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; secretary's salary 200*l.*; collector 22*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*; anniversary 146*l.* 14*s.*; incidental expenses 126*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* of which sum 88*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* has been charged to the dinner account in estimating the profit of the last anniversary as stated above; and the sum of 203*l.* 5*s.* has been added to the invested fund. On the other hand, the receipts show a steady and progressive increase, the rents amounting to 208*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, the dividends to 869*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, the subscriptions to 305*l.*, the donations to 700*l.*, the produce of dinner tickets and fees to 111*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* This amount of the dinner

which standeth by Billingsgate against this alley, and was sometime made by the executors of Richard Whittington."

receipts is less than the amount paid for the dinner by 34*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; but this is only an apparent loss, as the stewards are allowed to include their fees in their donations when they become donors to the Fund, and at the last dinner only two paid the simple fee, while the 38 who became donors contributed 365*l.* 2*s.*, and the chairman contributed 52*l.* 10*s.* The other donations directly traceable to the dinner were 263*l.* 8*s.* exclusive of her Majesty's beneficence and of all annual subscriptions whatever.—Three other modes of relieving literary distress have been more recently brought forward. The first is the system of Government pensions, through which about 1,200*l.* is now annually distributed by the Crown, in sums of from 50*l.* to 300*l.*; the second, the Guild of Literature and Art, which proposes to pension authors of some performance and greater promise; and the last, the Athenæum Institute, which proposes, amongst other things, to increase the ordinary funds of a Life Insurance Association, by donations from the benevolent, to be applied to the benefit of literary men insured in the same society in the ordinary way. The two latter schemes have halted for want of sufficient encouragement; and we cannot but regret that the kind exertions of Sir Lytton Bulwer, and the amateur performers of his excellent comedy of "Not so bad as we Seem," should not have attained their benevolent object. But, in the event of the non-completion of these well-intended schemes, we entertain the hope that their promoters, who have all heretofore been among the supporters of the Literary Fund, will again co-operate in its labours, and direct their bounty to this beneficent channel, from which no deserving author in distress has ever failed to obtain relief.

The report of the **PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY** shows an increased degree of prosperity. The dinner of last year, under the chairmanship of Mr. Douglas Jerrold, realised 400*l.*, the largest amount ever collected. An addition of 475*l.* (including 221*l.* interest) has been made to the funded stock. Four pensioners have now been added to the general fund; to one was assigned the Whittingham Pension; and a sixth was elected for the Fley Pension, a yearly sum of 7*l.* 12*s.*, being the proceeds of a recent bequest by the late Mr. Henry Fley.

The annual meeting of the **STATISTICAL SOCIETY** was held on the 21st March, Lord Overstone in the chair. The Report made particular mention of the loss of Mr. G. R. Porter, the Treasurer of the Society, and of Mr. Joseph Fletcher, one of the Hon. Secretaries. In the place of the former,

Benjamin Phillips, esq. F.R.S. has been elected; F. G. P. Neison, esq. has been appointed Hon. Secretary, and Dr. Guy (also one of the Hon. Secretaries) to be editor of the Journal, which function was executed by Mr. Fletcher. Mr. T. J. Brown has been appointed Assistant-Secretary, on the resignation of Mr. Cheshire. The meetings of the Society during the past year have been exceedingly well attended; and eleven communications have been read and discussed. They have been nearly equally divided between the important department of vital statistics, in which the Journal of the Society, from its commencement, has been extremely rich, and subjects having a direct bearing upon the science of political economy and the inquiries which are most calculated to interest the statesman. The contributions belonging to the former class are by Mr. Neison, On the Rate of Mortality in the Medical Profession; by Col. Sykes, On the Mortality and Sickness of the Bombay Army during the years 1848-9; by J. A. Bedford, esq. On the Vital and Medical Statistics of Chittagong; by Mr. Farr, On the Influence of Elevation on the Fatality of Cholera; a translation by A. S. O. Massey, esq. of a Treatise on the Statistics of the Insane, Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Lepers, in Norway, from the pen of Professor Holst; and a paper by Dr. Hübertz, On Mental Diseases in Denmark. The communications as having a more direct bearing on the science of political economy, are a second paper by Dr. Guy, On the Effect of the Remission of Taxes on the Revenue in the Thirty Years from 1822 to 1851 inclusive, and a paper by the same author, On the Relation of the Price of Wheat to the Revenue; an essay On the Valuation and Purchase of Land in Ireland, by John Locke, esq.; a valuable paper by Mr. Farr, On the Income Tax; Mr. John Crawford's paper, On the History and Consumption of Tobacco, and a paper On the Population of the Colony of British Guiana, as enumerated on the 31st March, 1851, being the substance of a despatch from Governor Barkly, communicated by Earl Grey during his tenure of the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Statistical section of the British Association last autumn was unusually well attended, and many interesting papers submitted to it either have appeared or will appear in the pages of the Journal of this Society. As the Journal now amounts to fifteen volumes, the Council have authorised the Honorary Secretaries to take the necessary steps for preparing a general index. The financial condition of the Society is very satisfactory. Earl Fitzwilliam was elected

President of the Society for the two years ensuing.

At the anniversary meeting of the MICROCOSMICAL SOCIETY on the 16th of February its condition was stated to be satisfactory, an increase of twenty members having taken place during the past year. G. Jackson, esq. was rechosen President.

A party of gentlemen, chiefly literary and scientific, met at Liverpool, on the 8th of March, to celebrate the centenary of the birthday of their eminent townsman, ROSCOE. After a preliminary breakfast, presided over by the Earl of Sefton, William Rathbone, esq. pronounced an *éloge* upon the historian. Roscoe was the son of a market-gardener, and commenced the happiest period of his life by dutiful aid to his father in his employment; but even then his thoughts were raised to higher objects. He early sought and found friends with congenial aspirations, with whom, to their mutual honour, friendships were formed which lasted through life. Roscoe commenced his career by asserting the liberty of the slave, and, ending life as he began, his unabated zeal on the subject of prison discipline brought on the paralytic attack which closed his active life. An address, which assumed the form of a literary biography, was then delivered by Dr. Hume, in acknowledgment of which Mr. William Caldwell Roscoe, a grandson of the poet, addressed the meeting. The mayor, Samuel Holme, esq. and others, also spoke on the occasion. In conjunction with the other proceedings of the day, the Derby Museum, consisting of stuffed birds, and a great number of skins prepared for stuffing, collected by that eminent patron of natural history the late Earl of Derby, was opened by the mayor and town-council. A large party afterwards assembled at the theatre of the Royal Institution to hear an address from Joseph B. Yates, esq. who said that "Roscoe's world-wide celebrity procured for him the friendship, not only of his townsmen but of many at a distance, who were eminent for their rank, talents, and influence, and who, on closer acquaintance, venerated him no less for the modest and Christian virtues of the man, than for the accomplishments of the scholar." The press from which the first edition of his "Life of Lorenzo de' Medici" was printed was placed in the vestibule of the Institution. A soirée at the Town-hall terminated the proceedings, and the principal feature in the evening's entertainment was the "Exhibition Room," where, in addition to a collection of ancient MSS., zoological and botanical specimens, architectural and mechanical models, &c. a numerous

collection of mementoes of Roscoe's life and works was exhibited.

Her Majesty has permitted a second series of specimens to be formed from the *Collections of Porcelain* at Buckingham Palace, and exhibited at *Marlborough House*. This series is more numerous and varied, and in some respects even finer, than that recently removed. It consists chiefly of Old Indian of the highest order, and of an extensive series of Sèvres, illustrating the styles of different epochs of that royal manufactory. Among these is a curious *déjeûner* service produced immediately after Napoleon's expedition to Egypt, and affecting the forms and ornaments of the Pharaohs; also some very fine jewelled cups, and a superb bowl of hard porcelain, executed for Louis Seize. Lord Feversham has also sent to Marlborough House for public exhibition some of his turquoise Sèvres porcelain.

The Department of Practical Art has issued an announcement that a collection of fine *Specimens of Cabinet Work*, "for the information of Students of Schools of Art and the public at large," is about to be formed at Gore House, Kensington. It will be confined to specimens executed before the present century, and will be opened in the month of May.

The Council of the Society of Arts has determined to form a collection of objects, either in the shape of specimens, models, or drawings, illustrating the awards of the Council Medals made at the close of the *Great Exhibition* of 1851. The purpose is to bring together within the smallest compass, and properly classified, a miniature picture of the most remarkable and important contributions to the memorable display in Hyde Park. The articles are to be delivered at the Society's house on or before the 1st of May, and the exhibition will open shortly after that date.

The Institutes' Committee of the same Society have received authority from the Council to inquire into the subject of the operation of the present fiscal restrictions on *Paper, Advertisements, News, and Foreign Books*, in reference to their bearing on arts, manufactures, and commerce generally, and on the Institutes in particular.

At a recent meeting of the Common Council of London Mr. Anderton moved a resolution—that "It is desirable that a *Free Library* and a free circulating library should be established in the City of London; therefore, that it be referred to the Library Committee to consider and report how and by what means such libraries can be best established in the city, and whether any portion of the present City Library can be made available for such a purpose." The

resolution was adopted by the Court; and we understand that the Lord Mayor proposes to call a public meeting on the subject at the Mansion House.

An attempt has been made to open the library of the *London Institution* to a larger circle of readers, by adoption of the circulating principle with regard to books not of an expensive class or unique character. A meeting, in answer to a requisition, has been held, and the subject discussed on the motion of Mr. Gossett, when the proposal was negatived, on the show of hands, by sixty-six votes against thirty-four; but a more sweeping proposition has since been circulated by Mr. Hartridge, whose scheme is to transfer the Library to the City of London, sell the premises, pension off the Librarians, and distribute the surplus funds among the proprietors. He appears to anticipate that the building would be purchased by the City, in order to the preservation of the Library, and that the only sacrifices would be the Lectures (heretofore so successful and so popular) and the News-room.

The first anniversary of the *St. James's Literary and Scientific Society* was held on Tuesday the 1st March, the Rev. J. Jackson (now Bishop of Lincoln) in the chair. It was stated that the progress of the Society had been from the commencement very gratifying. It began with 263 annual members, and 25 life members; at present there are 467 annual members, and 41 life members. The library numbers 1,325 volumes, and the circulation of books during the past year was 3,323. Classes had been formed in German, French, drawing, and discussion, and one was about to be opened for vocal music. The lectures had been well attended, and had given much satisfaction. Handsome contributions of books were acknowledged from Messrs. Murray, Bentley, Pickering, and other publishers.

At the *University of Oxford*, the Hertford Scholarship, for the encouragement of Latin composition, has been adjudged to Mr. William Lambert Newman, scholar of Balliol; and Mr. Thomas William Jex Blake, scholar of University College, was declared *proxime accessit*. The Arnold Prize, for the encouragement of the study of Ancient and Modern History, has been assigned to James Hunter Reid, B.A. Fellow of St. John's College: the subject, "What effects of Alexander's Conquests in India are discoverable in the subsequent history of that country?"

The Mathematical Scholarships have been awarded to Frederick Kneller Cock, B.A. scholar of University College, and Charles Joseph Faulkner, commoner of Pembroke College; and a present of books to George

Charles Bell, of Worcester College, who particularly distinguished himself in the examination.

At *Cambridge*, the Browne Scholarship has been awarded to E. R. Horton, of St. Peter's College: and as Bell Scholars—

1. E. L. Brown, Trinity College.
2. R. B. Worthington, St. John's. } Æq.

H. P. Darwell, Clare Hall. }
On the 26th Feb. Mr. John Couch Adams, M.A., F.R.S., V.P.R.A.S., late Fellow of St. John's College, was elected a Foundation Fellow of Pembroke College.

At *Eton College* the examination for the Newcastle Scholarship has resulted in the appointment of Whitting major, K.S. as Scholar, and of Scott major as Medalist.

The Earl of Carlisle has been elected Lord Rector of *Marischal College, Aberdeen*. The name of Mr. Disraeli had been proposed, but was withdrawn. A poll was demanded on behalf of the Earl of Mansfield, for whom 45 votes were given; but the Earl of Carlisle received 105 votes, and had the majority of all the Nations. Professor James Nicol, from the Queen's College, Cork, has been appointed Professor of Natural History in *Mariachal College*, in the room of the late Professor Wm. Macgillivray.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has been declared Honorary President of the Associated Societies of *Edinburgh University*—all the rival candidates having been previously withdrawn.

Robert Andrews, esq. LL.D., and Q.C., has been appointed by Her Majesty's letters a Member of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland.

Mr. Macaulay has been elected a Member of the French Academy in place of Dr. Lingard. There were two candidates proposed, Mr. Grote and Mr. Macaulay; M. Guizot proposed Macaulay, and M. De Tocqueville proposed Grote.

Mr. Tooke has been elected a Member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences of France in the room of the late Mr. Porter, of the Board of Trade, author of the *Progress of the Nation*; and Dr. Lindley has been elected a Corresponding Member of the Institute in the section of Rural Economy.

A pension of 100*l.* a year has been granted to Mr. Jerdan, editor of the *Literary Gazette* from 1817 to the close of 1850, in consideration of his literary labours; and a pension has been conferred on the widow of Mr. Richardson, the lamented fellow-traveller in Africa of Dr. Barth, and of the equally-lamented Dr. Overweg.

The freedom of the City of London has been presented to *Dr. Layard* in a gold

box of 100*l.* value. Having refused the English Consulship in Egypt, he has, at the request of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, consented to join the English Embassy at Constantinople, where his advice is likely to be of service in the present critical state of political affairs. Dr. Layard started for the East on the day of the publication of his new volume about Nineveh. He has not resigned his seat in Parliament for Aylesbury.

Mr. James Robert Hope, a well known parliamentary barrister, has just added *Scott* to his name, in compliance with the provision in the entail of the estate of Abbotsford, to which estate his wife lately succeeded, upon the death of her only brother.

The committee for a memorial to the late *Mr. G. R. Porter*, of the Board of Trade, have selected a model by Mr. Wyon. The monument is to be erected in the churchyard at Rusthall, near Tunbridge Wells,—and a print of it is to be sent to each subscriber to the fund.

A member of the Civil Service of the H. E. I. C. on the Bengal establishment, has offered the sum of 300*l.* for the best essay in the English language in refutation of the errors of *Hindu Philosophy*, according to the Vedanta, Nyaya, and Sankhya systems. The competition is open to all nations. The adjudicators of the prize are to be the Rev. W. H. Mill, Regius Professor of Hebrew, University of Cambridge, the Rev. Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity, and Mr. Horace Hayman Wilson, Boden Professor of Sanscrit, Oxford. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London and Oxford are trustees for the donor of the prize, the essays in competition for which are to be lodged, before the close of 1854, at the office of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Further accounts have been received by the French government of the explorations of an Assyrian palace at *Khcrabad*, under the direction of M. Place. His last discoveries were a double colonnade with a flag pavement; and now he reports that he has, by more extensive excavations, brought to light a wall twenty-one feet long and five feet high, in painted bricks, in a fine state of preservation, representing men, animals, and trees. This, he says, is the first complete specimen preserved in its place of Assyrian painting; and it proves, he alleges, the exactitude of the descriptions given of the palaces of the Assyrian kings by Ctesias and Diodorus. He reports also that he has discovered the statue of a man, four and a half feet high, holding a bottle in his hands. It is in marble, similar to the *basso relievo*s pre-

viously found. M. Place fancies that the wall belonged to a passage leading to a large hall, which contained other statues.

Among the Roman remains recently discovered in *York* is a fine tessellated pavement, measuring 13*ft.* 6*in.* by 13*ft.* It was found by Mr. Bedford, a builder, who was making an excavation for a public drain on the Toft Green, at a depth of 6*ft.* 6*in.* from the surface. The Board of Health having presented this pavement to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, it was carefully laid bare, and proved to be the finest yet found at *York*. In the centre is a figure representing Medusa, in a square of 2*ft.*, and four other squares of the same dimensions contain figures emblematic of the Seasons. The whole is surrounded with elaborate border patterns.

At the latter end of last week, as a man named Coles was engaged in digging up, for the purpose of removal, some gravel in the churchyard of Wedmore, Somersetshire, he came upon an earthen vessel containing 120 coins of the reigns of Canute and some of his predecessors. They were in a perfect state of preservation. (*Times*, March 22.)

We are pleased to receive an account of the restoration of the magnificent *Chapel of St. Nicholas at Lynn*. Twelve months ago it was disfigured with pews, "faculty" galleries, a Moses-and-Aaron altar-piece, and every other incongruity that the bad taste of former times could assemble together. Even the very order of things had been reversed: the pulpit and reading-desk being placed at the west end of the chapel; and a stage of rising seats once crossed the interior in such a way as to shut out the altar entirely from the congregation. The work commenced with the entire clearance of the cumbrous accumulations. As they fell, the long-hidden beauties of the fabric rose to view, and pillars, arches, windows, doors, came forth from their long obscurity—some of them crippled, it is true, and most of them carrying the evidence of ill-usage; but all with the promise of well repaying the work of careful restoration. The building is a work of the fifteenth century (and probably not finished till early in the sixteenth), erected on the site of an earlier one of the thirteenth century, of which remains exist in the tower at the south-west angle. On clearing the plaster from the west wall of the south aisle, a triple lancet window was discovered bricked up. On the north side of the altar a doorway of extreme beauty and elegance was bricked up and plastered over, but was found in a perfect state. It formed the entrance to either a chapel or a sacristy at the north-east angle of the building. Much valuable work of repair has been done in

the open timber roof, in the course of which work many a lost wing and broken nose has been restored to the mutilated angels. The great feature of this work is the throwing open the vast area of the interior to view at one glance. To provide accommodation for a large congregation, the entire area, with the exception of a small portion at the west entrance, is covered by sittings, which, with all the fittings, are entirely of oak. Those in the aisles, and five or six seats at the west end, are raised one step higher than the general platform of the others. The seats of the nave all look eastward; those at the east end, in the usual manner of choirs, look north and south. At the east end an elegant reredos has been erected in Caen stone, to harmonise with the fine east window. Both as to design and workmanship this object is worthy of admiration, and especially the carving, by Mr. William Brown, the mason. The cornice is highly enriched with sculpture, and the details will bear a minute inspection. An inscription, as follows, runs through the whole length of the cornice: "Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life; he that cometh to me shall never hunger, and he that believeth in me shall never thirst." The very fine remains of sedilia, on the south side of the altar, are preserved, and a beautiful design has been made by the architect for their restoration. It is the work of a self-taught sculptor of Lynn, named John Hillam, who has been several years in the employ of Mr. William Brown, the mason.

The church at *Brettenham* in Norfolk has been rebuilt at the expense of the dowager Lady Buxton, in the Decorated style, and under the superintendence of S. S. Teulon, esq. as architect. It had been destroyed by fire in the year 1696, when the tower and nave were rebuilt, but the chancel left in ruins. The south door is still in the Norman style of the 12th century. There are four painted windows. The chancel window, the gift of Miss Buxton, is by Gibbs, and represents in three compartments the Nativity, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection. The west window, seen through an arch in the tower, is the Calling of St. Andrew, to whom the church is dedicated. On the north side of the chancel is a window of the Last Supper, by Messrs. Ward and Nixon, the gift of the architect; and above the organ in the north transept is a fourth, of angels with instruments of music. A fine organ, by Messrs. Dawson of Cambridge, has been given by Sir Robert Jacob Buxton, Bart.; and a peal of five bells, cast by Messrs. Taylor of Loughborough, is given by Miss Isabella Buxton.

The east window of Lambeth church has been filled with stained-glass in memory of the late *Archbishop Howley*, for which purpose a subscription of 500*l.* had been raised amongst his private friends and the clergy of the diocese. The glass has been executed by M. and A. O'Connor, of Berners-street. The window is divided into fifteen compartments, representing as many subjects connected with the Life of Christ, comprising The Nativity, Flight into Egypt, Adoration of the Magi, Baptism, Disputing with the Doctors, and including The Crucifixion, Resurrection, &c. &c. Beneath appears the following inscription:—"In honorem Dei, et in Memoria Gulielmi Howley per XIX. Annos Archiep. Cantuar. Obiit Februarii XI., A.D. MDCCLXVIII."

The magnificent church of *St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol*, has been enriched by a beautiful east window, by Wailes, of New-castle-upon-Tyne, the gift of Sir John Kerle Haberfield and Mr. Robert Phippen, citizens of Bristol. There are seven lights containing these subjects:—1. St. Peter cutting off the High Priest's servant's ear; 2. The accusation of our Saviour before Pilate; 3. Pilate washing his hands, having nothing to do with that just man; 4. The Scourging; 5. Putting on the robe and placing the reed in our Saviour's hand; 6. The Smiting; 7. Bearing the Cross. Over these are six principal compartments, filled with figures of St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, St. John, St. Peter, and St. Paul. Above these are five secondary compartments, filled with emblems of our Saviour and the Four Evangelists; and over these four compartments, containing the Alpha and Omega, IHS, and two emblems of the Trinity. The closing of the arch allows only one compartment to be above these, and that is nearly quatrefoil in shape; it contains the Dove descending. It is hoped that the restoration of this noble fabric, now in progress, will receive renewed encouragement from this handsome benefaction.

At the sale of the *Prince of Canino's Pictures*, by Messrs. Christie and Manson, on the 12th March, "The Adoration," by Rubens, was sold for 12,000*l.* and a "Virgin and Child," by Tiberio d'Assise, for 399*l.* to H. R. H. Prince Albert.

"*The Bowyer Bible*," one of the most costly illustrated books ever formed, and which has become well known to the public from its appearance in two of Mrs. Parkes's lottery schemes, has been sold by auction by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. The collection of the illustrations and their arrangement occupied a large part of the life of Mr. Bowyer. After his decease it was submitted to the public in a lottery,

and the prize being drawn by a draper in the city, it was repurchased of him, and became the subject of a second lottery (the total subscription to each being 4000 guineas), when the holder of one of the guinea tickets became the fortunate possessor, and by him it has been consigned for public sale. It excited an animated competition, and was at last knocked down at the sum of 405*l.*, the purchaser being Mr. Willis, bookseller, of Covent Garden.

The *Koh-i-Noor Diamond* (that looked in the Great Exhibition like a dingy chandelier drop) has now, after an expenditure of 2,000*l.* in bringing it to light, been finally set in an exquisite circle of small diamonds, and made the "Mountain of Light" on a most graceful tiara of diamonds for the brow of Queen Victoria. The old setting as worn by Runjeet Singh has been preserved, with counterfeits of the stones as they were seen on the arm of the Lion of Lahore. The large rubies surrendered to Great Britain on the same occasion remain, with their Persian inscriptions, untouched.

The *New York Crystal Palace*, constructed of iron and glass, is erected on Reservoir Square, in the city of New York. The Association "for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" was incorporated under an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, the 11th day of March, 1852. The use of Reservoir Square is granted by the municipal authorities of the city. The ground plan of the building forms an octagon, and is surmounted by a Greek cross, with a dome over the intersection. The extreme length and breadth of the building are each 365 feet. Height of dome to top of lantern, 148 feet.

Entire space on ground floor, 111,060 square feet. Whole area, 173,000 square feet, or four acres.

The *Will of the Emperor Napoleon*, which has hitherto been one of the principal curiosities of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, has been removed to France. An application was made on the part of the Lords of the Treasury, that the original will and codicils of the late Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte should be given out of the registry, and delivered up to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of being transmitted to the French government. The will in question, with seven codicils, was proved in August, 1824, by Charles Tristram Comte de Montholin, one of the executors, power being reserved of making the like grant to Henry Gratian Comte Bertrand and Louis Marchand, the other executors, and the effects of the deceased were sworn to be under the value of 600*l.* within the province of Canterbury. The Court ordered the will to be given out, for the purpose of being forwarded to the proper legal authorities in France.

Among the coming auctions of interest to literary men and collectors generally, is the sale not long after Easter (by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson) of the very fine *Library of Dr. Hawtrey*, of Eton. Dr. Hawtrey has long been known as a well-read and liberal collector of books, studious about editions and the condition of books as well as conversant with their contents.

The Rev. Henry Burgess, Ph.D. Curate of Blackburn, announces by subscription a volume of "Select Metrical Hymns and Homilies of Ephraem Syrus: translated, with an Introduction and Philological and Historical Notes."

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Legends of the Madonna, as represented in the Fine Arts. Forming the Third Series of Sacred and Legendary Art. By Mrs. Jameson. Crown 8vo.—A purity of taste and sentiment, a reverent and forbearing spirit in matters of religious faith, and a sound critical discrimination in matters of history and of art, combined in that well-balanced proportion in which we so gladly recognise the tact and delicacy of a female hand, form the characteristics of the series of works of which this is the third.* With a toleration, or rather an in-

dulgence, of all that cloud of poetic visions and fond imaginations with which the superstition and ingenuity of successive centuries obscured the simple truths of the Gospel, Mrs. Jameson keeps ever before her eyes the torch of Truth in the hand of History; and that is sufficient to conduct herself and her readers, if they will accept her guidance, from the darkness of degrading and confused conceptions, into the pure regions of the beautiful and the sublime.

In the present division of her subject,

* See the first series of the *Poetry of Sacred and Legendary Art* 1848, reviewed in our Magazine for June 1849, p. 613; and the *Legends of the Monastic Orders*, reviewed in Dec. 1850, p. 599.

Mrs. Jameson has had to encounter some of her greatest difficulties as regards diversities of creed, and has had occasion for the exercise of all her discretion. "I have had (as she urges in deprecation of censure) to ascend most perilous heights, to dive into terribly obscure depths. Not for worlds would I be guilty of a scoffing allusion to any belief or any object held sacred by sincere and earnest hearts; but neither has it been possible for me to write in a tone of acquiescence where I altogether differ in feeling and opinion."

Whatever may be the enthusiasm, or whatever the indignation, with which the great corruption of Christianity involved in Mariolatry may be entertained, all impartial minds must admit the historical force of the axiom from which our author starts, and by which her researches are directed throughout, that "some consideration is due to facts which we must necessarily accept." That the worship of the Madonna prevailed through all the Christian and civilized world for nearly a thousand years; that it worked itself into the life and soul of man; and that it was worked out in the manifestations of his genius,—these are the leading facts from which branch out the almost countless multitude of minor details which it is the business of the present work to trace and develop. "Of the pictures in our galleries, public or private,—of the architectural adornments of those majestic edifices which sprang up in the middle ages (where they have not been despoiled or desecrated by a zeal as fervent as that which reared them), the largest and most beautiful portion have reference to the Madonna, her character, her person, her history. It was a theme which never tired her votaries, whether, as in the hands of great and sincere artists, it became one of the noblest and loveliest, or, as in the hands of superficial, unbelieving, time-serving artists, one of the most degraded. All that human genius, inspired by faith, could achieve of best,—all that fanaticism, sensualism, atheism, could perpetrate of worst, do we find in the cycle of those representations which have been dedicated to the worship of the Virgin. And indeed the ethics of the Madonna worship, as evolved in art, might be not inaptly likened to the ethics of human love: so long as the object of sense remained in subjection to the moral idea—so long as the appeal was to the best of our faculties and affections—so long was the image grand or refined, and the influences to be ranked with those which have helped to humanise and civilise our race; but as soon as the object became a mere idol, then worship

and worshippers, art and artists, were together degraded."

The remains of "Christian art," when assigned to their true periods, and disposed in due succession, will be found to answer higher purposes than the mere gratification of the connoisseur and antiquary. The mosaic and the picture have preserved, in records more complete than would be imagined until they are collected and arranged, the successive obscurations and perversions of the faith once delivered to the saints, and the rise and triumph of adventitious and parasitical doctrines. Nor will this result be the less effectually accomplished in consequence of the total absence of any polemical bias in the pages of the author before us. The truth itself will work its own results.

Mrs. Jameson states that the first historical mention of a direct worship paid to the Virgin Mary, occurs in a passage in the works of St. Epiphanius, who died in 403; that the first instance of an invocation to Mary, is in the life of St. Justin, as related by Gregory Nazianzen; and that it is to the same period, the fourth century, that we may refer the most ancient representations of the Virgin in art. It is to the triumph over the Nestorians, effected by the decree of the first council of Ephesus in the year 431, that the universally accepted group of the Mother and Child dates its origin. Previously to that era, it had been customary to represent the Virgin alone. Nestorius maintained that in Christ the two natures of God and Man remained separate, and that Mary, the human mother, was parent of the man, but not of the God; consequently the title which, during the previous century, had been applied to her, "Theotokos" (Mother of God), was improper and profane. His opponents declared that in Christ the divine and human were blended in one incarnated nature; and, that doctrine prevailing at the Council of Ephesus, Nestorius and his party were condemned as heretics. Thenceforth, says Mrs. Jameson, the representation of that beautiful group, since popularly known as the Madonna and Child, became the expression of the orthodox faith; and as the Cross had been the primeval symbol which distinguished the Christian from the Pagan, so the image of the Virgin Mother and her Child now became the symbol which distinguished the Catholic Christian from the Nestorian Dissenter. "Every one who wished to prove his hatred of the arch-heretic exhibited the image of the maternal Virgin holding in her arms the infant God-head, either in his house as a picture, or

embroidered on his garments, or on his furniture, or his personal ornaments—in short, wherever it could be introduced. It is worth remarking that Cyril, who was so influential in fixing the orthodox group, had passed the greater part of his life in Egypt, and must have been familiar with the Egyptian type of Isis nursing Horus. Nor, as I conceive, is there any irreverence in supposing that a time-honoured intelligible symbol should be chosen to embody and formalise a creed. For it must be remembered that the group of the Mother and Child was not at first a representation, but merely a theological symbol set up in the orthodox churches, and adopted by the orthodox Christians."

It will be said that this is very much like an apology for idolatry, and that all idolatry might be explained and excused by a similar process. Whilst, in our opinion, it does not amount to an excuse, it supplies a true historical key to so lamentable a perversion. It is one of the many examples in the history of mankind, of the great errors resulting from party triumphs, when pushed to their extreme results. There were still those who perceived the dangers to which the purity of the faith was subjected; and about three centuries later a determined remonstrance broke forth, which the triumphant party afterwards termed "The schism of the Iconoclasts." This division distracted the Church for more than a hundred years. At this period the emperor Leo III. sought to exterminate the pictures of the Madonna; but the work of destruction was carried out fully in the Byzantine provinces only, for pope Gregory II. became an apologist for sacred art, and after the death of the emperor Theophilus in 842, his widow confirmed the "orthodox" idolatry even among the Oriental Christians. It is observable, however, that only pictures were then allowed: all sculptured imagery was still prohibited, and has never since been permitted in the Greek church, except in very low relief. The flatter the surface the more orthodox is the Christian art of the Greek church.

But from the period above-named the Italian church has indulged in all kinds of imagery,—a prolific source of her manifold corruptions, however refined in the conceptions of the great masters of art.

Mrs. Jameson's task is to trace at once the various phases of religious conception, and the various styles of the schools of art; and to do this through the several ages and the several centuries in which the worship of the Virgin has been developed might well have occupied a larger space. Her survey is necessarily summary; but

the information she imparts is always satisfactory, so far as her limits will allow. She has arranged the work in two general divisions,—Devotional subjects, and Historical subjects; and the former into two parts: 1. The Virgin without the Child; 2. The Virgin and Child; and the latter into four: 1. The Life of the Virgin from her Birth to her Marriage with Joseph; 2. from the Annunciation to the Return from Egypt; 3. from the Sojourn in Egypt to the Crucifixion of our Lord; and 4. from the Resurrection of our Lord to the Assumption. Besides these portions of the work, an Introduction of more than fifty pages contains some of the most valuable information.

The Historical portion of the subject embraces, it will be perceived, much of the actual history of the Saviour, wherever his mother was present; and we may here mention that the next volume proposed by Mrs. Jameson in her series is to illustrate "The Scriptural and Legendary Life of Our Lord, and of his precursor, St. John the Baptist."

Some of the oldest existing pictures of the Virgin are those in which she is represented as the Divine Mother with the Child in her arms. In one of her plates Mrs. Jameson has copied "four genuine and renowned pictures, all of which have the credit of performing miracles, and claim a fabulous antiquity. Yet of the many miracle-working Madonnas in Italy, popularly attributed to St. Luke, few are either of Greek workmanship or very ancient. Thus the Virgin of the Ara-Celi is undoubtedly a Greek, and old, and black, and ugly, as sanctity could desire; while the rival Madonna in Santa Maria in Cosmedino, dark as is its colour, is yet most lovely; both Mother and Child are full of grace and refined expression; but, though an undoubted 'original St. Luke,' like many original Raphaels and Titians, it is not even a softened copy of a Greek model; the sentiment is altogether Italian." It is evident that in no branch of art is the assistance of a critical guide more required than in that in which Mrs. Jameson has come to our aid; for, besides the ordinary chances of error and misstatement which attend all pictures, the peculiar circumstances of superstitious credulity and the cupidity of rival shrines have tended to involve sacred art with pretensions peculiar to itself. Of black Virgins the author gives in another place the following account:—

"Because some of the Greek pictures and carved images had become black through age, it was argued by certain devout writers, that the Virgin herself

must have been of a very dark complexion, and in favour of this idea they quoted this text from the Canticles, 'I am black, but comely, O ye daughters of Jerusalem.' But others say that her complexion had become black only during her sojourn in Egypt. At all events, though the blackness of these antique images was supposed to enhance their sanctity, it has never been imitated in the fine arts; and it is quite contrary to the description of Nicephorus, which is the most ancient authority, and that which is followed in the Greek school." (p. liii.)

And as to the probability of any pictures being the work of Saint Luke:—"The legend which represents St. Luke the Apostle as a painter appears to be of Eastern origin, and quite unknown in Western Europe before the first crusade. It crept in then, and was accepted with many other Oriental superstitions and traditions. It may have originated in the real existence of a Greek painter named Luca—a saint, too, he may have been; for the Greeks have a whole calendar of canonised artists—painters, poets, and musicians; and this Greek San Luca may have been a painter of those Madonnas imported from the ateliers of Mount Athos into the West by merchants and pilgrims; and the West, which knew but of one St. Luke, may have easily confounded the painter and the evangelist." Our author further remarks that the Evangelist Luke was early regarded as the great authority with respect to the few Scripture particulars relating to the character and life of Mary; so that, in the figurative sense, he may be said to have painted that portrait of her which has been since received as the perfect type of womanhood.

With respect to the great Spanish subject of the Immaculate Conception, Mrs. Jameson has given a full and interesting account both of its rise as a doctrine and its pictorial treatment. This branch of her subject, though hitherto little understood in this country, was explained in a perfectly coincident manner by a writer in our Magazine for January last, at p. 47. Mrs. Jameson tells us that "Of twenty-five pictures of this subject painted by Murillo, there are not two exactly alike; and they are of all sizes, from the colossal figure called The Great Conception of Seville to the exquisite miniature representation in the possession of Lord Overston, not more than fifteen inches in height. Lord Lansdowne has also a beautiful small 'Conception,' very simply treated." (p. 53.) "We must be careful (it is remarked in another place) to distinguish in the pictures of Guido (and all similar pictures painted after 1615) between the Assump-

tion and Immaculate Conception. The small finished sketch in our National Gallery is an Assumption and Conception together: the Madonna is received into heaven as *Regina Angelorum*. The fine large Assumption in the Munich Gallery may be regarded as the best example of Guido's manner of treating this theme. His picture in the Bridgewater Gallery, often styled an Assumption, is an Immaculate Conception." (p. 351.)

We consider the correct interpretation and appreciation of works in our own picture galleries to be one of the most interesting objects attained by Mrs. Jameson's researches. There is a picture belonging to the category before us which has on a former occasion received some discussion in the pages of our Magazine.* It belonged to Horace Walpole, and an engraving of it was published in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, under the title of "The Marriage of Henry the Sixth." It remained at Strawberry Hill until the sale of 1842, and was then purchased by the Duke of Sutherland. This is evidently a Marriage of the Virgin, of the German school. The Virgin is crowned, as usual in her later pictures, and her bridegroom is designated by a nimbus, to shew his saintly character. "The ceremony takes place (as Mrs. Jameson states to be the usual design) in the open air, in front of the Temple."

A picture, which is said to have adorned the abbey of Leicester before its dissolution, is engraved in Nichols's *History of Leicestershire*, and in our Magazine for January, 1823.† It is of a type which we do not find described in Mrs. Jameson's work. A kneeling ecclesiastic addresses the Virgin with these words,

Monstra te esse matrem,

to which the Divine Mother replies by the action of pressing her breast, and forcing forth a stream of her milk. Mrs. Jameson alludes, in p. 74, to the "early religious, or rather controversial meaning" of the Virgin suckling her Infant; but we have failed to trace in her pages any exposition of this particular design. Possibly it represents the vision of some highly-favoured saint.

It will be the part of the English antiquary to make Mrs. Jameson's expositions more directly subservient to the ancient remains of art in this country; for, though we do not possess any Old Masters, we have wall-paintings and book-illuminations, sculptures in our churches, and

* Vol. XVIII. New Series, pp. 17, 157.

† The original is now in the possession of Mr. Nichols. In the engravings the subject is reversed.

carvings in various materials, sepulchral brasses and storied seals, the proper understanding and arrangement of which will be much facilitated by her valuable researches.

The Vale Royal of England, or The County Palatine of Chester illustrated. Abridged and Revised, with Notes, Historical and Explanatory, by Thomas Hughes. 12mo.—The book which goes under the name of King's Vale Royall belongs to the earliest class of our county topography. Though not published until the year 1656, the largest portion of it, and the same which forms the present reprint, was written thirty-five years before, in the reign of James the First. It was therefore preceded only by the itineraries of Leland and the general description of Britannia by Camden; and is nearly contemporary with the surveys of some of the counties made by John Norden.

The title of "Vale Royall" is fantastic, as applied to the whole county of Chester, and obscure to a stranger until explained. It was the name of an abbey in the midst of the county, by the side of the river Weaver. "Methinks it probable (observes the writer before us) that King Edward the First, who founded here the abbey to which place the abbey of Darnhull was translated, gave this name to this goodly tract of grounds betwixt the forest [of Delamere] and the river Weaver, by his hunting or other princely sports; as, on the late occasion of our gracious sovereign [James I.] his making the house here [now the seat of Lord Delamere] four days his Royal Court, while, on his return out of Scotland, he solaced himself by his disports in the Forest, he confirmed it indeed to be a Royal Vale." The royal visit here alluded to was the most exciting public event that had occurred within the writer's experience, for the County Palatine was beyond the ordinary limits of the royal progresses, and many curious details of it are given in various parts of his work—(which were woven into a continuous narrative by the modern Historian of Cheshire for Mr. Nichols's Progresses of King James I.)

Dr. Ormerod, in the preface to his History of Cheshire, informs us that the collection published by Daniel King under the name of "The Vale Royall of England," consists of three treatises: the first, which is of a general nature, composed by William Smith, Rouge Dragon Pursuivant in the reign of Elizabeth; the second, by William Webb, which includes a very interesting Itinerary of each hundred, was written in the latter part of the year 1621; and the last, the Chronicon Cestrense of Samuel Lee, was composed immediately

previous to the publication of the book, and with a view to insertion in it. No credit therefore is due to Daniel King as an author, but only as the publisher; and Dr. Ormerod does not even inform us who King was, whilst he gives some biographical notices of the three authors. The whole of the "Vale Royall" was incorporated in Ormerod's History of Cheshire, excepting such portions as would have been absolutely repetitions of the same materials which were otherwise given in that work.

The present manual consists of a reprint of what Dr. Ormerod terms the "very interesting itinerary," which was performed by Mr. William Webb, a master of arts and lawyer, who had officiated as under-sheriff. He wrote in a style which in its day was easy and agreeable, and is now still more amusing from its quaint pleasantries, as in this short sample which we give of "Sandbach, whose church and lofty steeple draws our eye to behold it. Sandbach is a pretty market town, and hath belonged long to the noble race of knights of the Ratcliffes of Ordsall in Lancashire. Its situation is very delightful. The chief seigniori thereof now belongs to Sir Randal Crew. The ale here at Sandbach is no less famous than that of Darby for a true napp; and I have heard men of deep experience in that element contend for the worth of it, that for true dagger stuffe it should give place to none."

With respect to the manner in which Mr. Hughes has performed the part of editor in the little book before us, we cannot speak entirely in praise. He has appended numerous notes, chiefly for the purpose of stating the present owners of estates, and occasionally to describe the extinction or representation of ancient families. These are useful so far as they go; but the great omission is, not to have specified distinctly the period when the text was written. Losing sight of William Webb, and the reign of James the First, he misleads the reader to refer the work to the middle of the seventeenth century, and the authorship to Daniel King, as in the following passage upon the new commercial neighbour of Liverpool: "Birkenhead, in the days of old King, and for 150 years afterwards, merely a little hamlet, has now risen, as if by magic, to be the second town in the county, containing upwards of 20,000 inhabitants." Here, dating from the writing of Webb instead of King, we ought to read "200 years," instead of 150. Should the "Vale Royall" ever be reprinted in this way again, we trust that justice will at last be done to its author, not only by placing the name of William Webb more prominently forward,

but by prefixing also some biographical notice of him. The lists of Sheriffs of Cheshire and Mayors of Chester, with which the book concludes, should, if reprinted at all, have been continued down to the present time.

The Colloquies of Edward Osborne, Citizen and Clothworker of London. As reported by y^e Authour of "Mary Powell."—The writer who has already acquired a considerable share of popularity by this series of historical fictions has, we think, surpassed her former self in the production before us. There is less straining after extravagance of sentiment and quaintness of expression, which, after all, form but a caricature of "the good old times," and a worthier aim at a natural simplicity and gentle pathos, which, however imaginary in their turn, form the true poetry of such revivals of past manners. In order to draw a faithful picture of the life of the citizens of London during the reign of Queen Mary the author has been a diligent reader of the chronicles of the period, and has not failed to avail herself judiciously of the various incidents they have preserved, which impart an air of truth to her narrative. The well-known incident in the domestic history of the family of the Duke of Leeds, whose founder, when a London apprentice, saved the life of his master's daughter from the Thames at London-bridge, and afterwards was enriched by her hand and her fortune, is the foundation of the story; and it is skilfully combined with one of the most striking events in which the Bridge was concerned—the assault of Sir Thomas Wyatt, which happened whilst Alderman Hewitt, the damsel's father, was sheriff; and, in addition, the anxious and trying scenes of the Marian persecution lend a deeper interest and a severer moral to the tissue of the tale.

Tomkins, a recluse and misanthropic weaver in Hewitt's service, is taught, whilst attending the sick-bed of the boy Osborne, to say this one short prayer,—God, be merciful to me, a sinner! and he afterwards becomes one of those earnest and indomitable assertors of Christian faith of whom Foxe has preserved so many examples in the humbler classes of life. The cut in the Book of Martyrs, which represents this man tortured by Bishop Bonner, by the application of a burning candle to his hand, will be familiar to all who have pored over those attractive old folios.

So faithfully, indeed, does the author adhere to known history, even in minute particulars, and so perfect is the verisimilitude produced by close attention in this respect, combined with an imitation of contemporary language and sentiment,

that we are tempted, perhaps unreasonably, to object to any obvious departure from it. The heroine of the tale is the only child of a widowed father, and brought up by a maiden aunt, but we find that Lady Hewitt actually lived to the year after her husband's mayoralty, and died on the 8th April, 1561. (Machyn's Diary, p. 254.) This variation from fact may be conceded, for the sake of the author's "cast of characters;" but we must remark that she has aimed extravagantly high in introducing Lord Talbot as a suitor for the hand of the civic heiress. Some poor nobleman would have served the turn: but the heir of the great house of Shrewsbury, at that period, is too improbable. And is not the time too early for "Paul's Walk" as a place of concourse? We speak under correction. It may have been so even before the Reformation: but we believe it is chiefly in the reigns of Elizabeth and James that it is mentioned so frequently by contemporary writers in that character.

In the allusion to Queen Mary's coronation (p. 143) is a more palpable anachronism, where it is stated that "when she returned 'twas with the swords of the three kingdoms borne sheathed before her, and another unsheathed,—which was not the Sword of the Spirit." We need scarcely remark that the three swords carried at the coronations of our sovereigns are usually interpreted as those of Spiritual and Temporal Justice and the *curtana* of Mercy; and that the fourth sword was the sword of State. In the description of Master Hewitt's house on London-bridge we are told that it "had six stories, the lowest of which was sixty feet above the river." This is perhaps a typographical error; and so, in p. 152, "The news of the rising in *Hertfordshire*," concurrent with Wyatt's rebellion, should read Herefordshire, where Sir James Croft was its real or supposed instigator. At p. 171 our author has fallen into the same confused account of Wyatt's surrender which is given by Miss Strickland. After Wyatt had been foiled in his attempt to enter the city of London at Ludgate, he retreated in despondency, and was arrested at Temple-bar, not at Charing-cross, nor after any renewal of the fight. The whole fighting of that day is very clearly related by Holinshed, but is worked up into most admirable confusion in the melodrama of "The Queens of England."

There is one other oversight in the introduction of the name of "my lord Wriothesley" in p. 206. Foxe tells the story of Barnes the mercer in Cheapside being persecuted by the lord chancellor for his supposed concern in the destruction of

the statue of Saint Thomas of Canterbury : that lord chancellor was bishop Gardiner ; in place of whose name, as we presume, our author has taken that of his predecessor Wriothesley. Finally, we may mention that the chronicler Fabian is erroneously placed (p. 293) among the mayors of London : he was sheriff, but not mayor.

We have criticised this well-constructed fiction as if it were veritable history, considering that in so doing we pay its author the greatest possible compliment. It would indeed be satisfactory if some of our most popular historians required as small a proportionate space to exhibit their deviations from accuracy.

The Olynthiacs, &c. of Demosthenes. By C. R. Kennedy. (*Bohn's Classical Library.*) pp. 312.—Longinus, in the first of his Fragments, places Demosthenes foremost of those orators who compose the summit (*κορυφή*) of Greek eloquence, which idea Harles perhaps adopted when saying, "In quo fastigium fuit eloquentiæ Græcæ." (*Notitia*, p. 175, art. Demosth.) This volume contains the "Olynthiacs and other Public Orations"* of Demosthenes, and will be followed, we hope, by others ; for it is remarkable that most of the specimens selected by Longinus, are from those which were not included under this head. The preface shows that the translator well understands the nature of his task, though the requisites he makes will alarm the *caballi* of the press, who *traduce* into English, as Hobbes expresses it in his Thucydides. "To accomplish all this, not only must you be thoroughly familiar with the language which you translate, but you should have deeply studied your own, and even know several besides." (p. iii.) To exemplify this, the reader may turn to Boswell's Life of Johnson for an anecdote about the translation of Du Halde's History of China. This preface is, indeed, a critical treat, though rather peculiar in point of style. The notes are copious, and we quote one from page 120, as just and pertinent: "The Spartans . . . were totally unfit to manage the empire ; at the head of which they found themselves soon after the humiliation of Athens." As a specimen of the translation, we give the passage chosen by Longinus (c. xviii. 1), to show the advantage of occasional interrogation. "Or tell me, do ye like walking about and asking one another, Is there any news? Why, could there be greater news than a man of Macedonia subduing Athenians, and directing the affairs of Greece? Is Philip dead?

* Delivered on occasions of public deliberation.—Rk.v.

No, but he is sick. And what matters it to you? Should anything befall this man, you will soon create another Philip, if you attend to business thus." (1st Philippic, p. 63.) There are good appendices on the history of Olynthus, and of the Thracian Chersonesus, and others, chiefly on financial matters ; but in the first, the story of Philip and the archer of Methone, wants a reference. (p. 241.) Mr. Kennedy has enriched his translation by parallels from modern history. He sometimes steps aside to controvert Mitford, and on some points agrees with Grote. He regards the oration "On the Treaty with Alexander" as the production of Demosthenes, "but of Demosthenes dejected and terrified, willing to speak consistently with himself, yet not daring to speak all that he feels." (p. 226.) This is a reasonable argument, and reminds us of Winstanley's character (in his England's Worthies) of Fuller's Church History, "written in such a time when he could not do the truth right with safety, nor wrong it with honour." A chronological table of events in the life of Demosthenes is prefixed ; but, when it is merely said that he was "charged with receiving a bribe," in the affair of Harpalus, we do not clearly gather the writer's opinion. If this is the language of exculpation, it is faintly uttered. The vindication of Demosthenes formed the subject of an inaugural thesis, by M. Eyssell, at Marburg, in 1836, under the expressive title of "Demosthenes a suspicione exceptus ab Harpalo pecuniæ liberatus." (*Marb.* 8vo. pp. 69.) The author has shown, from Aulus Gellius (xi. 11), that the story of the orator's voluntary silence is also told of an affair concerning the Milesians, and therefore is dubious evidence in the present case (p. 43) ; and from Pausanias (ii. 33), that his name was not in the list of Harpalus' disbursements for bribery, which came into the hands of Philoxenus. (p. 52.)* Niebuhr has also defended him elaborately, in the 81st of his Lectures on Ancient History, and between the two the vindication appears as complete, as the evidence now extant admits of.

Woman's Record ; or, Sketches of all Distinguished Women, from "The Beginning" until A.D. 1850, arranged in four Eras ; with Selections from Female Writers of every Age. By Sarah Josepha Hale. Royal 8vo.—This is an adventurous and gigantic undertaking : no less than the biography of the illustrious Females of all time. But what is too vast for American enterprise? or what difficulties shall daunt the strong-minded woman of the

* A copy of the thesis is now before us.

States? Mrs. Hale, at least, has not been afraid of literary toil. "At any rate," she says, "my book has cost me three years of hard study and labour to make it." The result is a large volume of more than 900 pages, in small type and double columns, containing, as Mr. Colburn is wont to tell us of his *History of the Landed Gentry*,—more than some five or six ordinary volumes of light reading—a very *Cyclopedia* of feminine achievements. There is something impressive and monumental, as it were, in the form of the book; and, though few readers will prefer a ponderous tome to a light one—inasmuch as it cannot, as Dr. Johnson says, be taken to the fire; yet this form is part and parcel of another requisite of American literature—that of cheapness. To speak then of its execution. The author has pursued her task with evident diligence, and the result is, in many instances, well calculated to gratify the curiosity of her readers, and to afford them instruction and entertainment. At the same time she has needlessly added to her difficulties, by undertaking the delicate task of passing judgment, not only on the productions, but also on the conduct, of her contemporaries; and in this respect we must add that we think her courage—we should rather say her presumption, has carried her too far. Such comments on the events of private life as occur in the articles on Lady Lytton Bulwer, Mrs. Jameson, and some others, if made by a native author would be visited with distinct reprobation, if not by an application of the law of libel; and, though no harm may be meant, they must at least be deemed impertinent on the part of a Transatlantic censor.

Mrs. Hale's plan embraces, as expressed in her title-page, the whole world, and that from the earliest times: but the majority of her biographies are of modern persons, and those chiefly American, English, and French. Whilst distinguished females of every class fall within the scope of her review, she has special regard to the authors: of whom she gives not only biographical details and characters, but also selected specimens of their writings. This is a feature which lends variety and interest to the book. Mrs. Hale remarks, that "Within the last fifty years more books have been written by women and about women than all that had been issued during the preceding five thousand and eight hundred years. Far the greater portion of works concerning the female sex has been published within the last twenty years. Since the idea of this 'Woman's Record' occurred to me—just three years ago to-day—a dozen or more of these books have appeared. Among them are

'Noble Deeds of Women,' 'Mothers of the Wise and Good,' 'Heroines of Missionary Enterprise,' 'Woman in America,' 'Woman in France,' and 'Woman in all Ages and Nations.' Three of these works are by men; thus showing that a deep interest in this subject pervades society. Each work has its peculiar merits, but no one is satisfactory, because none contains the true idea of woman's nature and mission; therefore each work has only made my own seem to me more necessary."

In some cases our British authoresses have lived longer than it seems Mrs. Hale could possibly imagine. This is happily still the case with Mrs. Opie, though the biographer states that "Mrs. Opie died in 1849;" and also with Miss Lucy Aikin, of whom it is represented that "she lived in the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the present century." The like statement is also applied to the late Mrs. West, of Little Bowden, who, having survived *the first half* of the nineteenth century, died on the 25th March, 1852, and a memoir of her was given in our vol. XXXVIII. p. 99. There are other important mistakes: such as imagining Mrs. Southey to have been a sister of Lisle Bowles; that Mrs. Bray "is a native of Devonshire"—a county we believe she never saw until after the death of her first husband; and that Lady Charlotte Guest "was born in Wales"—the connection originating, as in Mrs. Bray's case, with the lady's marriage instead of her birth. The maiden name of Mrs. Gaskell (*not* Gaskill) the author of "Mary Barton," was Stevenson, not Stromkin. Besides these errors of fact, we find names of English places and persons frequently misspelt,—in one case throughout a whole biography, where Lady Colquhoun, the daughter of Sir John Sinclair, of Ulster—which, naturally enough, is turned into *Ulster*, is commemorated as *Janet Colquohn!* Of Miss Catharine Talbot we are told, with a still more ridiculous blunder, that she was "niece to Lord Talbot, created *earl of Chancellor* in 1733." Lord chancellor Talbot was never an earl, but was created baron Talbot of Hensol in that year;—his son an earl in 1761. From some similar misapprehension of the aristocratic offices of the mother country, Sir William St. Loe, one of the husbands of Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury ("Bess of Hardwick"), is styled "grand butler of England." And it is plain that Mrs. Hale cannot have seen Mr. Peter Cunningham's "Story of Nell Gwyn," or she would not have admitted the perfectly unfounded statement that "her real name was Margaret Symcott."

Anne, Margaret, and Jane Seymour,

the daughters of Edward Duke of Somerset, can scarcely be said to be "known for their poetical talents," inasmuch as their Latin verses to the memory of Queen Margaret of Valois, their only extant production, must have been rather the work of their tutor than themselves. But a more interesting biographical notice might be written of Jane the youngest sister, inasmuch as she was destined by her father to be bride of King Edward VI., and was afterwards a maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth, and has a remarkable epitaph in Westminster Abbey. She also indited an epistle to the reformers Bucer and Fagius, which is printed in the Zurich Letters of the Parker Society. (See further of her in the notes to Machyn's Diary, p. 384.) Margaret the eldest sister was married first in 1549, in the presence of her cousin King Edward, to the Lord Lisle, soon after Earl of Warwick, the heir apparent of the great Duke of Northumberland, and secondly to Sir Edward Unton (not "Hunter," as Mrs. Hale gives the name); and her subsequent history may be found in "The Unton Inventories," 1841, pp. xxxv. et seq.

Undertaking to commemorate every class of female eminence, Mrs. Hale has necessarily to introduce some of the actresses. She does not, however, descend to so low a scale in the ranks of that profession as in some others. She is unaware that Miss Stephens is the present Countess of Essex; and labours under the misapprehension that Mrs. Charles Kean has retired from the stage—whereas she is, and has been no less since her marriage than before, a highly popular actress. The words "we believe" qualify Mrs. Hale's statement; but, surely, it would have been perfectly easy by means of English correspondence to ascertain this and other facts.

The book is illustrated with a large number of portraits, engraved on wood, which, with a few exceptions, are gracefully executed, and, so far as we can judge, preserve the likenesses. But among them is at least one serious error: in place of the head of Queen Mary, the daughter of Henry VIII., is substituted one of Queen Jane Seymour. And what shall we say to the head of Mrs. Barbauld? Surely that never was drawn for the venerable instructress of our youth. Perhaps it is that of Theresa Bandettini, the Italian improvisatrice, whose memoir precedes that of Mrs. Barbauld. We may also note that it was Mrs. Barbauld's brother, and not her father, who assisted in the composition of "Evenings at Home."

My Novel. By Sir E. L. Bulwer, Bart. 4 vols.—*Harry Muir.* By the Authoress of

"*Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland.*" 3 vols.—Our monthly array of books is not without specimens of fiction; first, we have a noble novel by Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, which, though not new to readers of Blackwood, will be, perhaps, only now thoroughly enjoyed. That it is too long we cannot but say. Limited to three vols. it might have been made nearly faultless, for all that is amiss comes from excess. As it is, the first two of the four are much the best. How bright and fresh, even as the dew of an early morning, is the wit of these volumes! How profound their wisdom! Sir E. L. Bulwer is, indeed, a man to be envied for the healthful, elastic tone of mind and feeling which alone can enable an author to embody in fiction so much that is both good and great. The characters of the English squire and old-fashioned clergyman, but most of all, that of Riccabocca, are charming. How kindly wise are the gentle counsels of the experienced exile to the English youth, and how admirable the village scenes of discontent and reconciliation! We neither would disparage our Thackeray nor Dickens, but "The Caxtons" and "My Novel" rank in our minds still higher than the best productions of those gifted men.

Another lady's novel, too!—"Harry Muir," is not equal in talent to the works of either Miss Mallock, Mrs. Gaskell, or Miss Brontë; but it will not have to fight its way through disputed questions, social or moral, and it is easily, cleverly, and in some parts strikingly written. Still it is inferior to the author's former novels, especially to "Adam Greame." The interest of the narrative is too much dependent upon some rather common-place developments of weakness, in a character which is not *felt*, but only *said* to be very engaging. One of the best drawn personages is Martha, though even here we think the strength of the religious principle would, in real life, have saved such a character from the fierce and sometimes unreasonable and even unjust devotion to the worthless hero. Sandy Muir is better. We regard him as one of the most real and delightful of characters. Good, too, is the Old Dragon, with his secret cravings after Shakspeare, and conscientious burnings of him, page after page, as he reads.

Few readers will begin "Harry Muir" without being carried on to the end, nor will any, we think, recur to the time so expended with regret or misgiving.

Bertha die Spinnerin. Von Karl Simrock. (*Bertha the Spinster.*) Frankfurt a Main, 1853. pp. 152. sm. 8vo. with engraved title-plate.—In this elegant little

volume Simrock has first given us an original German poetical version of the old half-mythic legend of Bertha the Spinster, the wife of the Frankish King Pipin and the mother of Karlsmagnus. This poem occupies forty-six pages, and avoids that common fault in modern compositions—sentiment. It is even too hard and naked, and is so bare of all the graces of song that it would have read equally well in prose. Next come the notes, which add very much to the value of the work. They connect the old Frankish heroine with the still elder figures of the German and Northern mythology. We see her passing over into the mother of the gods, Nerthus, Niördhr, Freir, Hel, Skeaf, &c. Much of this comment is interesting, some things are new, at least in their present combinations, and a large portion is an example of that violent school of etymology and learned guess and capricious parallelism among the modern Germans, by which any thing is made to mean every thing, and every thing becomes nothing at all. Of course the "German" of the author includes, as usual, the whole North (Scandinavia and England), the Saxon tribes, and Germany proper! When will the Germans have done with this usurping insolence?

The origin, application, and literature of the myth itself are by no means exhausted in these pages, but they cast great light on the subject, and will be welcomed by all students of folk-lore and tradition. Hundreds of half-mythic tales exist in middle-age recensions; it would be well if they were more frequently thus made the subject of careful study by accomplished anti-quaries. An exact analysis of this kind would often illustrate the early belief and history of our forefathers and their kindred peoples.

Det norske Sprogs væsentligste Ordforraad, sammenlignet med Sanskrit og andre Sprog af samme Æt. Bidrag til en norsk etymologisk Ordbog af Chr. Andr. Holmboe, &c. (The principal word-mass of the Norwegian language, compared with Sanscrit and other tongues of the same family. A contribution to a Norse Etymological Lexicon. By C. A. Holmboe, Professor of the Oriental languages in the University of Christiania, &c. &c.) Wien, 1852. 4to. pp. xx. and 496.—Cognate dialects are being daily more and more explained and illustrated by the labours of learned men on some particular branch. English and Scotch, for instance, are intimately connected, in fact much of what commonly goes under the latter name is only North and Early English. Jamieson's famous Dictionary, his invaluable and well-known four quartos, were therefore almost

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as precious and welcome a gift to ourselves as to the sister kingdom, the bonny land of cakes. So with English and German, which, as we know, have thousands of words in common. Hence Grimm's German Dictionary, that great and masterly work which is now appearing in parts, will be on the table of every British philologist. But English is essentially a Northern, not a German, tongue, and any scientific treatise or etymological work on any one of the Northern dialects is a direct contribution to the literature of our own tongue.

We therefore at once turned to the somewhat ambitious work announced by Prof. Holmboe with reasonable hopes of a fund of information on the etymology of our mother-speech, especially as it was published at the expense of the Norwegian Academy of Sciences.

But we had not read five pages before we were grievously disappointed. The book is the composition of an ignorant dilettante, who has no clear ideas of the relative values of the dialects he uses in illustration, who has only an index and dictionary acquaintance (often at second hand) with their stock of words, and who consequently commits the most horrible philological crimes with the calmest mien in the world! He takes a certain root, assembles all the words from east, west, north, and south, which have any likeness to the ear or the eye, throws them together, and leaves the reader to his fate. A profound Sanscrit scholar of our acquaintance is seized with convulsions every time he opens the book, and we ourselves have often been struck with astonishment at the blind hardihood of the writer.

This language is not too strong. In the hands of a linguist the work will be useful, for it will save him some mechanical labour; but the general student must weigh every word before he lets it pass, or he will be led into the most deplorable absurdities. The book is elegantly printed at the Imperial Vienna printing-office.

A Legend of Pembroke Castle, and other Tales. By Frances Georgiana Herbert.—The largest portion of these volumes is occupied by an historical romance, upon the adventures of Henry Tudor Earl of Richmond, from his early youth to his establishment on the English throne. The scene opens with the siege of Pembroke Castle, by the Yorkists, under Sir William Herbert, of Ragland, in Monmouthshire; after the defeat of the Tudor brothers at Mortimer's Cross, and the flight of the survivor, Jasper Earl of Pembroke, over seas. The well-described stratagem by which the castle and its juvenile inmate, the little Earl of Richmond, fell into his

hands, was the event which first brought into his family the title of that earldom, with which it is still decorated.

A warm and proud interest in the antiquities of her family is not dissembled by our authoress; and she has adopted that account of its origin which deduces it from Pepin king of Italy, and son of Charlemagne, through the powerful Herberts Counts of Vermandois. But other schemes of genealogy are current in England and Wales; and, when we consider the dreary, unrecorded state of history at the sad epoch when the Lords of Vermandois flourished, and that Capetian historiographers have failed to divine the origin of Robert the Strong and Odo Duke of France, contemporaries of the Counts Herbert, we cannot (with deference to heraldic kings and pursuivants) feel entirely convinced that the descents of the Earls of Powys and Pembroke were duly commemorated in that mute and unknown age. But we must not quarrel with lofty imaginations, which may have truth, and which have lent zeal and spirit to a lively pen.

The new earl showed himself worthy of the honours he had won, by the fidelity and parental care with which he cherished and protected the early years of Henry, and reared almost to manhood in the bower of the White Rose that bold and wary adventurer who was destined to extinguish the fiercest and last of its warriors.

The battle of Banbury, won by the changeful Warwick, and "false, fleeting, perjured Clarence," sent the Earl of Pembroke to the scaffold, and restored Pembroke for a moment to Earl Jasper.

The forte of this work certainly lies in description, not so much that of landscapes as of critical scenes enacted. The conveyance of young Richmond from his retreat in Tally Abbey to the coast, through the quarters of the Yorkite brigands under Mortimer, and in spite of the collusion of an unfaithful guide, is a highly-spirited picture, not to be contemplated without breathless anxiety. Among the many perils and escapes which the hero goes through in England, Wales, and Britany, he obtains mysterious aid and warnings from a wise lady of oriental origin, of whom Eleanor Cobham, duke Humfrey's wife, had been unquibled the patroness. Whether her faculties really extended beyond the normal course of our nature, is somewhat indistinctly set forth; but part of her language seems to "attain

To something like prophetic strain,"

and we must probably assign her a place among the mysterious order of clairvoyantes. The description of her residence

in London, of dingy exterior, and entered through dull and gloomy passages, but leading into a choice garden and enjoyable abode, furnished by knowledge and tastes superior to those dismal times, is one of the strong passages of our fair historian.

It is almost superfluous to say that Miss Herbert does not belong to the class of "historic doubters," and apologists of Richard duke of Gloucester; but takes the popular and natural view of his character and actions. With an intellect sharpened and a heart hardened in the finishing school of civil wars, his main virtue was an unswerving devotion to the cause, and to the brother who was its type and embodiment. When he turned aside from that unscrupulously consistent path, to nip with his own hand the white buds from the bush he had tended through life, the spell of that life was broken, and he ceased to merit confidence from any man, and to repose it on any.

Richard fought the battle of Bosworth, with a few trusty comrades; like an Ajax or Achilles of old. Single combat was the chance of success to which he was reduced; and to avert that hazardous arbitrament, *salvo honore*, was the main business of Henry's commanders in that sham fight. His death was a romance ready made. It is history, not embellishment, that with one blow he struck Sir William Brandon, the standard-bearer of Stanley, dead, and with another flung Sir John Cheyney from his horse. It may be well asked, whether this was the arm "all shrivelled and decayed,"

And like a blasted sapling withered up, which the lord protector showed at the council-board, and ascribed to the sorceries of Jane Shore, whilst all were aware that the infirmity had attended him from his birth. These legends do not belong to history, but to the popular mythology, encouraged by the Tudors, of a hunchback'd goblin king, for dogs to bark and babes to scream at.

No doubt great obscurity, amounting to mystery, overhangs the proceedings of Richard and Henry; and until fresh evidences arise, doubt and divided opinions will continue to exist. The inability of King Henry to find the bodies of Edward the Fifth and his brother is referred by Miss Herbert to the "secret mode of the murder and place of interment." Yet it is difficult fully to believe in that inability. But the want of the will, and consequent want of the way, does not necessarily set up the case of the Perkinists. For a royal funeral would tend to recognise the princes of York as kings, Elizabeth the First as regnant queen, and failing her (then child-

less) Edward Plantagenet Earl of Warwick as actual true king. Therefore he might wish to let the dead dynasty bury its own dead.

Our young authoress has not departed, in any way that is exceptionable, or exceeding the nature and purpose of such compositions, from the record of events, which she has diligently studied. But the character of the hero, more specious than that of his turbulent precursors, does not come out of her hands an unembellished portrait.

Scenes and Impressions of Italy and Switzerland. By the Rev. D. T. K. Drummond. (Edinburgh.)—This is a respectable and very well-intentioned volume, which will find a public ready to enter into its author's feelings and suggestions. We ourselves think that it bears rather too much the stamp of one rigid and ever arbitrary party, which, regarding its own interpretation of Scripture and Scripture itself as one and the same, as a matter of necessity finds all the world guilty, excepting when its practices are precisely in accordance with that presupposed rule. Grant his premises, and no doubt Mr. Drummond is always right. But this we cannot always do; though an earnest and single purpose is so respectable that we accompany him with interest and gratitude on his tours. The only rather novel part of the book is his view of the present relations of the Vaudois church to the Catholic church of Northern Italy. It seems to us that he must be right in warning off English and German Protestants from the ground; in waiving questions of form and discipline, and taking the ancient churches of the Italian and Swiss valleys just as they are. For them, for their high antiquity, their common language, and the characters of their pastors, the Catholics of Northern Italy do feel considerable respect, and, if Mr. Drummond is not misinformed, the Vaudois are gaining converts among them. Mr. Drummond looks upon this intercourse as the most hopeful symptom for Italy. He believes that Catholicism in the kingdom of Sardinia and in Lombardy is sincere. While in Southern Italy the stricter the rule of the papacy the more rampant and licentious the unbelief of the people. Intent only on conversion, he has not much room for political sympathy, and plainly tells us that the less we evince of this the better. As a matter of temporising policy he may be right; as a matter concerning man's requirements, and the worth of his religious principles, we cannot help thinking him wrong. A free service alone can content the soul of a free man.

Rambles in an Old City. By S. S. Madders.—A good deal of interesting information is here brought together respecting the ancient city of Norwich. It is not a wholly satisfactory volume, for every class of citizens will be ready to point out some important omission; but it is a pleasanter office to return thanks for what is given than to grumble at what is withheld. Good old Norwich is so rich in objects of interest of every description, that we readily allow the difficulty of making a selection; and for the large class of people who tread its odd corners and alleys (for as to streets we never could discern more than one or two deserving the name) it is a boon to bring them acquainted in a familiar manner with even a small portion of their early history.

Life by the Fireside. By the Author of "Visiting my Relations," &c.—There is so much truth in the above small volume, and it is given out in a tone so gentle, so clearly manifesting progress in the work of self-conquest, that we cannot but receive it with gratitude. Unwillingly, in two former instances, we were obliged to express our sense of a certain arrogant tone, of a certain one-sidedness or half-sidedness, which kept us out of sympathy with a great deal evidently true and good. We do not feel this in the present instance; and therefore, though it is possible that it will not arrest the attention of many readers at once, as in the case of "Visiting my Relations" or "Reminiscences," we trust it is a book which will really be adopted as a fireside companion, and grow in general regard in that relationship.

Lectures on the Beatitudes. By the Rev. F. Garden. Post 8vo. pp. xii. 134.—These lectures were delivered in St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh. We presume they were addressed to a fashionable congregation, from a passage at p. 29, which in that case is very appropriate. "Though placed by God's providence in the great general division of the rich, let us study, by His grace, to be poor in spirit." Who is the Italian poet quoted at p. 129? A bare quotation looks like citing at second hand, though the supposition may possibly be erroneous.

A Book for the Sea-side. 12mo. pp. 275. As the season advances, and excursions are made to the coast, this little volume will be found a pleasant beach-companion, and impart much information about marine scenery and productions. It aims at a higher degree of utility, in teaching the reader to look "through nature up to nature's God."

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 24. John Bruce, esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

Mr. Salt presented a further number of original Proclamations, with the view of completing the Society's collection.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A. exhibited a fragment of the gold British corslet found some years ago on a skeleton exhumed at Mold in Flintshire, and of which the greater portion is now in the British Museum. It is engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXVI.

Frederic Collings Lukis, esq. M.D. of Guernsey, commenced the reading of a "Memoir on the Cromlechs of the Channel Islands, and other Places of Sepulture of the Primeval Age," exhibiting a large collection of plans and drawings illustrative of the structures attributed to the Celtic period, and rubbings of the engraved patterns on the interior of the cromlechs of Gavr'Innis in the Morbihan, that of Dol-ar-Marchant near Carnac in Britany, &c. &c. Dr. Lukis had already formed, and printed, a synoptical table, or chart, of Celtic architecture, upon which his observations were founded, and of which we here introduce a copy, in a somewhat compressed form :

CELTIC MEGALITHS.*

ON PLAINS MORE OR LESS EXTENSIVE.

Chiefly Ceremonial.

I. MAENHIR, viz.—

VII. Monolith †—A single erect raised stone.

* It is a generally received opinion that the Celtæ were the authors and architects of these Megaliths. These are, however, found universally distributed from Scandinavia to India; and in America, especially in the North. It must further be observed that the same types of construction and use are equally universal, and that they are usually situated near the sea, or the vicinity of some extent of water. It is evident from the universal distribution, likewise, of identical forms of the stone implements accompanying them, that the cromlech-building races sprang early from one central typical stock. Central Asia and the site of Nineveh produce *genuine Celtic relics*.

† Monoliths are memorial and monumental, and mark the site; advantage is very rarely taken of the proximity of elevated spots, which would increase the solemn character of these imposing masses, had this been desirable.

VIII. Ortholith—A single row, or broad line, of erect raised stones.

IX. Parallelith—Double lines of erect raised stones.

X. Cyclolith—Circle of erect distinct stones. Always circular. Sometimes concentric. Ceremonial.

COMMONLY ON HILLS AND ELEVATED SITUATIONS.

Entirely Sepulchral.

II. DEMI-DOLMEN—A large stone, partly supported on one or sometimes two erect, raised, smaller: the sides open.

III. DOLMEN—A large stone entirely supported on two, three, or four erect, raised, smaller: the sides open.

IV. CIST-VAEN—One, rarely two, large stones supported on several smaller horizontal or erect, raised: the sides closed.

V. CROMLECH—Successive Dolmens in contact, forming one common chamber, with the props erect, raised: the sides closed, excepting at entrance.

VI. PERISTALITH—Stones usually erect and sometimes contiguous; arranged circularly, oval, square, &c., always surrounding monolith, sepulchral chamber, or grave. Sometimes concentric.

EXAMPLES.

I. Any standing or intentionally erected large stone, whether alone or with many.

II. Numerous in the Morbihan; one in Guernsey. Llanwnda, Pembrokeshire.

III. Common in England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, France, &c. None in Guernsey. Chûn-Quoit, in Cornwall. Kits-Coty House. Whispering Knights.

IV. Channel Islands. Britany. Great Britain. Ireland, &c.

V. Gavr' Innis, Morbihan. Channel Islands.

VI. Roll-Rich, Oxfordshire. Two on L'Ancrese, Guernsey. Herm. Pen-maen-mawr. Donside, Tullynessle, Aberdeenshire. Dance Maine, Cornwall. Stennis Circle, Orkney, &c. *Rectangular*, at Le Couperon, Jersey.

VII. Pierre Longue, &c. Guernsey. Great Obelisk, Locmariaker, &c. Stone of Odin.

VIII. Carnac. At Great Cromlech, L'Ancrese, and Creux des Fées, Guernsey.

IX. Abury. Stanton Drew? Merivale on Dartmoor. Carnac.

X. Abury. Stanton Drew. Ring of Brogar, Orkney.

PSEUDO-CELTIC OR TRANSITION.

MEGALITHIC.

I. CYCLOTRILITH. Examples, Stone-

henge—Ceremonial Hewn stones; rectangular; erect with tenon, transverse with mortise.

Here is apparently an example of the respect paid to stone structures and their site; two ancient concentric circles being inclosed within the more modern.

TUMULAR.

I. SINGLE CHAMBER—With lateral opening and walls of columnar and short superimposed blocks. As the Upper "Creux des Fées," Guernsey.

II. CHAMBERS—As above, each having a lateral opening into one common passage, or "allée." Chambers placed crosswise (Structure at New Grange, Ireland), opposite (Wellow Cave, near Stoney Littleton, Somersetshire), saltirewise (Cairn on Airwood Moss, Dumfriesshire), or circularly. This last very rare (Druidical Temple, Town Heights, Jersey; now at Henley-upon-Thames).

MICROLITHIC.

CAIRN, GALGAL—Sepulchral Heap, covering chamber or grave.

NATURAL ROCK.—Ceremonial.

CAIRN—Large loose masses, as found in most countries. Cheese-wring. La Rocque Balan, Guernsey. Buckstone, near Monmouth, &c.

ROCKING STONE—Logan Stone, Cornwall. One in the parish of Kirkmichael, Perthshire, &c.

NEEDLE ROCK—La Chaise aux Prêtres, Guernsey.

From this Chart it will be seen that the type of Megaliths in England is the Dolmen, or chamber with erect props. That the type of those in Britany is the Cist, or chamber formed of laterally recumbent blocks. The true form of a Cromlech, or chamber of long triangular area with the only entrance at the apex, is seen in the magnificent examples of Gavr' Innis, in the Morbihan, those on the coast of Normandy, and in the Channel Islands.

The main object of Dr. Lukis's remarks was to exhibit a progressive change of architecture in the Celtic remains of the Channel Islands.

The Celtic sepulchres have usually a fixed position with reference to the cardinal points. The cromlechs in Guernsey have their long diameters invariably east and west, and the capstones consequently in an opposite direction. The cists, on the contrary, have their capstones east and west. The peristaliths also have universally an entrance at the east. That they are sepulchral there cannot be a doubt, and that they have been used for this purpose by single families and by clans. To these structures the term Bardic Circle has been applied, possibly with justice;

for it is not improbable that the heroic deeds of the valiant may have been recited or sung on these their graves, and the custom continued long after the individuals had become lost to memory. The gradual introduction and use of metallic instruments is shown by the hewn condition of the stones, and the essential differences between stones hewn with stones alone, and those minuter and more delicate engravings which could only have been effected on granite by means of brass or iron. It is to be observed that the Barrow is not characteristic of the Celtic period nor people. There are some interesting points which show demonstrably that in a period of continued tranquillity the cromlech-builders made additions to their tombs. One mode was by the addition of successive dolmens to the original structure; these are invariably placed to the eastward, and in no instance exceed the limits of the peristalith. But, when room was yet further required, it was gained by constructing lateral cists, which were also joined to this newer portion. Sometimes, but rarely, they communicate with the larger lengthened chamber. These remarkable additions are observable in the instructive cromlech "Debus" in Guernsey. These additional cists were formed within the chamber itself. In Jersey a recently-discovered cromlech presents five of these inclosed cists. After this period the peristalith was abandoned, and the successive dolmens were continued to a very great length, as in the very perfect example of Gavr' Innis, Morbihan; but even here the succession may be distinctly traced by the transverse-lying blocks. The original structure was a cist covered with one stone, with a floor of the same, and only between seven and eight feet square. The tumulus over this was high and conical; and as the additions were made so did the tumulus follow them, but not raised to the same height as the first. The inner surfaces of the stones of the sides, the floor, the divisional transverse blocks, and the smaller stones which are wedged between the props, are engraved with concentric and herring-bone patterns resembling the tattooing of the New Zealander. The stone celt is frequently repeated, sometimes surrounded with a sort of glory or ring. But of all the stones, the most remarkable is on the western side, which has a deep depression divided in front by two equi-distant pillars, convex and protruding from the stone, leading to the belief that the whole of the surface was purposely depressed. The same is observed in the cromlech called the Dol-ar-Marchant, the design here being in relieve. The stones in some instances appear to have received their engraving

before the construction of the cromlech, for the scored work is continued along the surface in contact with the next, or with the cap-stone. Patterns closely resembling these are found in other cromlechs, and a rubbing taken from the top of a prop in a cromlech at Dyffryn, between Barmouth and Harlech, Wales, shows a design precisely similar. The interior of the more recent tumular chamber at New Grange, Ireland, is somewhat analogous.

The modes of interment were, by placing the bones in little detached heaps, and surrounding these with circles of smooth flat pebbles. These circles were three or four feet in diameter, and the accompanying urns varied in capacity, in their forms, and the patterns or devices upon their surfaces. They were not found to contain the remains at any time, excepting such as may have accidentally fallen into them; nor were they always set upright. The largest of the urns might have held four or five gallons, and the smallest only as many fluid ounces. The bones were both burnt and unburnt. Several cromlechs had no traces of burnt bones within them. They lay upon a rude pavement of fragments of granite, and in the large cromlech at L'Ancrese had a second pavement over them, on which lay similar deposits. The bones and urns were in many instances secreted between and behind the props, thrust deeply into the bank of earth which was raised against the outside of the structure.

The care with which these Celtic sepulchres were preserved, so as to receive periodical interments, is seen in a circumstance connected with the interesting cromlech "Dehus." The second cap-stone in size and importance was observed by the builders to have a flaw passing obliquely through its northern extremity, which rendered it unsafe, as, in the event of a separation occurring between the opposing surfaces in the flaw, it must of necessity fall into the vault beneath. To avoid such an accident a prop was accurately placed within the vault beneath the larger portion of the slab, and which still supports it. In the course of time the smaller piece became detached, and fell upon the contents beneath, crushing several urns, &c.

Dr. Lukis, in conclusion, made some remarks on the personal ornaments found in the ancient sepulchres of the Channel Islands, and he also presented a classified list of Celtic stone implements which are not personal ornaments. These consist of mullers, or rounded grindstones; long stones, of various shapes; grinding-troughs, weights, hammer-heads, single and double; adze-edges or points, hatchet-heads, single and double; compound ham-

mers and hatchets, celts, knife, saw, and spear points or heads, arrow points or heads, and flint flakes. A jet bracelet of a highly decomposable alloy of copper was discovered in one of the cromlechs, in which were also a vast quantity of limpet-shells, and the bones of various fishes which had evidently formed the food of the primitive inhabitants. At the close of the lecture Mr. Akerman observed that the testimony of Dr. Lukis, as to the discovery of the bones of fishes among the early Celtic remains, was of especial interest to the ethnologist, since Herodian has stated of our rude forefathers that, although the sea abounded with fish, it was never used by them as food. The statement of Dr. Lukis appeared to throw considerable doubt on the assertion of Herodian, but, on the other hand, we had the remarkable fact on record in our time, that, during the prevalence of famine in Ireland, the population starved while fine turbot might be taken in abundance just off the coast.

March 3. Lord Viscount Mahon, Pres.

H. R. H. the Prince of Syracuse, who has signally manifested his antiquarian zeal in the recent excavations at Cumæ, was elected a Royal Member of the Society, and the following gentlemen were elected Fellows:—Thomas Thorby, esq. merchant in London and Spain, of Blomfield-place, Maida-hill; William Harvey, of Lewes, wine-merchant, a local secretary of the Sussex Archæological Society; John Carter, esq. F.R.A.S. Sheriff of London and Middlesex; and John Charles Robinson, esq. of Brompton, architect.

Sir Henry Ellis exhibited impressions of the ancient Seal of the city of Carlisle, still in use, of the work of the latter end of the 13th or beginning of the 14th century. The obverse presents the *Virgin and Child*, and the counterseal a *cross flory* between four roses. On each side is the same ungrammatical legend: *s. COMMVNIS CIVIVM KARLIOLENSIS*: with an inner legend on the obverse, *AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA*.

Dr. Lukis gave a second lecture on the Cromlechs of the Channel Islands, the substance of which we have anticipated in our preceding report.

March 10. Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., V.P.

George Taddy Tomlin, esq. of Ash, near Sandwich, and E. O. Tudor, esq. of Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, were elected Fellows of the Society.

Richard Almack, esq. F.S.A. presented three Proclamations as a contribution to the Society's already extensive collection in the course of arrangement. They consisted of—1. A proclamation by the lord

mayor and common council of London, offering a reward of five hundred pounds for the discovery of the person or persons who had "offered an indignity to the portrait of his Royal Highness the Duke of York in Guildhall." 2. A proclamation by the King for "Quieting the Postmaster-General and his Deputies." 3. A proclamation, dated 26th July, 1685, "summoning George Speake, esq. Colonel Danvers, John Trenchard, esq. and other gentlemen compromised in Monmouth's rebellion."

The Rev. Joseph Goodall exhibited a small bronze head of a man, filled with lead, discovered at Bromham, in Bedfordshire, supposed to have formed the weight of a balance, or steelyard.—Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum, remarked that he thought it was not a steelyard weight, but a cast from some other object, perhaps an unguentarium. The Rev. Thomas Hugo exhibited a celt and a spear-head of bronze, found at Preston, in Lincolnshire. Mr. Chaffers exhibited some singular objects in lead, found recently in Paris, during excavations near the Louvre. One represents a man lying within a sarcophagus, with a long cross resting on his arm, and wearing a conical cap. Another figure has also a conical cap, and holds a long saw. A third was the figure of a bishop with mitre and crosier, his breast being covered with strange figures, resembling astrological signs.

Dr. Lukis resumed and concluded his remarks on the Megalithic structures of the primeval period.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

March 4. Octavius Morgan, esq. M.P. Vice-President, in the chair.

A memoir was read by Mr. H. O'Neill, of Kilkenny, "On the Early Christian Monuments found in various parts of Ireland." The sculptured wayside crosses, and those found near ancient churches and monastic establishments in that country, are very numerous, presenting remarkable variety in their ornaments, the devices of sacred symbolism, as well as in the subjects of Scripture history, or the legends connected with the earliest times of the introduction of Christianity, represented with elaborate detail of design upon these curious monuments. Their date, Mr. O'Neill stated, had been supposed to range between the fifth and twelfth centuries; the precise age can be indeed accurately ascertained in but few instances. The remarkable crosses at Monasterboice and Clonmacnoise, which may be cited as the most striking examples, have been ascribed, with some degree of certainty, to the ninth, or, at the latest, to the tenth century.

The first of these is of unusual dimensions, measuring not less than twenty-five feet in height. In England few remains of a similar kind, or of equal importance, have been preserved to the present time; the sculptured crosses at Sandbach in Cheshire, and a few other early examples, may be mentioned; and such monuments occur more frequently in Wales, as also in Scotland, where many remarkable sculptures of the earliest Christian age have been made known to the antiquary through the valuable and accurate publications due to the liberality of Mr. Patrick Chalmers, of Auldbar. Monuments of this nature are necessarily much exposed to accidental injury and the decay of time, rendering it very desirable that faithful representations should be preserved; and Mr. O'Neill has been engaged on the praiseworthy object of collecting accurate delineations of the best examples found in Ireland, which he intends shortly to publish by subscription. He exhibited a selection from these drawings at the present meeting.

Mr. W. W. Wynne, M.P. gave a report of the extensive excavations, under his direction, on the site of Castell y Bere, a fortress of considerable extent in Merionethshire. The remains of that castle, where Edward I. resided during part of his campaign in 1284, had fallen so completely into decay as to present only a few shapeless masses of masonry, noticed by Pennant as presenting scarcely any feature of interest. The researches carried out by Mr. Wynne have brought to light, however, architectural details, sculptured capitals and mouldings, proving that this stronghold had been equal, if not superior, to any military work of its age in the principality. About one third of the area has been laid open, and Mr. Wynne purposes to resume the work during the ensuing season. He exhibited numerous relics, weapons, implements, pottery, and various objects supposed to be chiefly of the time of Edward I.

Mr. Nesbitt described the shrine of St. Manchan, one of the most highly enriched examples of elaborate metal-work existing in Ireland, and exhibited fac-simile models of this curious work, as also of the cross of Cong, which presents considerable analogy in the details of ornament. The shrine is in the form of a small chapel, covered with chased decorations, human figures in high relief, and richly coloured enamels introduced in parts. The saint whose relics it contained died in 644; he was abbot of Leith, in King's County, and, although never canonised, has always been held in extreme veneration. Through Mr. Nesbitt's researches this singular work of early Irish art, attributed to the twelfth

century, has been brought under the notice of antiquaries; and it has recently been conveyed to Dublin by Dr. Lentaigne, to be placed in the Museum of Antiquities now in course of formation by the noble President of the Institute, as a division of the Great Industrial Exhibition at Dublin, to be opened in May. Lord Talbot has already secured some of the most striking objects of this nature, which will form, in conjunction with the museum of the Royal Irish Academy, placed at his disposal for this occasion, a most important and instructive display of Irish antiquities.

Mr. Edward Freeman gave a description of the recent discoveries at the Priory church of Leominster, of which he communicated some account to our last Magazine.

A communication was received from Dr. Bell, relating to the bronze gates of the cathedral of Hildesheim, in Hanover, bearing date 1015, and a bronze column in the adjacent cathedral close, on which are represented subjects of sacred history, arranged in a spiral band. Dr. Bell exhibited engravings portraying these curious works of art; and gave some account of another remarkable work in bronze, the sculptured gates at Novogorod, traditionally believed to have been brought from Cherson, in the Crimea, by Vladimir the Great, in 988.

Mr. Franks produced an impression from a beautiful engraved brass plate, part of a sepulchral memorial, a work of Flemish execution, similar to those at St. Alban's, at Lynn, and at Lubeck. This plate, of which the date is supposed to be about 1350, has been lately purchased by the trustees of the British Museum at the sale of the collection of the late Mr. Pugin.

The Hon. W. Fox Strangways exhibited a fac-simile of another engraved sepulchral memorial, of singular design, existing in a church in Surrey. Mr. Yates described some interesting Roman remains discovered near Wiesbaden, and preserved in the museum at that place. The Rev. C. F. Wyatt sent a drawing and account of a miniature sepulchral effigy, found a few months since in the chancel of Blechingdon church, Oxfordshire. A curious limning, a design for an enamelled badge of office, to be worn by Norroy King-of-Arms, was shewn by Mr. M. A. Lower, of Lewes. It was probably executed by Rotier, for Sir William Dugdale, in the reign of Charles II. whose arms and cipher it bears. Mr. Trollope sent representations of several Saxon urns, elaborately ornamented, lately found in the eastern parts of England. They bear much resemblance to the vases exhibited in Mr. Neville's splendid work on "Saxon Obsequies." Mr. Brackstone contributed several rare objects of bronze;

and Mr. Wynne brought a leaden plate, bearing an inscription in Hebrew characters, found in Wales. Sir Philip de Grey Egerton called attention to the discovery of several paintings in fresco in Gawsorth church, Cheshire, of which he produced coloured lithographs by Mr. Lynch, of Macclesfield. A large collection of casts from seals, lately obtained from the college documents at Cambridge, were shewn by Mr. Ready, of Lowestoft, comprising valuable examples hitherto unknown, especially the fine seal of Tiltey Abbey, Essex, of which the matrix has lately been found, as also those of Sir Thomas Bysshe, in the reign of Richard II. and of the Prebend of Dunham, in the diocese of Lincoln.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 23. Mr. George Vere Irving read an elaborate paper on "Ancient Camps in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire." A paper by Mr. Just, on the "Roman Roads and Camps in the North-West of England," published in the last volume of the *Journal of the Association*, had led him to direct his attention to the remains of the same class in the intramural province of Valentia. The subject presents more difficulties in this northern district than in the southern parts of the island. Not one of the eminent antiquaries who have treated of it agrees with the others on the general direction of the iters, far less on the site of particular stations. Mr. Irving had no intention of promulgating fresh theories when so many great authorities were at fault; but he proposed to describe *all* the camps and fortifications of the district, not confining the attention to those which alone might be alleged to be of Roman construction. Two undoubted Roman roads are met with in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. The first of these, which has been described by General Roy, leaves Carlisle and proceeds northward up the valley of the Annan to Drybbe church, where it splits into two branches. These re-unite in the head of Lanarkshire, near the old castle of Crawford, from which point the road continues down the right bank of the Clyde by Culter Bygar and Liberton. It then passes the well-known Roman camps of Carstairs and Cleghorn, and proceeds to Belstone in the parish of Carlisle, where it enters the Middle Ward and joins the great reticulation of roads connected with the Northern Wall. The second, which does not appear to have been previously noticed, runs nearly at right angles to the other. Leaving the upper part of Ayrshire, it crosses a corner of Dumfriesshire, and then proceeds along the high ground between the Clyde and its tributary the Douglas Water, to near their

conflux, when it tends to the right, cutting off a remarkable loop of the former, which it crosses a little above the station at Carstairs. From this point it leads eastward, but soon splits into three branches, one leading to Edinburgh, the second to Linton, and the third to the Roman station at Lyne, in Peeblesshire. Along these routes Mr. Irving has found above forty camps, and he exhibited carefully prepared plans of each, at the same time describing the military capabilities of the sites, especially in connexion with that prime necessary—a supply of water. In many of these fortifications this essential point had been overlooked or neglected. In others it was provided for by springs situated within the ramparts, while in a few an artificial supply was provided for by the construction of wells. Mr. Irving also enumerated the various relics of antiquity—armlets, urns, and bronzes—which have been found in these camps, and exhibited drawings of many of them.

March 9. Mr. James exhibited a collection of spurs of various dates found in different parts of England, and Mr. Bartlett specimens of spurs obtained in Berkshire and Wiltshire, and two Roman horse-shoes. Mr. W. Meyrick exhibited a specimen of armour made in imitation of the puffed and slashed dresses of the sixteenth century. Sir S. Meyrick has figured in his work a specimen of this kind, and there are three small portions in the Tower, but inferior to Mr. Meyrick's, which consists of a jesset suitable for a boy about seven or eight years of age, engraved and elaborately inlaid with gold. He possesses also another portion for the arm of this suit. Mr. Meyrick also exhibited a pass-guard pauldron of the time of Henry VIII. russeted and inlaid with gold, representing a battle-piece, and a sword of the time of Elizabeth, having twelve heads set as medallions over the hilt and pommel, the latter of which is of elegant design. Mr. Bateman exhibited a brooch, in the shape of a coronet, with six points, on the top of each of which there is a space for a portion of coloured glass, ascribed to the later Anglo-Saxon period. Mr. Ashpitel exhibited one found at Maidstone lately, of a similar description, which, though unique as to form, was conjectured to be Roman. Mr. Bateman also exhibited a carved ivory knife-handle of the time of Charles II. representing the female dress of that period.

Mr. Gunston laid upon the table a variety of specimens of Roman antiquity, said to have been obtained from excavations made in the city of London. They have been subjected to a rigid scrutiny by the council, and Mr. Syer Cuming read a report upon

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the specimens, shewing whence many have been obtained, and detailing a system of deception now extensively carried on in these matters. The Rev. Mr. Hugo exhibited three fine stone celts, lately obtained from Clontarf, near Dublin, and exhibiting the only known types found in Ireland. Mr. Tucker exhibited a pint pot of the time of Queen Anne, found in the Thames, and engraved with the name of "Richard Smith att y^e Three Neots Tongs on London Bridg."

Mr. Pettigrew read the first portion of a paper "On the Origin and Antiquity of Playing Cards," together with a description of a pack printed in the time of the Commonwealth, representing the principal personages of that period, and the remarkable events of the time.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 24. Lord Londesborough, President, in the chair.

Mr. Roach Smith gave an account of the discovery of a collection of Saxon weights in a cemetery at Ozilden, in Kent. With them were found some swords and other weapons, some scabbards, a coin of Justinian, probably struck in France in imitation of the genuine pieces of that emperor, and a pair of scales, evidently from their small size intended to weigh money with. The weights have all been carefully compared, but it has not been found possible to discover any common multiple of them. They are formed from Roman coins, the earliest being one of Faustina, and the latest one of Gratian or Valens.

Mr. J. G. Pfister read a paper on an unedited Gold Coin of Florence, struck in 1805, and called *Il Zecchino di San Zenobio*, or a *Zenobino*. Its type is that of the well-known sequins of Venice, and in the rude execution of its figures has a great resemblance to those of Lodovico Manni, the last Doge, A.D. 1780-1797. It represents on one side the figure of San Zenobio kneeling at the feet of our Saviour, and on the other that of St. John the Baptist within an aureole. This coin was struck at the solicitation of Cesare Lampronti, banker of Florence, on the 24th Aug. 1805, for the purpose of serving a commercial speculation in the Levant.

Mr. Vaux, in a short paper, called attention to two works lately published, which he considered to contain valuable numismatic information: the first, the Catalogue of the collection of Don José Garcia de la Torre, by M. Gaillard, which was sold at Madrid during the last spring; and the second, an account of a small collection presented to the Royal Historical

Society of Madrid, by Don Antonio Lopez de Cordoba, which has been drawn up and published in Spanish by Don Antonio Delgado.

March 17. John Lee, esq. LL.D. in the chair.

Mr. John Evans read a paper on some rare and unpublished British Coins, of which he exhibited drawings and casts. One in gold, in the library of Trinity college, Cambridge, bears the legend *o. TASC.* on the obverse, and *TASC.* on the reverse. It resembles a coin purchased by the British Museum at Lord Holmesdale's sale, and which is published in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. xiv. p. 74. The legend on this coin is *o. ANDO.* and the type on this and the one first noticed is the same. It is probable therefore that, while the first legend refers to Tasciovanus, the second applies to some other prince who was contemporary with him. Mr. Evans suggests that this name may lurk under the Maudubratius of Cæsar, who by Orosius is called Androgorius, and by Eutropius, Beda, and later writers Androgius. Mr. Evans, at the conclusion of his paper, in which he noticed several other specimens of the British coinage, made some just remarks on the carelessness and incorrectness of the descriptions and engravings in the Monumenta Historica Britannica, fol. 1840. "It is much to be regretted," said Mr. Evans, "that in a work professing to treat of our national monuments, and published at no small national expense, the part devoted to a subject of so much importance as the ancient British coinage should be so small that nearly one-half of the known inscribed types are omitted, while the uninscribed are wholly passed over. Still more is it to be lamented that, among the limited number of coins given, one should be a fabrication, and the inscription on another completely metamorphosed."

R. S. Poole, esq. of the British Museum, communicated a paper on the Copper Coinage of the Byzantine Emperors. It was subject to great fluctuations. Mr. Poole suggests that the unit of the system was the Nummion or Lepton, and that the numerical indices on the coins indicated the number of these units which each of them contained. He noticed also the differences between the system of Alexandria and that of the other cities of the empire which struck money. The coins considered were of the Alexandrian mint, the earlier of them being, probably, an obolus, and the later a piece of the value of twelve nummia in Egypt, and of forty nummia in the rest of the empire at that period, the money of the other mints

having become depreciated in weight, while that of Alexandria had remained unaltered.

Mr. J. G. Pfister exhibited a very large and fine bronze medallion, made by Antonio Casoni of Ancona, in honour of Cardinal Pietro Aldobrandini, and in commemoration of his taking Ferrara, as general of the Papal troops, Jan. 28, 1598. On the obverse is a bust of the cardinal; on the reverse a winter landscape, the city of Ferrara in the distance, and the cardinal on horseback surrounded by his troops.

NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

March 2. At the monthly meeting Mr. David S. Hawks presented the top of a cask with the head of Charles I. carved on it, which he understood, from a very brief memorandum left by his father respecting it, formed part of a cask containing Burgundy wine which was sent by Mary de Medicis, consort of Henry the Fourth of France, to her daughter Henrietta Maria, the wife of Charles the First; Mr. Rippon, of Tynemouth, a coin, apparently Roman, found under one of the piers of London Bridge; Mr. Abbes, a bronze buckle or fibula, set with rubies, discovered in a tumulus at East Boldon; Mr. Dolphin, an old gun-lock, ploughed up at Hunter House; and Capt. Andrews, the remains of an early cross, and a sepulchral monument bearing the shears and key, from Tynemouth.

Dr. Charlton, the Junior Secretary, read a paper on "*The Pictish Towers of Shetland.*" What are called Round Towers are dispersed over Shetland, the Orkneys, the North and West of Scotland, and the Hebrides. Some maintain that they are of Irish origin. Others deem them exclusively Scandinavian, and support their opinion by pointing to the fact of their being called "broughs" or "burghs," an undoubted Saxon or Norse word; also to their existence in those parts alone that were once subject to Scandinavian rule. But, although the name of "brough" or "borg" was bestowed by the Scandinavians, they are called in the olden Erse language "duns;" and if built by the Norsemen, similar forts should be found in other countries colonized by the Scandinavians, as in Iceland, the Feroe isles, and Norway—where, however, there are none. By the common people in Shetland they are universally styled "Pechts (or Picts) Broughs." The Picts (in Dr. Charlton's opinion) were the earliest inhabitants of these isles—unless the stone celts and the barrows be referred to a still earlier period—to the dark prehistoric age,

of which these, and a few cranæ of the brachycephalic or the primitive type, are the only memorials. With the Pagan Picts dwelt contemporaneously the Papæ, denominated in the Icelandic chronicles Western Christians, and who, probably, were Irish missionaries; and during this period (from 600 to 800 or 1,000 A.C.) Dr. Charlton believes the towers to have been constructed—chiefly as refuges from the sudden incursions of hostile tribes, or the attacks of each other. The most perfect yet existing is the burgh of Mousa, and stands on the bare rock or plain, without any protection save that afforded by its own impregnable walls. Others have been surrounded by ramparts and ditches of various forms; while many are placed on narrow peninsulas, or promontories joined to the land by a narrow neck, which seems in several instances to have been likewise strongly fortified. Some are found in freshwater locks, placed on islets, and connected with the main land by a narrow causeway of large stones. The general form may be compared to that of our glass-house cones. The burgh of Mousa is composed, like nearly all the rest in Shetland, of two concentric walls, with a space between them, varying from four feet in the lower portion to little more than eighteen inches in the upper. This interval has been formed into chambers, one above the other, by the rude method of inserting large and heavy flagstones, which serve as the roof of one chamber and the floor of another. There are no less than seven stories—the utmost breadth of the lowermost being no more than four feet:—the uppermost will hardly allow of passage, it is so narrow. For purposes of light there are square openings in the inner wall, like pigeon-holes; placed in rows from above downwards. The chambers, or galleries, run all round the building, without doors or partitions. Entrance is gained to the chambers from the interior yard of the burgh by a space in the wall about 21 feet broad; and the different floors are reached by a staircase or inclined plane about five feet broad. The only external entrance to the burgh is a low doorway, three feet wide by five in height, without any trace of lintel or jamb. The circular space within has never been covered over, or the darksome dens of the inmates, between the walls, would have been altogether without light, there being no external opening but the doorway. The masonry of the whole building is rude beyond description. Huge blocks of slaty stone are laid one upon the other without a particle of mortar. Some “through stones” have been inserted in the inner

wall, but none in the outer. By some these rude towers are regarded as tombs; but the weight of authority pronounces them to be places of refuge and defence, on occasions of hostile visits. The burgh of Mousa is twice referred to by the Icelandic Sagas. Once, when recording that the Norseman Björn, flying from Norway with his bride Thora, was wrecked on the east coast of Shetland. He and his companions took out the cargo, and conveyed it to the burgh of Mousa, where they all took shelter. Their vessel they hauled on shore, and repaired; and while here, Björn received tidings that he had been declared an outlaw. This elopement occurred upwards of a thousand years ago. Again, in the year 1154, the burgh of Mousa proved an asylum to runaway lovers. Erlend, Jarl of Orkney, demanded in marriage Dame Margaret, mother of Harold, his partner in the government of the islands. Harold refused his consent; whereupon Erlend, secretly gathering together his men, fled with the lady, and dwelt in the burgh of Mousa with a large retinue. Harold laid siege to the burgh, but without success; and he and Erlend patched up a peace, and a formal marriage ensued.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

March 14. Sir James Ramsay presented a fine cinerary urn, dug up at Malta last summer, with various other antiquities, during a visit paid by him to that island. He also exhibited drawings of a remarkable class of structures, of Cyclopæan workmanship, usually ascribed to a Phœnician origin, which form very striking monuments of the occupants of the island, probably at the dawn of the historic period.

Two remarkable stone vessels, one of them nearly two feet in diameter, were presented by Mr. A. H. Rhind. They were turned up by the plough, on the farm of Ancorn, near Wick. The smaller of the two appears to have been a cinerary urn, and had a stone cover when found; the larger has handles cut out of stone, and a rudely ornamented rim, and is supposed to have formed a sarcophagus or cist in which the smaller urn was deposited. They present together one of the most remarkable discoveries of this class hitherto noted in Scotland.

Among the other donations laid on the table were some large ornamental iron nails and shields, apparently of the sixteenth century, from the ancient chapel of Kilbride near Dunblane.

A communication was read from Professor J. Scott Porter, of Belfast, on the use of imagery among the Jews, both in ancient and modern times, suggested by

the notice of a Hebrew inscribed matrix, found at Duddingstone last year, and printed in the Society's proceedings. The object was to show that the occurrence of a human head as the device engraved on the ancient matrix did not militate against its having been the seal of a Hebrew merchant, which Professor Porter believes it to have been.

The next communication, by Dr. T. A. Wise, was "Notices of some ancient Monuments of Asia, compared with those of Europe." Dr. Wise described various stone circles, monoliths, cromlechs, and other monuments examined by him in different parts of India, which bear the closest resemblance to similar relics, usually ascribed to a Celtic origin, in Europe. Of these he exhibited an interesting series of drawings, including the results of his own observations, and also copies from drawings made by the late Colonel Mackenzie, Surveyor-General of India. Dr. Wise also described cairns, and rude stone cists inclosing cinerary urns; and concluded by remarking that the identity of these monuments of the Indian Peninsula with those structures commonly called Celtic, abounding in the west of Europe, appear to justify the inference that the races which introduced them into these widely-separated parts of the world were of common origin.

Dr. Wilson then made a report on the restorations effected on the ancient Chapel of St. Margaret in the Castle of Edinburgh, together with some observations on its original dedication, as he believed, to St. Mary; distinguishing such notices of it as he referred to from those which he considered applicable to a larger church, destroyed towards the close of the last century to make way for the building now forming the north side of the Grand Parade. Mr. Ballantyne exhibited the painted glass window executed by him for temporary insertion in the west gable, but which is destined ultimately to form the east window of the apse, at present blocked up, on its being reopened. In addition to the appropriate sacred monograms, &c. this window bears the following inscription:—"Haec aedicula, olim beatissimae Margaritae Reginae Scotiae, quae obiit A.D. Mxciii. patriae ingratae negligentia lapsa Victoriae Reginae, prognatae, auspiciis restituta, A.D. Mccccliii." With the sanction of Lieut.-Colonel Phillpotts, Commanding Royal Engineer for Scotland, it was agreed to hold a meeting of the Fellows within the venerable Chapel, now the most ancient building in Edinburgh, thus auspiciously restored under the Society's influence and directions.

Dr. Wilson also read a letter he had received from the President of the Executive Council of Canada, in reference to the ancient Crozier of St. Fillan, believed to have been borne at the battle of Bannockburn, and of which the royal investment, granted by James III. in 1487 to John Doire, or Dewar, the ancestor of its present possessor, still exists. This remarkable Scottish relic, which was carried off to Canada on the emigration of its possessor a few years ago, is now offered for sale to the Society, but at a price so extravagant as, it is feared, must preclude all hope of its present restoration to Scotland.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Feb. 28. Mr. Rigg, the Secretary, made remarks upon some contemporary coins of pretenders to the throne of Spain, viz. the ultimately successful Philip V. and the Archduke who called himself Charles III. In the latter case the coins had been allowed to continue in circulation, but the erasure of one of the letters had converted it into an apparent coin of Charles II. The date of them is 1708.

An impression of the seal of the Hospital of St. John the Evangelist at Cambridge, which was dissolved for the foundation of St. John's College, was exhibited by the Treasurer. It appears to be a work of the 12th century, and was found attached to a deed executed by the Master and Brethren of the Hospital in the 11th Edw. IV.

The Rev. E. Ventris read an extract from Baker's MSS. showing that the third Esquire Bedell of the University (an office which an attempt has so recently been made to discontinue) was first appointed in the year 1556.

Mr. Rigg read a paper upon the orientation of King's College chapel, tending to show that it could not be made to conform to the theory on that subject announced by the late Cambridge Camden Society. The exact direction of this building was recently determined by Mr. Adams, in the course of a triangulation conducted by him for connecting the Cambridge Observatory with that at St. John's College.

Mr. C. C. Babington read that part of his forthcoming treatise upon Ancient Cambridgeshire, which gives an account of a Roman wooden causeway found in Bridge street, when the great sewer was in the course of formation in 1823. It was found at an average depth from the present surface of the street of 14 feet, and extended from the Great Bridge to St. Sepulchre's church.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The differences of Austria with Turkey have been arranged, and orders given to countermand the march of Austrian troops on Croatia. Omer Pasha has also received instructions to cease hostilities in Montenegro.

Turkey has sustained considerable alarm from the demands of Russia. These are stated to be:—1. The expulsion of the refugees. 2. The protectorate over all Christians belonging to the Greek Church, in Turkey. 3. Free passage for the Russian fleet through the Dardanelles. 4. Cession of the port of Batoum. 5. Several concessions to the followers of the Greek Church, particularly in regard to the Holy Shrines. At this crisis, Fuad Effendi, the Turkish minister for Foreign Affairs, resigned, having been treated with great indignity by Prince Menschikoff, the Russian envoy, who did not pay him the usual compliment of first calling on the minister before visiting the Sultan. A French squadron left Toulon for the Levant on the 22nd March. Prince Menschikoff had his first audience of the Sultan on the 13th, which is said to have passed off in the most friendly manner.

The late outbreak in Italy has been punished with great severity. About forty persons have been hung or shot, and more than a hundred condemned to the galleys, by order of the Austrian military commissioners. All the natives of the Swiss canton of Ticino are expelled from Lombardy; they amount it is said to 5,000.

The war with the Kafirs at the Cape of Good Hope is now considered to be at an end. This arduous contest commenced on the 24th of December, 1850, in an attempt to seize Sandilli. Caffraria was at that time held in subjection by a military force, or in what is called military occupation. At the end of two years of active operations Sandilli is still at-large, and Caffraria is held in subjection only by a military force. The only difference is, that the force was smaller in 1850, said to have been about 1,500 bayonets, while it is estimated at some 7,000 or 8,000 in 1853. During the contest a large number of the bravest frontier colonists have fallen, and a much larger number have been ruined and greatly disheartened. The boundaries of the colony have been considerably extended, and many inhabitants of the older frontier districts are moving into the new territory, still further-weakening the old

frontier. The Kafirs have shown that they have the means of obtaining firearms, and that they are acquiring skill in using them. To the gun they have added the horse. This entirely changes the character of border warfare. Thirty years ago a few colonists on horseback, with their far-reaching rifles, could confront and scatter almost any number of natives on foot, armed only with sticks or missile spears cast from the hand. If they examined their ground and chose their time well, they could return from a successful campaign almost without a wound. Burns'-hill, Waterkloof, and Perea show what a fearful change has taken place within a few years. In some instances during the last three wars it hardly appears that they lost more men than the disciplined troops, and more than once it remained doubtful on which side the advantage lay. They improve in adroitness and daring with every war, with every action. Every slice cut from their territory confirms and inflames their hostility.

In India our troops have, after long and unsatisfactory delays, achieved a victory over the enemy. The Aeng pass, which had been strongly stockaded and held by 3,000 men, was taken on the 6th Jan. The affair, which was conducted by Capt. Nuthall, was decisive and brilliant, and but for the nature of the ground the retreat of the foe would have been cut off. The fact that their cannon was found to consist of pieces of bamboo bound round with cord, does in no way diminish the difficulties which our men had to accomplish, for there was no time for the pop-gun artillery to be brought into play. The King of Ava has been assassinated by the Prime Minister, the King's brother-in-law.

General Pierce has been elected President of the United States, and was inaugurated at Washington on the 4th of March. The ceremony was performed with much enthusiasm and some pomp. The following are the names of the new Cabinet:—Governor Marcy, of New York, Foreign Affairs; James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Treasury; Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, War; Mr. Dobbin, of North Carolina, Navy; Governor M'Clelland, of Michigan, Interior; Judge Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-General; and Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General. They are all new men, and

three of them fellow-soldiers with General Pierce in the Mexican war. Congress has voted an appropriation of 150,000 dollars for the purpose of surveying and exploring a railroad route to the Pacific—the survey and report to be laid before Congress as soon as possible.

A note of Sir Charles Hotham to the President of the Republic of Paraguay, acknowledging the independence of that State on the part of Great Britain, was published at Assumption on the 3d of January.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

In the House of Commons on the 24th of February Lord John Russell moved a resolution in favour of the Jews, in the following terms: "That it is expedient to remove all the civil disabilities at present affecting her Majesty's subjects of the Jewish persuasion, in like manner and with the like exception as in the case of her Majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion." This was carried by a majority of 234 to 205. On Friday the 4th of March, the second reading of the Canada Clergy Reserves Bill was carried by 275 to 192. On the 18th of March Parliament was adjourned over the Easter recess to the 4th of April.

On the 20th Feb. the church of *Blaina* near Monmouth, was wholly destroyed by fire, arising from overheating the stoves.

On the 23rd Feb. the central tower of *Lincoln cathedral* was set on fire by lightning. The fire smouldered for two hours and a half, and then burst into a flame; but was happily extinguished without causing any considerable damage.

Early in the morning of Monday Feb. 28, the inhabitants of *Doncaster* were awake by an alarm of fire in their ancient and spacious parish church. The building was much choked by cumbrous galleries, and was wholly destroyed, including a valuable library, which was kept over the south porch. The west window had been only recently filled with painted glass, at the cost of 700*l.*, to the memory of the late Sir William Cooke, Bart. of Wheatley Hall. Three other painted windows had recently cost 400*l.*; besides which, the east window was erected during the last century, at the cost of 1,000 guineas. The organ, by Harris, originally intended for the Temple church, was highly esteemed. This magnificent church was 154 feet long, 68 broad, 78 feet high in the nave, and 141 in the tower, which has shared the fate of the rest of the structure. From the material being limestone the destruction is complete. The calamity is attri-

buted to the flues, assisted perhaps by the gas-pipes. A subscription list has been opened for its restoration, which is headed by the corporation of *Doncaster* with the sum of 5,000*l.*

March 19. A little before 10 p. m. a fire broke out in the Dining-room of the Prince of Wales's Tower at *Windsor Castle*, where her Majesty and Prince Albert had that day dined. It continued to burn until about 6 the following morning, when it was wholly subdued, chiefly by the exertions of the military. The dining-room and the two floors over it were entirely destroyed; but the furniture was almost wholly rescued, and the plate-rooms, which are immediately beneath the dining-room, being fire proof, were fortunately undisturbed, and the valuable armoury, in the adjoining gallery, was also preserved. The mischief arose from the flues with which the Castle has been recently fitted; but the supply of water at the high level from the new tank at Cranbourn proved an efficient source of protection.

The Port of London.—New works for enlarging and deepening the East Country Dock, and adding it to the Commercial Docks at Rotherhithe, have been undertaken by Mr. Walker and Mr. Burges, the company's engineers. The Greenland Dock, now one of the Commercial Docks, was, in the reign of Charles II. the only dock (or rather basin, for it had no gates) in the port of London. Its area is ten acres. There have been added during the present century additional docks, making a total area of seventy acres, including the East Country Dock. From the above increase of this one concern, and the numerous other docks since made—namely, the West India, the East India, the London, the Grand Surrey Canal Docks, and the St. Katharine's Docks—an idea of the vast increase of shipping and accommodation for shipping in the port of London may be formed.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Feb. 11. John Green, esq. now Consul at the Piræus, to be Consul at Alexandria.

Feb. 19. Benjamin Campbell, esq. to be Consul at Lagos.

Feb. 21. The Earl of Clarendon, K.G. to be Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.—Viscount Combermere, G.C.B. to be Constable of the Tower of London and Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.—Wyndham William Lewis, of Llanthetty hall, esq. to be Sheriff of the county of Brecon.—Lord Cowley, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of the French, to be G.C.B. of the Civil division; William Gore Ouseley, esq. to be K.C.B. of the Civil division; Lieut.-Gen. Charles Macleod, E.I.Co.'s. service, to be K.C.B.; and Belford Hinton Wilson, esq. to be K.C.B. of the Civil division.

Feb. 25. B. Boothby, esq. to be Second Judge of the Supreme Court of the colony of South Australia.—Claude Fairie, esq. to be Sheriff for the colony of Victoria, Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, esq. to be Auditor General, Edward Grimes, esq. to be Immigration Agent, and George William Rusden, esq. to be Clerk of the Executive Council.—Henry M'Creath Watson, esq. to be President of Sorters in the Post Office at the Cape of Good Hope.—Hospital Staff, Inspector General A. Smith, M.D., Superintendent of the Army Medical Department, to be Director General of the Army and Ordnance Medical Departments.

March 1. 20th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir William Chalmers, C.B. to be Colonel.—50th Foot, Major-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, Bart. to be Colonel.

March 2. Charles Baillie, esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff of the shire of Stirling, *vice* Handy-side, resigned.—John FitzGerald Leslie Foster, esq. to be Colonial Secretary for the colony of Victoria.—Francis Tortell, esq. to be Controller of Contracts and Purveyor of Charities for Malta.—Richard A. M'Heffey, esq. to be a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia.—Francis Blake Du Bois, esq. to be a member of the Council of the Virgin Islands.

March 3. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Robert Edw. Boyle to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* Knox, resigned.

March 4. Coldstream Foot Guards, Battalion Surgeon James Munro, M.D. to be Surgeon-Major; Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Skelton, M.D. to be battalion Surgeon.—34th Foot, Captain Rowland Moffat to be Major.—83d Foot, brevet Major Henry Lloyd to be Major.

March 7. Robert Charles Chester Eardley-Wilmot, esq. to be Clerk of the Executive Council, and Lieut. Andrew Clarke, R.E. to be a member of the Legislative Council of Van Diemen's Land.—William Alcott Radcliffe, esq. to be Crown Surveyor for the Turk's and Caicos Islands.—Lieut. Christopher Sayers to be Deputy Commissary-General for Ceylon.—James Christopher Davidson, esq. to be Clerk of the Peace for the district of George, Cape of Good Hope.

March 8. Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood to be Clerk Marshal to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

March 11. 3d West India Regt. Lieut.-Col. Auchmuty Montresor, from Unattached, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet, Major L. S. O'Connor, 1st West India Regt. to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Robert Bunch, esq., now British Vice-Consul at New York, to be Consul at Philadelphia.

March 12. Duncombe Pyrke, jun. esq. one

of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Robinson.

March 15. William Charles Sargeant, esq. to be Colonial Secretary for the district of Natal in South Africa.

March 17. The Hon. Mary Bulteel to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* The Hon. Amelia Matilda Murray, who is appointed Extra Maid of Honour.

March 18. Henry Collett Bury, esq. to be Master of the Supreme Court of Mauritius; Philip Dottin Souper, esq. to be Registrar of the same Court.

March 19. The Hon. John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Charles Ramsay Drinkwater Bethune, esq. C.B. and Capt. R.N., and Colin Blackburn, esq. barrister-at-law, to be Commissioners for inquiring into local charges upon Shipping.—Armand Pictet, esq., now British Consular Agent, to be Consul at Geneva.

March 22. 7th Dragoon Guards, Major-Gen. Robert Burd Gabriel, C.B. to be Colonel.—14th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Henry Murray, C.B., from 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Colonel.

March 25. Scots Fusilier Guards, brevet Col. and Major Henry Colville to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and brevet Colonel W. T. Knollys to be Major; brevet Col. J. H. E. Dalrymple to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—23d Foot, Major H. G. Chester to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. F. J. Phillott to be Major.—44th Foot, Capt. Rob. Fielden to be Major.—4th Lancashire Militia, John J. Blackburne, jun. esq. (late Lieut.-Colonel in the 2d regiment) to be Lieut.-Colonel.—5th Lancashire Militia, Charles Towneley, esq. to be Lieut.-Colonel.

East Essex Militia, Viscount Jocelyn to be Lieut.-Colonel.—West Essex Militia, Samuel Brise Ruggles Brise, esq., late of the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—3d Lancashire Militia, Capt. Montague Joseph Fielden and Capt. Thomas Townley Parker to be Majors.—1st Staffordshire Militia, Major the Hon. Wellington P. M. C. Talbot to be Lieut.-Colonel.—North York Militia, Lord Greenock to be Major.

Mr. Lowry Balfour to be Secretary to the Order of St. Patrick, *vice* the Hon. Robert Boyle, resigned.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Blackburn.—Montague Joseph Fielden, esq.

Carlisle.—John Alexander, esq.

Derby.—Michael Thomas Bass, esq. declared duly elected, *vice* Horsfall.

Forfarshire.—Hon. Lauderdale Maule, (Surveyor-general of the Ordnance,) *re-elected*.

Frome.—Lieut.-Col. Hon. R. E. Boyle, *re-st.*

Worcestershire (West).—Viscount Kilmley.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Feb. 25. In consideration of the successful operations against Rangoon and Pegu, and in the Irrawaddy river, the following Naval promotions have taken place: Command. C. F. A. Shadwell to be Captain; Lieuts. John William Dorville, Henry Shank Hillyar, Rowley Lambert, and George William Rice, to be Commanders; Mr. Hugh Alan Hinde and Mr. Charles Ashwell Boteler Pocock to be Lieutenants.

March 5. Vice-Adm. the Hon. George Elliot, C.B. to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. Charles Gordon, C.B. to be Vice-Admiral on the reserved half-pay list; Rear Adm. Sir W. H. Dillon, Knight, K.C.H. to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Edward Boxer, C.B. to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Thomas Ball Clowes to be retired Rear-Admiral on the terms proposed, 1st Sept. 1846.

March 10. Commanders Charles Fraser, John Powney, K.H., John Hudson, Colson Festing, George G. Miall, Charles Hall, Godfrey L. Woolley, John Hills, and C. Binsted, to be Captains on the reserved half-pay list.—Lieutenants Francis Godenchi, Richard Ward, John Adamson, Richard N. Williams, Thomas Higgins, Francis Lyon, William Hole, John Nicholas, A. Shillingford, and J. Saunders, to be Commanders on the reserved half-pay list.—Commander H. D. Rogers to Albion.—Lieutenants Thomas C. Ponsonby, W. H. Oldmixon, W. N. Boyce, and H. P. Dicken, to be Admiralty agents in contract mail packets.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. John Jackson, M.A. Pembroke College, Oxford, to the Bishopric of Lincoln.
 Rev. R. C. Coxo, to the Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, w. Eglingham V. Northumberland.
 Rev. G. H. U. Fagan (R. of Kingweston) to the Canonry of Combe 3rd, in the Cathedral Church of Wells.
 Rev. H. Verschoyle, the Chancellorship of the Cathedral Church of Christ, Dublin.
 Rev. F. J. Aldrich, Stanningfield R. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. C. Bagshaw, St. John's, South Adelaide, Australia.
 Rev. A. Baynham, Charlton V. Wilts.
 Rev. H. Bewsher, Knaresdale R. Northumb.
 Rev. C. F. Booker, Parkstone P.C. Dorset.
 Rev. — Burnside, Muckno R. and V. dio. Clogher.
 Rev. J. W. Charlesworth, Heacham V. Norfolk.
 Rev. R. W. Church, Whitley R. Somerset.
 Rev. J. Clark, Kegworth R. w. Isley-Walton C. Leicestershire.
 Rev. A. Cold, Hawridge R. Bucks.
 Rev. J. W. Consterdine, Philip P.C. Chorley, Cheshire.
 Rev. W. Conway, St. Nicholas V. w. St. Clement V. Rochester, Kent.
 Rev. W. Cooper, Ripplingale R. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. J. M. Cox, Misterton V. Somerset.
 Rev. G. De Guille, Little Torrington R. Devon.
 Rev. R. V. Dixon, Clogherny R. archdio. Armagh.
 Rev. J. R. Dobson, Elsworth R. Cambridgesh.
 Rev. J. H. Duck, Ballymacarrett P.C. dio. Down.
 Rev. T. Emerson, Allendale V. Northumb.
 Rev. A. J. Empson, Eydon R. Northamptonsh.
 Rev. E. Evans, Llangithro R. Cardiganshire.
 Rev. C. Falloon, Ballynure R. and the Prebend of Kilroot, dio. Connor.
 Rev. A. T. Farrell, Tullynakill V. dio. Down.
 Rev. E. W. Fenwick, Egginton, P.C.
 Rev. H. Fitz-Gerald, Bredon R. w. Norton C. and Cutsden C. Worcestershire.
 Rev. J. Gibbs, Dunluce R. dio. Connor.
 Rev. W. Godfrey, Martin-Hussingtree R. Worc.
 Rev. J. Goodacre, Wilby R. w. Hargham R. Norf.
 Rev. E. Griffith, Winterbourne-Gunner R. Wilts.
 Rev. F. Griffiths, Copt-Oak P.C. Leicestersh.
 Rev. W. D. Hall, Lea P.C. Gloucestershire.
 Rev. C. S. Harrison, Cottisford R. Oxfordshire.
 Rev. R. D. Hawkins, Rivenhall R. Essex.
 Rev. T. Henry, Forest Chapel P.C. Macclesfield, Cheshire.
 Rev. G. B. Hill, Burton-Lazars, Welby and Sysonby Chapelries, Leicestershire.
 Rev. G. J. Hill, Saltford R. Somerset.
 Rev. J. R. P. Hoste, Stanhoe R. Norfolk.
 Rev. E. Houlditch, Matson V. Gloucestershire.
 Rev. G. Huntington, Clerk in Orders, Parish Church, Wigan, Lancashire.

Rev. J. F. Hurt, Bilbrough R. and Strelly R. Notts.
 Rev. F. King, St. Patrick P.C. Newry.
 Rev. J. G. F. H. Knapp, St. John P.C. Portsea, Hants.
 Rev. W. Laycock, South Ofram P.C.
 Rev. W. H. Le Marchant, Haresfield V. Glouc.
 Rev. C. S. Lock, St. Botolph P.C. Colchester.
 Rev. M. McKay, LL.D. Magheragal R. dio. Connor.
 Rev. T. E. Marshall, Gringley-on-the-Hill V. Notts.
 Rev. W. Melland, Rushton P.C. Staffordshire.
 Rev. C. Mossop, Eton R. Northamptonshire.
 Rev. H. Murphy, Magheralin R. and the Precentorship of Dromore, dio. Dromore.
 Rev. T. W. Nowell, Wapping R. Middlesex.
 Rev. M. Onslow, East Peckham R. Kent.
 Rev. H. Percy, Greystock R. Cumberland.
 Rev. J. Prosser, Church-Minshull P.C. Chesh.
 Rev. J. S. Reeves, Caheragh R. dio. Cork.
 Rev. F. J. Richards, Boxley V. Kent.
 Rev. J. Richardson, William V. Herts.
 Rev. W. L. Rosenthal, Holy Trinity P.C. Wilkenhall, Staffordshire.
 Rev. P. Rudd, Billingham V. Durham.
 Rev. L. Rugg, Echinwell P.C. w. Sydmonton P.C. Hants.
 Rev. J. St. John, Ballymacelligott R. and V. dio. Ardferf.
 Rev. E. Sandford, Elland P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. R. Smith, Hope R. Kent.
 Rev. A. H. Stogdon, Ovington R. Hants.
 Rev. P. W. Story, Fawsley V. Northamptonsh.
 Rev. H. Stretton, St. Mary Magdalene P.C. Chiswick, Middlesex.
 Rev. W. Taylor, Swinnerton R. Staffordshire.
 Rev. W. Turpin, Clara w. Kilmannaghan V. dio. Meath.
 Rev. W. Tylden, Stanford V. Kent.
 Rev. H. Walker, Rainford P.C. Cheshire.
 Rev. J. Walton, Alverthorpe P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. J. Webb, Culworth R. and V. Northamp.
 Rev. R. F. Webb, Dunderrow R. dio. Curk.
 Rev. J. Wilcox, Hixon P.C. Staffordshire.
 Rev. F. Williams, Saitley P.C. Warwickshire.
 Rev. W. Young, Brackaville P.C. archdio. Armagh.
 Rev. H. J. G. Young, Hollesley R. Suffolk.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. S. E. Bernard, to Cheltenham Hospital.
 Rev. J. B. Bunce, H.M.S. Vengeance.
 Rev. C. G. Courtenay, St. Pancras Workhouse, Middlesex.
 Rev. W. P. Creyke, to Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.
 Rev. C. W. Doherty, to Marquess of Ely.
 Rev. G. M. d'Arcy Irvine, LL.D. to Duke of Leinster.
 Rev. W. G. Tucker, Haslar Hospital.
 Rev. J. Woolley, to be one of Her Majesty's Preachers at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

To be Chaplains to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Rev. S. Batchelor, D.D., Rev. Dr. McNece, Rev. C. P. Reichel, (Professor of Latin, Queen's College, Belfast.) Rev. G. Salmon, and Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. J. L. Balfour, Mastership of the Keeper Grammar School, Houghton-le-Spring.
 Rev. R. B. Earle, Head-Mastership of Southwell Collegiate Grammar School.
 Rev. C. Hardwick, Professorship of Divinity, Queen's College, Birmingham.
 Rev. D. James, to be Warden of the Welsh Institution, Llandoverly, Carmarthenshire.
 Rev. — Paul, to be Conduct of Eton College.
 Rev. W. V. Ramsen, Head-Mastership of Frome-Selwood Grammar School, Somerset.
 Rev. W. R. Williams, Vice-Principal of the Training Institution, Carnarvonshire.
 J. Nicol, to the Professorship of Natural History, Marischal College, Aberdeen.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 10. At Arlington house, Berks, the wife of Douglas Viney Vernon, esq. a son and heir.—17. At Bournemouth, the wife of Col. Charles Bagot, a dau.—At Hyde Park pl. Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor, a son.—18. At Clarendon Park, Lady Hervey Bathurst, a son.—At Rochester, the wife of Capt. G. W. Poulett Bingham, 64th Reg. a dau.—In Upper Seymour st. Lady Caroline Lister Kaye, a son.—19. At Bedgebury Park, Kent, Lady Mildred Hope, prematurely, a dau.—20. At Park crescent, Mrs. Onley Savill Onley, a dau.—21. At Woolwich Common, Lady Louisa Spencer, a son.—22. At Brighton, the wife of S. Laing, esq. M.P. a dau.—23. At Bildeston rectory, the wife of Capt. J. Horsford Cockburn, R.N. a dau.—At the Manor house, Holt, Wilts, the wife of John Neeld, esq. M.P. a son.—27. At Hazelby, Lady Louisa Howard, a son.—At Hereford, the wife of the Rev. W. P. Musgrave, M.A. Canon Residentiary, a dau.—At Weymouth, the wife of Sir William Thomas, bart. a son.—At Sulham, Berks, the wife of the Rev. H. M. Northcote, a son.—At Stafford, the wife of Capt. Fulford, a dau.—In Upper Grosvenor st. the wife of Henry Hipplesley, esq. of Lamborne pl. Berks, a dau. *Lately.* At Orton Longueville, Hunts, the C'tess of Aboyne, a son.—At Plas Hotel, Carmarth. the wife of Col. Trafford, a dau. *March 3.* At the house of her father, Samuel Gurney, esq. of Upton, the wife of Henry Ford Barclay, esq. of Leytonstone, a dau.—At Cavendish sq. the Viscountess Stopford, a son.—4. At Hope hall, the Viscountess Neville, a son.—At Bramham house, Yorkshire, Mrs. T. H. Preston, a dau.—5. In Hyde Park sq. the wife of Edward Leigh Kindersley, esq. a dau.—6. In Eaton-sq. Lady Gilbert Kennedy, a dau.—At Haldon house, Devon, the wife of Lawrence Palk, esq. a dau.—7. At Plas Llanfair, Anglesey, the wife of Capt. Iremonger, a dau.—At Monk Fryston hall, near Ferrybridge, the wife of Benjamin Hensworth, esq. a dau.—8. At Bilborough hall, Yorksh. Mrs. Childers Thompson, a son.—9. At Stafford house, the Duchess of Argyll, a son.—10. At Curzon st. London, Lady Guernsey, a dau.—11. At Tyndall park, Kent, the wife of F. Colville Hyde, esq. a son and heir.—12. At Hursley park, the wife of Sir William Heathcote, bart. a dau.—In Charterhouse, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Saunders, a son.—13. At Nottingham, Dorset, the wife of Charles W. Gordon, esq. of Wincombe Park, Wilts, a son.—At Cambridge terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of C. Beville Dryden, esq. a son.—14. At Corby Castle, the wife of Philip Henry Howard, esq. a son and heir.—15. At the Gilttons, Pembrokeshire, the wife of Richard Ilbert Phillips, esq. a son.—16. At Edinburgh, the wife of James Cathcart, esq. a son.—At Windmill hill, Sussex, the wife of Herbert Mascal Curteis, esq. a dau.—At Tilney st. the Viscountess Newark, a dau.—At Chiswick, the wife of Mr. William Thrale Sich, a dau.—17. At Ardglass, Ireland, the wife of Ernest Thellusson, esq. a dau.—18. At the Vicarage, Colerne, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Gilbert Heathcote, a dau.—19. At Burlington house, Mrs. William Cavendish, a dau.—At Chester st. Grosvenor place, the wife of Capt. Douglas Galton, R.E. a dau.—At Exton Park, Rutland, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Noel, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 15, 1852. At Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand, Henry, eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Jeffreys, Archdeacon of Bombay, to

Ellen-Penelope, eldest dau. of W. H. Valpy, esq. late of the H.E.I.C. Civil Serv. Also,

Sept. 22, 1852, at the same place, James Fulton, esq. to Catherine-Henrietta-Elliott, third dau.; and at the same time, William Mackworth, esq. to Juliet-Anna-Owen, youngest dau. of W. H. Valpy, esq.—At Hobart Town, George Henry Courtenay, esq. third son of the late Right Hon. T. P. Courtenay, to Laura, youngest dau. of the late David Samuda, esq.

Dec. 27. At Hoorashearpore, James Thompson, esq. 58th Bengal N.I. eldest son of the late James Thompson, esq. Moresdale hall, Westmoreland, to Maria, second dau. of Samuel Cardozo, esq. late of Redruth, Cornwall.—At Calcutta, John Vans Agnew, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Patrick Vans Agnew, C.B. to Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Col. R. Boycott Jenkins.

Jan. 3. At Bombay, Robert W. Lodwick, esq. Bombay C. Serv. son of Major-Gen. Lodwick, to Eliza-Freer, youngest dau. of the late Charles Henry Clay, esq. of Madras.

5. At Bombay, John Elwin Betham, esq. son of the late Capt. John Betham, I.N. to Sibylla-Harriette, second dau. of Mr. Edward Edwards, of Westerfield hall.

6. At Madras, Edward D'Arcy Evezard, esq. son of the Rev. George Evezard, St. Mary-lebone, to Maria-Juliana, dau. of the late Thos. Haviland Burke, esq. and grand-niece of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke.

7. At Gildeskaal, province of Nordland, Norway, Spencer Charrington, esq. youngest son of the late Nicholas Charrington, esq. of Mile-End, to Alethe-Charlotte-Pauline, only dau. of the late Rev. J. G. Calmeyer, provost of Hammerfest.

11. At Bedford, the Rev. Charles William Jones, M.A. to Barbara-Rose, youngest dau. of Robert Weale, esq. one of the Inspectors of Poor Laws.—At Wandsworth, John News, esq. of the Terrace, Blackheath, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Thomas Langton, esq. of West Hill, Wandsworth.—At Worth, Sussex, Edward Ingpen, esq. of Camden Town, to Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Francis Hornby, esq.—At Surrey Chapel, the Rev. George Rose, of Bermondsey, Surrey, to Maria-Murray, third surviving dau. of the late David Smith, esq. of Rotherhithe, Surrey.—At Storrington, Sussex, the Rev. H. H. Hamilton, to Mary-Jane-Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Francis David Mudd, esq. surgeon, Gedding, Suffolk.

12. At Brechley, Kent, Samuel Sumner Dyer, esq. of Ringwood, Hampshire, to Emma, eldest dau. of Jonathan Monckton, esq.—At Wellington, Somerset, the Rev. Joseph Wallis, Curate of Margate, to Albina, third dau. of William Elworthy, esq.

13. At Plymouth, James Duncan, esq. 58th Regt. to Fanny-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Major H. J. Close, 9th Lancers.—At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Dr. Martin L. Hirschfeld, to Mary, eldest dau. of Mr. Hawksworth, of Sloane st.—At St. James's Piccadilly, Peche Hart Dyke, esq. Comm. R.N. son of the late Sir Percival Hart Dyke, Bart. of Lullingstone Castle, Kent, to Annette-Augusta, youngest dau. of the late Frederick Richard Coore, esq. of Devonshire pl.—At Allesley, Warwicksh. Charles W. Coode, esq. B.A. Brasenose coll. Oxford, and of Norton hall, Glouc. to Helen, dau. of John Ratliff, esq.—At East Teignmouth, the Rev. Jas. Hunter Gandy, Vicar of Old Cleave, Som. to Marian-Jane, only dau. of the late Rev. J. T. Robinson, formerly Rector of St. Andrew's Holborn.

15. At St. James's Westbourne terr. Capt. Louis Symonds Tindal, R.N. eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, to Henrietta-Maria-O'Donel Whyte, ward of J.

Bishop-Culpeper, esq. late Capt. 14th Light Dragoons.

17. At Clifton, William Henderson, esq. to Hester-Jane, widow of John Home, esq. late of Madras, East Indies.

18. At St. John's Paddington, Thomas Barrett-Lennard, jun. esq. eldest son of Thomas Barrett-Lennard, esq. and grandson of Sir Thomas Barrett-Lennard, Bart. to Emma, dau. of the Rev. Sir John Page Wood, Bart.—At Lincoln, the Rev. Charles Wing, Rector of Staunton, Notts, to Elizabeth-Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Rev. William Job Charlton Staunton, of Staunton hall, Notts.—At Manchester, Francis Jeffrey Bell, esq. of Calcutta, son of the late George Joseph Bell, esq. Professor of the Law of Scotland in the University of Edinburgh, to Barbara-Ann, eldest dau. of the late William Dalrymple Shaw, esq. Calcutta.—At Claines, Oliver Mason, esq. of Reginald's Tower, Great Malvern, to Emma-Susannah, second dau. of the late John Hyde, esq. of Worcester.—At Calcutta, Thomas Hardwicke Cowie, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Margaret-Baillie, eldest dau. of Duncan Stewart, esq. M.D. Presidency Surgeon.

19. At Kidderminster, Thomas Aston Waldron, esq. of Bellbroughton house, Worc. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas Bradley, esq.—At Dublin, the Rev. Adam Boyd, Vicar of Ogonnilloe, Clare, to Anna-Wilkinson, eldest dau. of the late John Hornidge, esq. of Cumberhouse, King's county.—At Ripon, the Rev. John Stedman, B.A. only son of the Rev. Dr. Stedman, of Bath, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of H. Janson, esq. East York Militia.

20. At Bathwick, Robert-Bacon, eldest son of the Rev. Robert Longe, Vicar of Coldenham, and Rural Dean, to Caroline-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Rev. C. J. Orman, Perp. Curate of Shouddham, Norfolk.—At Gulval, Cornwall, the Rev. Thomas Glynn Grylls, son of the late Rev. Thomas Grylls, of Cardynham, to Henrietta, dau. of Charles Campbell, esq. Canada.—At St. John's Oxford sq. the Rev. Arthur Fullerton, of Thribergh rectory, Yorkshire, to Augusta, second surviving dau. of the late Thomas Dixon, esq. of Bedford-row, solicitor.—At St. John's Notting hill, the Rev. William Holdsworth, M.A. Incumbent of Notting hill, to the Hon. Augusta-Matilda Irby, sister to Lord Boston.—At Whittlesea, the Rev. William Richard Scott, Curate of Chislehurst, Kent, to Helen-Medley, second dau. of the late Rev. R. H. Sinclair, Vicar of Cashel.—At Claines, Worcester, Capt. Charles Henry Morse, Bombay Army, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Morse, of Troston hall, Suffolk, to Mary-Martha, youngest dau. of Major Baker, Worcester.—At St. George's Hanover sq. William-James, eldest son of James Beadel, esq. of Broomfield lodge, Essex, to Elizabeth-Apollonia, dau. of J. B. Jarman, esq. of Datchet.—At Walcot, Bath, the Rev. John Acland James, Fellow of King's coll. Cambridge, only son of the late Dr. James, Bishop of Calcutta, to Clarissa-Catherine, eldest dau. of the Baron De Hocheville Larpent, Bath.—At Wark, Richard Bolton, esq. of Castle Ring, Louth, to Mary-Sophia-Ward, dau. of the Rev. Cornelius Marshall, Rector of Faughart, Ireland.

21. At Tonbridge, Arthur-Charles, son of the Rev. William Ramaden, Rector of Ashurst, Kent, to Frances-Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Deacon, esq. of Mableton.

22. At Leghorn, Henry Drummond Wolff, esq. Attaché to her Majesty's Legation in Tuscany, only son of the Rev. Dr. and Lady Georgiana Wolff, of the Boners, Som. to Adeline, only dau. of the late Walter Sholto Douglas, esq.—At All Saints' St. John's wood, Charles Miller, esq. of Cropton, to Cornelia-Elizabeth, second dau. of William Chalmers, esq. M.D. late H.E.I.C.S.

25. At Rettendon, the Rev. S. W. Waud, Rector of Rettendon, Essex, to Louisa, eldest dau. of R. J. Meeson, esq. of Battlesbridge.—At Hauxwell, the Rev. Frederick William Mann, second son of Lieut.-Col. Mann, late Royal Staff Corps, of De Beauvoir, Guernsey, to Eleanor-Mary, second dau. of the Rev. M. J. Pattison, Rector of Hauxwell.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. George Shaw Mason, of Temple Laugherne, Worc. to Mary-Anne, widow of W. Conolly Watson, esq. Bronsil, Heref.—At Eccles, Arthur-Henry, third son of Sir Benjamin Heywood, Bart. of Claremont, to Alice, eldest dau. of William Langton, esq. of the Rookery, near Manchester.

26. At St. Peter's Eaton sq. R. B. Painter, esq. M.D. of Pimlico, to Marianne, eldest dau. of the late William Warrington, esq. of the Strand.—At St. Pancras, Dr. David Scott, of Camden sq. to Catherine, surviving dau. of Mr. Alexander Wylie, Stanhope terrace, Regent's park.—At St. James's, New Road, the Rev. Edward Rogers Pitman, of Marlborough college, to Sophia, third dau. of William Ingelow, esq. of Cumming street.—At Myddelton lodge, Yorkshire, George Manley, esq. to Charlotte, dau. of Peter Middleton, esq. of Stockeld park, and Myddelton lodge.—At Dorking, John-William, son of William Roper, esq. of Bayham, Frant, Sussex, to Mary-Katharine Chaldecott, of Cotmandene, Dorking, only dau. of the late J. G. Chaldecott, esq. of Leyton, Essex.—At Douglas, Isle of Man, Capt. W. H. Stone, 44th Regt. M.N.I. to Lucy-Bond, third dau. of the late Capt. Arscott, R.N. of Chudleigh.

27. At Ongar, Albert Beetham, esq. of New Zealand, elder son of Albert William Beetham, esq. of Gray's inn, and of Boldre, Hants, barrister-at-law, F.R.S., to Augusta-Bridget, younger dau. of William Coe, esq. of Ongar, Essex.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Charles Henry Hotchkiss, esq. of Clevedon house, Devon, to Gertrude-Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Gresham, esq. late of Cheltenham, and of Barnby Dun, Yorkshire.—At Dublin, John-Howard, youngest son of the late John Howard Ryan, esq. of Baily-murtagh, co. Wicklow, to Mary-Frances, youngest dau. of the late John Cantwell, esq.—At Monkstown, co. Cork, Lucius Henry Spooner, esq. second son of the Ven. Archdeacon Spooner, to Margaret-Skottowe, second dau. of R. N. Parker, esq. Passage West, co. of Cork.—At Belmaduthy house, Rosshire, Major James Wardlaw, third son of the late Lieut.-Gen. and the Hon. Mrs. Wardlaw, to Jane, only dau. of the late Sir Colin Mackenzie, Bart. of Kilcoy.—At Halifax, Henry, second son of W. Eccles, esq. M.P. of Spring Mount, Blackburn, to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of G. Whiteley, esq. of Mayfield house, Halifax.—At Stoke Damerel, Devonport, Alexander Meadows Rendel, esq. C.E. eldest son of James Meadows Rendel, esq. C.E. to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Capt. William Hobson, R.N. Governor of New Zealand.—At Plymouth, the Rev. Edward G. Hunt, M.A. Curate of Churston Ferrers, to Elizabeth, only dau. of Herbert J. H. Jones, esq. Comm. R.N.—At Lewes, Joseph Ewart, esq. of Manchester, to Cordelia, youngest dau. of George Molneux, esq. of Lewes.—At Benson, Oxfordsh. N. C. Corsellis, esq. to Mary-Stevens, youngest sister of the late Thomas Powell, esq.—At Her Majesty's Legation, Washington, William Webb Follett Syngue, esq. Attaché to the Legation, to Henrietta-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Col. Wainwright, of the N.S. Marine Corps.

28. At Edinburgh, the Rev. R. H. Stevenson, of St. George's, Edinburgh, to Frances, second dau.; and at the same time, William James Paton, esq. of Liverpool, youngest son of the late James Paton, esq. of Crailing, Roxburgh-

shire, to Harriet, third dau. of the late Robert Cadell, esq. of Ratho.

29. At St. George's Hanover sq. D'Monte, third son of the late George *Arbutnot*, esq. of Elderslie, Surrey, to Esther-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Sir William Murray, Bart. of Hillhead and Claremont, N.B.

31. At St. James's Piccadilly, Frederick George *Harcourt*, esq. of Addlestone, Surrey, to Frances-Elizabeth-Josephine, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Hickey, Rector of Mulrankin, Ireland.

Lately. At St. George's Bloomsbury, the Viscount *Malden*, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late and sister of the present Sir Henry Meux, Bart. M.P. of Theobald's park, Herts. — James J. *Lonsdale*, esq. Recorder of Folkestone, to Jessica-Matilda, dau. of the late Samuel James Arnold, esq. and widow of the late Dr. Herbert Mayo, F.R.S.

Feb. 1. At Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, John *Nicholson*, esq. Lieut. 77th Regt. of Foot, second son of the late John Nicholson, esq. of Brigg, Lincolnshire, to Hannah-Catherine, dau. of Charles Lindley, esq. of Westfield house, Mansfield. — At West Drayton, Middlesex, the Rev. John *Lowder Kay*, M.A. third son of the late William Kay, esq. of Grove house, near Liverpool, to Anne, eldest dau. of Henry Lamb, esq. of Salisbury sq. London. — At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, the Rev. John *Denman*, M.A. Incumbent of Knottingley, Yorkshire, to Anna, dau. of Charles Woodcock, esq. of Coventry. — At Exeter, Lindsay *Bowring Lawford*, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Susan-Parr-Sarti, third dau. of the late William Parr Pope, esq. of Exeter. — At Southam, the Rev. William *Spraggett*, Curate of Bickenhill, to Catherine-Wright, third dau. of T. W. Oldham, esq. — At Eglwysilan, W. *Humphreys*, esq. of Garth hall, Glam. to Elizabeth-Jane, only dau. of the late George Williams, esq. of Hendredenny.

2. At Lyndhurst, the Rev. Paulet Mildmay *Compton*, Rector of Mapperton, Dorsetshire, son of H. C. Compton, esq. M.P. for South Hants, to Mary-Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Henry Weyland Powell, esq. of Foxlease park, Hants.

5. At St. Pancras, the Rev. Robert H. *Atherton*, B.A. Incumbent of Ivybridge, Devon, to Charlotte-Mary, dau. of the late Jacob Wm. Robins, esq. of Euston place, Euston square.

8. At Chatham, Horatio Nelson *Dickson*, esq. of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Emma-Jane, youngest dau. of Lieut. John Wise, R.N. of H.M. Dockyard, Chatham.

10. At St. Mary's, Brompton, Capt. H. *Wilson*, of Hereford sq. formerly of the 1st Dragon Guards and 13th Light Dragoons, to Catherine-Jane, only child of Capt. John Cook, of the Royal Westminster and Middlesex Light Infantry, and great granddau. of Henry 11th Baron Teynham. — At Freystrop, Pemb. Peregrine Lort *Phillips*, esq. late Capt. in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of East Hook, Pemb. to Anna-Jane, only dau. of the late John Davis, esq. of Mullock. — At Warminster, Wm. H. *Harris*, esq. H.E.I.C.S. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thos. Reddop, esq. of Boreham house, near Warminster, Wilts.

11. At Nantewille, Cardiganshire, the Rev. Evan *Evans*, Rector of Llangethio, to the only dau. of E. Evans, esq. of Havod, Nantewille.

12. At St. James's Church, Hyde Park gardens, J. K. *Jordan*, esq. grandson of the late Hon. Jacob Jordan, to Anne-Maria, dau. of the late A. J. Guizard, esq. — At St. Dunstan's, Stepney, Richard-Isaac, fourth son of Samuel *Strong*, esq. of Woking, Surrey, to Elizabeth-Jane, eldest dau. of Mr. George Wells, solicitor, of Commercial road East.

14. At Paddington, William John *MacCarthy*, esq. to Elizabeth-Geraldine, widow of Edward Vernon Schalch, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service. — At Limerick, John Jervis *Palmer*, esq. Comm. R.N. eldest son of the late Captain Edmund Palmer, R.N., C.B., to Henrietta-Fitzgerald, youngest dau. of James Bannatyne, esq.

15. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, William *Tomline*, esq. late Captain in the 10th Hussars, (grandson of the late Bishop of Winchester), to the Hon. Fanny Gage, youngest dau. of Viscount Gage. — At South Witham, the Rev. Ralph William Lionel *Tollemache*, eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Francis Tollemache, to his cousin Caroline, only dau. of the late Hon. Felix Thomas Tollemache, of Tongwood, Kent, and niece of the Earl of Desart. — At Iddesleigh, Cholmeley *Morris*, esq. second son of the late W. C. Morris, esq. of Fishleigh, to Caroline second dau. of Hugh Mallet, esq. of Ash. — At Norwich, John L. *Cufande*, esq. of Great Yarmouth, to Marianne, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Clarke, esq. of Acle, Norfolk. — At Compton, William-Way, eldest son of John *Stone*, esq. the Prebendal, Thame, Oxon, to Edith-Lucy, fourth and youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Fletcher, Vicar of Harwell, and domestic chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. — At Christ Church, Marylebone, Walter *Justice*, esq. of Bernard st. Russell sq. to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Charles Clarke, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and St. John's-wood. — At Llanelly, the Rev. John *Raymond*, B.A. of Dowlais, Gloucestershire, to Miss Meyler, of Milford.

16. At Norwood, John Calver *Brook*, esq. of Diss, Norfolk, to Selina, only dau. of the late J. E. Turnley, esq. of Brixton. — At Gravesend, H. James-Burgess, son of Lieut. L. E. *Duval* (late of the Madras Army), to Mary-Ann, second dau. of William Robert West, esq. late of the Bank of England. — At Upton Bishop, Herefordshire, James Edward *Norris*, of West house, Halifax, esq. to Sarah-Anne, only child of John Ormerod, of Gayton hall, Herefordshire, esq.

17. At Chippenham, John-Richard, eldest son of John *Ravenhill*, esq. of Ashton house, near Heytesbury, to Fanny, only dau. of Thomas Pike Pocock, esq. of Pew hill house, Chippenham. — At St. Thomas's, Stamford Hill, the Rev. Henry H. *Methuen*, to Frances, widow of the Rev. Henry Wyndham Jones, late rector of Loughor, Glamorganshire. — At Clifton, William *Henderson*, esq. to Hester-Jane, widow of John Howe, esq. late of Madras. — At Trinity Church, Marylebone, William-Hammond, only son of J. Reynolds *Solly*, esq. of Serge Hill, Hertfordshire, and Manchester sq. to Catherine-Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of Lieut-General Sir Henry Goldfinch, K.C.B. of Upper Wimpole st. — At Hackney, Henry *Dacomb*, esq. second son of the late William Dacomb, esq. of Walthamstow, to Mary-Ann-Whitby, third dau. of the late Geo. Archdall Low, esq. of Trinity lane, Upper Thames st. London. — At Shrewsbury, William H. *Gray*, esq. of Bombay, to Gertrude-Marianne, younger dau. of the late Thomas Dulward, esq. M.D. of Shrewsbury. — At Barking, Essex, Henry *Briscoe*, esq. M.D. Royal Artillery, to Frances-Anne, only dau. of the late Rev. William Mauley, of St. Peter's, Dublin.

19. At St. John's, Farnworth, Lancashire, the Rev. Josiah *Downing*, B.A. to Sarah, dau. of Mr. John Cain, Isle of Man. — At Camberwell, Surrey, Robert *Day*, esq. of Westerham, Kent, to Mary, only dau. of Thomas Walton, esq. of Albany house, Old Kent Road, Surrey,

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF BELFAST.

Feb. 11. At Naples, in his 26th year, the Right Hon. Frederick Richard Chichester, Earl of Belfast, son and heir apparent of the Marquess of Donegall.

He was born on the 25th Nov. 1827, and his mother (who is living) was Lady Harriet Anne Butler, eldest daughter of Richard first Earl of Glengall. His early education he received at Eton. From boyhood he evinced a taste and passion for literature and art, with the talents and application which lead to eminence in both. He was an ardent and successful cultivator of music, and at once a performer and a composer. The proceeds arising from his earliest musical compositions were devoted to the relief of the famine of 1846-7. He was President of the Classical Harmonists' Society established last year in Belfast, and took a part in the opening concert. He also delivered a masterly and eloquent address at the conversazione of the School of Design.

He was the author of a novel entitled "The Two Generations;" and of a short tale called "Wanderings of a Spirit," published in the Northern Magazine. To the number of that periodical for February 1852 he contributed, under the signature of Campana, an article headed "Twelfth-day at Cannes," written in a strain of lively reminiscence and graceful sentiment. "Alas! (he remarked in the course of that paper) my chain of New Year's Days is much impaired. Twice has suffering linked me to my bed, and prevented me from welcoming the new-born with aught but a sigh of pain. . . . It is Twelfth Day, and I am happy. I am recovering from illness and enjoy the supreme felicity of returning health." These grateful anticipations were to be disappointed; and that generous young heart, which throbbed with the highest and the noblest impulses, is now for ever stilled.

The Earl of Belfast's recent literary efforts had been dedicated to the benevolent object of cultivating a taste for intellectual pursuits and pleasures amongst the working classes. With this view he brought forward a scheme, shortly before his departure for Italy, for the establishment of an Athenæum in Belfast, which should comprehend within its walls a gallery of paintings and sculpture, and rooms for lectures and reading. To the Working Men's Association already existing in the town he delivered last winter a series of Lectures on the Poets and Poetry of the Nineteenth Century, since collected in a

volume, the merit of which would have been acknowledged had their author moved in a far humbler sphere. He was preparing another course on the Literature of America; and had resolved to offer to the Association a premium for the best essay written by a working man.

His health had been for some years declining; and was still further shattered by an accident which befel him at Nice in December last. From Nice he proceeded to Genoa, which he left on the 10th of January, and after spending some days at Cannes he reached Naples; where he very kindly but imprudently joined in some private theatricals intended at Mr. A. Craven's, and at a rehearsal caught a cold, which after two days terminated fatally.

The Earl of Belfast was unmarried, and his father the Marquess having no other sons the present heir presumptive to the peerage is his brother, the Very Rev. Lord Edward Chichester, Dean of Raphoe.

DR. KAYE, LORD BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

Feb. 19. Aged 70, the Right Rev. John Kaye, D.D., Lord Bishop of Lincoln, Chancellor of the province of Canterbury, Visitor of Balliol college, Oxford, and F.R.S.

Dr. Kaye was born at Hammersmith near London, where his father, Mr. Abraham Kaye, was a linendraper in Angel-row. He received his early education under the celebrated Greek scholar Dr. Charles Burney, at Hammersmith, and afterwards became a member of Christ's college, Cambridge. In 1804 he took his B.A. degree, and obtained the highest distinctions both in classics and mathematics which the University can bestow. The only other instance on record in which the same person has won the double honour of senior wrangler and senior medallist is that of the present Baron Alderson.

Mr. Kaye was tutor to the late Marquess of Bute. In 1814 he was elected Master of Christ's college, whereupon he proceeded to the degree of B.D., and in 1815 he was created D.D. by royal mandate. In the same year he served the office of Vice-Chancellor. In 1816, on the death of Dr. Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, he succeeded him as Regius Professor of Divinity. It was in this last important position that he delivered his lectures on ecclesiastical history, as illustrated by the writings of Tertullian and Justin Martyr; lectures which were subsequently published, and which form a valuable portion of theological literature. The other duties of his arduous office he discharged with

equal ability and success. His commencement speeches at the creation of Doctors of Divinity were always on topics of great interest, and expressed in the purest taste and in the most elegant Latinity; one of them was on the subject which now engages public attention—the question of University reform. In 1820 Lord Liverpool selected him at an unusually early age for the bishopric of Bristol, vacant by the death of Dr. Mansell, Master of Trinity. In 1827 he was advanced to the see of Lincoln. He resigned the mastership of his college in 1830, when he was succeeded by Dr. Graham, the present Bishop of Chester. In the Regius Professorship of Divinity he was succeeded by Dr. Turton, the present Bishop of Ely.

On leaving his college Dr. Kaye received from the new Master and Fellows a silver candelabrum, bearing the following inscription:

JOANNI . KAYE . S.T.P.
Præsuli . Lincolnienſi .
Collegii . Christi . quod . per . annos . triginta
Alumnus . Socius . Magister
virtute . sua . ac . doctrina . illustraverat
magistratum . deponenti
obſervantiæ . ergo . ac . amoris
Collegii . Christi . Socii
A.D. MDCCCXXX.

Dr. Kaye's attention was now devoted to the care and superintendence of his large diocese; yet, in the midst of his labours, he found time to publish not only many admirable sermons, many important charges, treating of all theological questions which successively agitated the public mind, but also works on a larger scale and of more enduring interest, such as his "Account of the Writings and Opinions of Clement of Alexandria." To many treatises he never attached his name. Two of these are well known,—his "Remarks on Dr. Wiseman's Lectures," and his "Reply to the Travels of an Irish Gentleman." These smaller tracts are replete with learning, marked throughout by acute reasoning and sound interpretation, and enlivened by a vein of most delicate pleasantry, which exposes the errors and inconsistencies of his opponents without ever deviating from the courtesy of true Christian controversy. His last volume, a portion of which is actually in the press, is on "The Council of Nicea, in connection with the Life of Athanasius."

All these works are of value to the inquirer after truth, not only on account of their calm tone and perfect fairness, but of the nice precision and accuracy with which all the real questions at issue are touched. However intricate might be the subject, he seized at once, as with intuitive perception, the exact point on which the con-

troversy turned. The results of his knowledge, the conclusions of his well-balanced mind, were always accessible. They were communicated too with the utmost simplicity. In public and in private alike there was not the slightest tinge of exaggeration in his language; it was all natural and unassuming.

But the excellence of Bishop Kaye must not be estimated by his intellectual attainments, however rare and remarkable in their character and combination. His friends dwell on the higher worth of his moral qualities. They recall his piety, his mild virtues, his gentle manners, his meek and humble deportment, and that "pleasantness of disposition" which the pious Herbert so justly deemed a great means of doing good. These qualities were equally appreciated by the high and the low. While the most polished found delight in the unaffected grace and charm of his conversation, the poorest and most obscure who applied to him for aid or advice felt at once that they were in the presence of a truly good man,—one no less prompt to relieve than patient to listen to their humble tale of trouble or distress. His contributions to various charities were always liberal—often munificent; but those which have met the public eye form but a very small portion of that unceasing stream of quiet benevolence which flowed on in silence, known to few or none but the receivers. One of his latest acts was to build at his sole expense the beautiful church of Riseholme. It was at the consecration of this church, at which Dr. Jenkins the Master of Balliol was present, that the Bishop alluded, in the most feeling and grateful terms, to the high compliment which had been paid to him by one of the most distinguished colleges in the University of Oxford. The Master and Fellows of Balliol enjoy the singular privilege of electing their own Visitor; and in 1848, on the death of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, who had held that honourable post, they sought for his successor in the sister University of Cambridge, and elected the Bishop of Lincoln. In the distribution of his patronage, if he had any fault, it is a fault which many in these days will willingly forgive, but which, it is hoped, the friends of the departed prelate will not willingly forget,—that, in his impartial and disinterested anxiety to reward what he believed to be the merits of others, he omitted the opportunity of rewarding an exemplary minister whom he most deeply loved, and to whose claims there was but one objection—that he was his own son.

Dr. Kaye married in 1815 Eliza, eldest daughter of John Mortlock, esq. of Abington Hall, Cambridgeshire.

In 1833 he presented to the Master and Fellows of Christ's college his portrait, painted by R. Rothwell, R.H.A. and it was placed in their Combination-room.

The funeral of the Bishop of Lincoln took place on the 1st of March, when his body was interred in the burial-ground attached to the new church at Riseholme. The service was read by his intimate friend Dr. Jeremie, and around the grave were gathered, according to the custom of olden times, all the members of his afflicted family and household, his wife, his daughters, his son, his sons-in-law and brothers-in-law, his chaplain and secretaries, his tenants and neighbours, and his oldest friends, Dr. Ainslie, Master of Pembroke college, and others, who had come from a distance to pay the last mark of respect to his memory.

From a statement which has been published by his secretary, Mr. Smith, we give the following particulars :

"A very brief review of the reformations effected in this diocese during the last twenty-six years will, I trust, suffice to remove the erroneous and unjust impressions which articles in the Morning Chronicle are calculated to create in the minds of the uninformed. On the Bishop's accession to this diocese, in the year 1827, he certainly found it not in a satisfactory condition as to residence, pluralities, the state of the curacies, and discipline generally, but, in fact, a model at that time with other dioceses of the old school. Under his supervision and gradual though unceasing activity during that period, and without offence or great hardship to any of his clergy, non-residence, both of incumbents and curates, has been diminished at least two-thirds, as the annual returns to the Privy Council this year, as compared with the year 1826, will clearly show ; to promote which desirable object 214 parsonage-houses have by his direction been built, rebuilt, or made fit for residence under the provisions of Gilbert's Act. Plurality of benefices has been prevented to a great extent, and confined to nearly contiguous parishes of small population ; double services in churches have been ordered and enforced where the population has amounted to 200 persons, and a congregation been found willing to attend both ; and the holding of curacies has been confined chiefly to single, and never extended to more than two adjacent small parishes, where the curate's residence has been so fixed as to enable him to discharge the duties of both satisfactorily, in opposition to the old system of four or five curacies being held by one fast-riding curate.

"Bishop Kaye has also reformed the

great evil of holding confirmations in the distant large towns only, and, regardless of his own personal convenience and cost, greatly and abundantly increased the places of confirmation in the several villages of his diocese, at a distance of not more than seven or eight miles apart, so that the performance of that sacred rite has been brought home to the doors, as it were, of the children of the present generation ; thus rendering it a most solemn and impressive rite, and suppressing the evils with which it was frequently accompanied previously to his accession to this diocese, in consequence of the great crowds of children which used to be assembled from a great distance in the market towns.

"Bishop Kaye has also been the instrument of reducing this heretofore extensive diocese, consisting of six counties, now into two counties, and bringing himself and future bishops into residence close to Lincoln, in the very centre of the diocese.

"He also revived the useful but almost obsolete system of rural deans, there being now a body of forty-one rural deans appointed by him to make frequent visitations and report to him the state of the churches, parsonage-houses, and parishes, and conduct of the clergy in their respective deaneries, to any defect or complaint in which his own attention and directions were immediately applied. With respect also to the better preparation of candidates for holy orders, Bishop Kaye was the first who insisted on the passing the voluntary theological examination at Cambridge by candidates of that university, in addition to the examination by himself and his chaplain at the time of ordination. Many of his brethren have since followed his example in all the above-mentioned regulations, and adopted his plans. I need not advert to his indefatigable exertions in the formation of schools, and in the cause of the education of the rising generation, nor to the regularity, activity, and ability with which his visitations were conducted, and the force, learning, and usefulness of his admirable charges upon those trying and fatiguing occasions, for they are universally known to, and appreciated by, the laity as well as the clergy of this diocese. With respect to the building of new churches, the villages in this agricultural county are, generally speaking, so small, and the parishes and parish churches so numerous and near to each other, that very little necessity has existed for increasing the number of them, excepting in some particular cases to which Bishop Kaye's attention and assistance were most actively and munificently afforded. I will only add, in conclusion, that his conciliatory, pastoral, and at the same time, firm admonitions to his

clergy, particularly the young and inexperienced part of them, have entirely suppressed all unseemly dissensions throughout this diocese, which unhappily in others have caused such melancholy results to the Established Church."

DR. BROUGHTON, BISHOP OF SYDNEY.

Feb. 20. In Chester Street, Belgrave Square, at the house of Lady Gipps, (relict of Sir George Gipps, late Governor of New South Wales,) the Most Reverend William Grant Broughton, D.D. Bishop of Sydney, and Metropolitan of Australasia.

He was born in Bridge Street, Westminster, on 22d May, 1788, and baptized at St. Margaret's Church in the June following, the sponsors being his grandfathers and the Countess of Strathmore. He was the eldest son of Grant Broughton, esq. by Phœbe-Ann, daughter of John Rumball, esq. and Susanna his wife, of Barnet, Herts. His father's eldest brother, William, was for many years Paymaster-General at Bombay, and his younger brother was the late Admiral James Broughton.

When he was about six years old his family removed to Barnet in Herts. where his boyish days and his vacations were passed. In January, 1797, he was entered as a student at the King's School, Canterbury; he was admitted to a King's Scholarship at the following Christmas, and left the school on 16th December, 1804. In April, 1807, through the influence of the late Marquess of Salisbury, by whom his father was held in deserved esteem, he obtained an appointment in the East India House as clerk in the treasury. After a service in this situation of above five years, he relinquished it from a desire to enter the ministry of the Church. After spending some months in Canterbury and preparing for the University under the direction of his intimate friend, the Rev. H. J. Hutcheson, Fellow of Clare Hall, he became in October, 1814, a resident member of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and in January, 1818, took the degree of B.A. as sixth wrangler of that year. He proceeded M.A. in 1823, and B.D. and D.D. *per saltum* in 1836. He was ordained Deacon early in 1818, and admitted to Priest's orders during the same year. He was nominated to the curacy of Hartley Wespall, Hants, where he remained for nine years, first as Curate to the Hon. and Rev. Alfred Thomas Harris, and afterwards to the Rev. Dr. Keate (late Head Master of Eton), who succeeded Mr. Harris in that benefice. On 13th July, 1818, he was married in Canterbury Cathedral to Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Francis, Rector of St. Mildred's in that city, Vicar of Willesborough, and one of the six preachers of the Cathedral,

by Mary his wife, daughter of John Peachy, esq. of Soham, Cambridgeshire. This lady, who was one of the most gentle and unassuming of Christian matrons, discharging quietly and unostentatiously the duties of her position, so that, though mixing in the world, as circumstances obliged her, she "was not of the world," died in Sydney, after a few days' illness, on 16 September, 1849, and, such was the estimation in which her virtues were held by the inhabitants of Sydney, that her funeral on the 20th Sept. (though intended to be strictly private) assumed a public character for the immense assemblage of persons who followed her remains from St. James' Church to the cemetery, the train reaching more than a quarter of a mile in length. By her Dr. Broughton had a son and two daughters. His son died in infancy on 16 July, 1824. His daughters survive him, and are both settled in Australia. The eldest, Mary-Phœbe, is the wife of Wm. Boydell, esq. the youngest, Emily, of George Crawley, esq.

After a residence of a few years at Hartley Wespall, Mr. Broughton was appointed by Dr. Tomline, Bishop of Winchester, to the Curacy of Farnham: and had not that prelate been removed by a sudden death while on a visit to Mr. Bankes at Corfe Castle, he had intended to have promoted Mr. Broughton to the first living in his gift which should become vacant, as a proof of his approbation of Mr. Broughton's learned and elaborate answer to a work published under the title of *Palæoromaica*. But the vicinity of Hartley to Strathfieldsaye had brought Mr. Broughton under the notice of the late Duke of Wellington, who nominated him, without solicitation on his part, to the Chaplaincy of the Tower of London; and soon after offered him the Archdeaconry of New South Wales, then vacant by the resignation of Archdeacon Hobbs Scott. Mr. Broughton felt bound to take the offer into consideration, although he would have been contented to remain in his position as Chaplain to the Tower and Curate of Farnham. He first consulted his diocesan, Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, as to his acceptance of the archdeaconry. But, as he has himself mentioned, "it was at the holy table in Farnham church that he made up his determination to undertake the office." For it was there given him to feel that the colonists and aborigines of Australia needed to be fed with "the bread of life" as much as the parishioners of Farnham. He therefore proceeded to Strathfieldsaye and informed the Duke that he considered it his duty to accept the archdeaconry. His Grace observed to him that in his judgment it was impossible to foresee the extent and im-

portance of the Australasian colonies, and, he added, "they must have a Church." For it was the Duke's strong opinion that these settlements would flourish in proportion as their groundwork was laid in the knowledge and practice of the duties of revealed religion. The Duke said to me (observes the Bishop in his speech as given in the Colonial Church Chronicle for February) "I don't desire so speedy a determination. If in *my* profession, indeed, a man is desired to go to-morrow morning to the other side of the world, it is better he should go to-morrow, or not at all." This was spoken with that degree of energy and good sense which distinguished every word that fell from his lips. He desired me to remain that day and on my return home to take the subject into my serious consideration again, and let him have an answer within a week. Within a week my answer was returned, to be submitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and finally to be laid before the King; and hence my connexion with the colonial Church. It was entirely the act of the Duke of Wellington. He found me a curate. He lived to see me a metropolitan."

Archdeacon Broughton accordingly sailed for New South Wales and engaged in the duties of his office, his jurisdiction extending over the whole of Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and the adjoining islands. He visited all the settlements in these latitudes connected with his archdeaconry, and endeavoured to excite the settlers and the government to the erection of churches and schools, giving his attention also to the preparation of a grammar of the language spoken by the aborigines, and taking the primary steps for their conversion to Christianity. In his Charge delivered 13 Feb. 1834 he announced his intention of returning to England to make known the religious wants of the colony, being satisfied, having attentively examined and considered all circumstances connected with the advancement of religion, that they were attempting to provide for its general extension and establishment with utterly inadequate means. "I cannot look on with tranquillity (he says) while I see such extended and populous districts devoid of churches, devoid of clergymen, devoid of schools; the flock of Christ scattered without a shepherd; destitute in a word of all the means of Christian instruction and devotion; and I should be ashamed of my own inactivity in the service of a Master who has done such great things for me if, believing the possibility that my interposition in making known these wants might lead to their removal, I should hesitate at any personal exertion, or shrink from any

personal hazard, which might be incurred in carrying that purpose into effect." He accordingly returned to England, and his journey was not *without* effect. In his last address to his clergy before again quitting Sydney for England on 14th Aug. 1852, he observes, speaking of the mighty change which had taken place in the condition of the Church, "With few exceptions all the links in this wonderful chain may be traced to, and connected with, the appeal which was made in 1834-35 to the piety of the churchmen of England, and on behalf of their brethren in Australia." The first result of that journey was the establishment of a bishoprick in Australia, to the superintendence of which he was consecrated on 14 Feb. 1836. The consecration was performed in the chapel of Lambeth Palace by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Howley), assisted by the Bishop of London (Dr. Blomfield), the Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Sumner), and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (Dr. Monk). The present Bishop of Quebec (Dr. G. J. Mountain) was consecrated at the same time and place, as Bishop of Montreal; and the sermon on this occasion was preached by the Rev. Dr. Molesworth, now Vicar of Rochdale.

On the appointment of Dr. Broughton to the see of Australia, a new archdeaconry was formed for Van Diemen's Land, to which the Bishop collated the Rev. W. Hutchins, one of his contemporaries at Pembroke Hall, and also a wrangler in the tripos of 1818.

On the arrival of the Bishop in his new diocese he found himself involved in controversy and disputes respecting the due education of the people, and he strongly opposed the introduction of a system of instruction similar to that adopted for the National Schools of Ireland. It is impossible in a brief memoir of this kind to enter fully into the details of the measures taken by the Bishop for ensuring a Church education to children of the Church. Suffice it to say, that the measures were, on the whole, successful. His attention, however, was speedily directed to the visitation of his extensive diocese, and in the succeeding years, as also at later periods, he visited for the purposes of confirmation and ordination, New Zealand, Van Diemen's Land, Norfolk Island, and Port Philip, as well as the settlements in the colony of New South Wales. Interesting accounts of his missionary tours may be found in the 2nd and 3rd vols. of "The Church in the Colonies," published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and in the reports of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. In 1837 the Bishop determined on

the erection of his cathedral, an edifice intended not merely to answer the purposes contemplated by their founders, but too seldom effectually carried out in practice in such establishments in England, but to become at the same time a parish church for the numerous immigrants and others destitute of church accommodation in Sydney. The corner stone was accordingly laid on 16th May by Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B. the Governor. But no great progress was made in the work, owing to the distress prevalent in the colony, until 1846, when a new committee was formed, and a plan for gradually proceeding therewith adopted. The structure remains still unfinished, though the work slowly but steadily approaches completion. Let us trust that it will not be suffered to languish at the eleventh hour.

In 1841 Dr. George Augustus Selwyn was consecrated Bishop of New Zealand, and the Bishop of Australia was released from the superintendence of those islands, over which, although not strictly within the limits of his diocese, he had hitherto extended his supervision, visiting them at the end of the year 1838, holding an ordination and two confirmations, and consecrating burial-grounds at Paihia and Kororarika. The Bishop of New Zealand arrived at Sydney in 1842; and having, after a short sojourn, received the benediction of his more aged brother in the episcopate, proceeded to his new diocese.

In 1843 the diocese of Tasmania was separated from the see of Australia, and Dr. Francis Russell Nixon consecrated Bishop thereof. Still the diocese of Bishop Broughton continued of an immense extent, and his visitations and confirmation tours occupied considerable time and labour. Every year called forth from his pen charges, occasional sermons, pamphlets, and pastoral addresses, many of which reached England, and have been circulated in ecclesiastical circles. In 1843 the Pope sent forth to Australia an archbishop of Sydney of his own appointment. This called forth a well-timed and noble protest from the rightful Bishop of Australia. It is dated on the festival of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the year of our Lord 1843, according to the course and reckoning of the Church of England, and was delivered by the Bishop, standing on the north side of the altar in the Church of St. James the Apostle, in the presence of several of his clergy, personally attending and assisting at the celebration of Divine Service, at the conclusion of the Nicene Creed. The document is as follows: "In the name of God, Amen. We, William Grant, by Divine permission Bishop and Ordinary Pastor of Australia,

do protest publicly and explicitly, on behalf of ourselves and our successors, Bishops of Australia, and on behalf of the clergy and all the faithful of the same church and diocese, and also on behalf of William, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, and his successors, that the Bishop of Rome has not any right or authority according to the laws of God, and the canonical order of the Church, to institute any episcopal or archiepiscopal see or sees within the limits of the diocese of Australia and province of Canterbury aforesaid. And we do hereby publicly, explicitly, and deliberately protest against, dissent from, and contradict any and every act of episcopal or metropolitan authority done or to be done at any time or by any person whatever, by virtue of any right or title derived from any assumed jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority of the said Bishop of Rome, enabling him to institute any episcopal see or sees within the diocese and province hereinbefore named."

Here it may be proper to record, as connected with the above protest, though transgressing the order of time, that on 12th March, 1851, the Bishop presided at a meeting held in consequence of the papal aggression in England, in which the principles of the protest were again affirmed, and forwarded to the Archbishop of Canterbury, with a letter from his Lordship, in which he remonstrates against attempting to obtain security for one part of the Church which the other cannot obtain, and expresses his apprehension that no real advantage would result from the partial application of a principle, which if good for any part must be good for all. For he could not but deeply feel that, while the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill professes to vindicate the status of the Anglican Episcopate at home, it gives no protection to our communion in her Majesty's dominions in foreign parts. Writing about that Bill to a friend in England, he observes: "It would, I think, have had more effect if the Archbishop of Canterbury had gone into Westminster Abbey and the other bishops each into their own cathedrals and there have delivered their protests, as I did, in the face of the congregations." Returning from this digression we may observe that in 1848 the Bishoprics of Adelaide, Melbourne, and Newcastle, were also formed from the Bishopric of Australia; and Dr. Broughton having been constituted Metropolitan of Australasia, with the three above mentioned bishops and the Bishops of New Zealand and Tasmania as his suffragans, took the title of Bishop of Sydney instead

of that of Bishop of Australia. It is well known that Miss Burdett Coutts endowed the Bishopric of Adelaide; but Bishop Broughton gave up 500*l.* per annum out of a stipend of 2000*l.*, towards the endowment of Newcastle and Melbourne, and offered to surrender another 500*l.* if necessary.

In the autumn of 1850 the Bishop received, as metropolitan and primate of the Australasian Church, a visit from his suffragans, the Bishops of New Zealand, Tasmania, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Newcastle, when, in solemn conference, their lordships determined to form the Australasian Board of Missions for the conversion of the aborigines in their respective dioceses, and the propagation of the Gospel among the unconverted islanders of the Pacific Ocean. They also agreed to certain rules of practice and ecclesiastical order, which they recommended to the attention of the clergy and laity under their jurisdiction. Among other matters the bishops stated in their declaration their opinion that "there are many questions of great importance to the well-being of the Church in our province which cannot be settled without duly-constituted provincial and diocesan synods." To prepare the way for holding such synods, and to consult with colonial bishops from other parts of the British dominions on the difficulties of the Churches in those parts, and the means for freeing them from unnecessary restrictions, was the object of the Bishop's recent journey to England. "My design" in projecting the journey (says his lordship in his farewell address at Sydney), "was to solicit in the proper quarter the removal of those restrictions by which our Church is at present inhibited from the free exercise of those faculties of self-guidance with which she was originally endowed: that there might no longer exist any obstacle to the meeting of the bishop, clergy, and laity in a lawful assembly to consult and make regulations for the management of the affairs of the Church." His lordship announced his intention to one of his correspondents in England, and stated that, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining a passage by a regular packet, because of the desertion of the crews, he should try to make his way to Ceylon, and thence in the Oriental steamers by the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. But subsequently he wrote to the Rev. E. Hawkins, secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in the following terms:—"The course by which I am to proceed is first to Callao, thence by steamer to Panama, and finally by the West India Mail to London. . . . I wish to appear in South America as re-

presenting the cause of the Church of England. It has never in fact had any representatives there except the bishop and clergy of Guiana, who are cut off from intercourse with the western coast. I have made some ineffectual attempts to open a communication with any clergyman of our Church who may be residing and officiating in Peru, but have never been able to ascertain that there is any one so placed. Yet I know that there are numerous families of English there. My presence, therefore, will enable me to inquire, to administer the holy sacraments, to confirm, and to preach; and if I may, under God's protection, remain there a few weeks, I trust that the appearance of an English bishop in the capital of the Incas may lead to consequences which the Society will feel an interest in hearing of."

His lordship accordingly started on his voyage, and arrived in England from St. Thomas's, by the *La Plata* (known as the fever ship), in November last. His noble conduct in administering the consolations of religion to the dying captain and others, fearless of any personal harm, and how he remained on board after the vessel had arrived at Southampton until every invalid had been landed, and the dead buried by him, has merited the approbation of all who have read the accounts in the public papers. After the fatigue attending such a journey, and the fearful incidents of the voyage from the West Indies, his lordship suffered severely in health, but soon recovered sufficiently to visit his venerable mother (now in her 94th year) in Warwickshire, and to spend a few days with other friends. At the January meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Bishop of Sydney occupied the chair, supported by the Bishops of Antigua and Capetown; and having, through the Archdeacon of Middlesex, received the congratulations of the society, he delivered an interesting address, which is given in the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* for Jan. 11, 1853. On Friday, 21st Jan. at a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Bishop of London presiding, he received an address from that venerable Society, which, together with his admirable reply, is inserted in the *Colonial Church Chronicle* for February. He afterwards delivered the first sermon at the reopening of Lambeth Church, on the 1st of February, attended a missionary meeting at Barnet, among his relatives and the scenes of his early childhood, and then proceeded on a visit to the Bishop of Winchester and his old parishioners at Farnham. On his return to town he was seized with an attack of bronchitis, and after six days' illness expired at a quarter

past one o'clock on the morning of Sunday 20th February, at the residence of Lady Gipps, the relict of his old friend and school-fellow the late Governor of New South Wales. His last hours of consciousness were occupied in pouring forth pious ejaculations, and prayers, and passages of Holy Scripture. Nearly his last words evinced his feelings as a missionary bishop. They were—"The earth *shall* be filled with the Glory of the Lord." These words he repeated *thrice*. After a few more words expressive of humble regret that he should no longer be permitted to be an instrument of furthering that glory, because "the waters of death had come over him," he fell peacefully asleep in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life through Him who is the Bishop and Shepherd of Souls.

It having been resolved by the executors, at the suggestion of the Bishop of London, to bury the deceased prelate near the spot with which he had been identified in younger years, the body was on Friday 25th Feb. removed to Canterbury, and conveyed by torch-light to the Chapter-house, where it rested during the night. The next day it was conveyed with every honourable circumstance of processional solemnity, attended by the dignitaries and officials of the cathedral, the students of St. Augustine's College, and nearly one hundred clergymen, through the cloisters into the Church, and interred in a vault in the south aisle of the nave of the cathedral, just below the monument of the late Sir George Gipps. The lesson was read and the prayers were offered by Archdeacon Harrison, the introductory sentences, the psalms, and the anthem of the burial office being chaunted, as the procession moved along, or became stationary at the grave, with thrilling effect, by the gentlemen of the choir. The pall was supported by the Bishop of Quebec, the Ex-bishop of Bombay, the Warden of St. Augustine's, the Rev. E. Hawkins, the Rev. Edward Coleridge, and George Gipps, esquire. James Broughton, esq. the Rev. J. P. Francis, and some other personal connections followed as mourners.

The Venerable Archdeacon of Maidstone, on Sunday morning, delivered a funeral sermon in the cathedral, which, we understand, will be published, as will also another by the Warden of St. Augustine's College.

It has been proposed by some of the friends of the deceased prelate to attempt the completion of St. Andrew's Cathedral as his monument; but others incline to the erection of a monument in the nave of Canterbury Cathedral, while some wish for the endowment of a Broughton Scho-

larship for an Australian youth in St. Augustine's College, as a suitable testimony to the virtues of the departed bishop.

One, at least, of these projects will, we trust, be accomplished; for surely it would not be right to allow the grave to close over the mortal remains of so great and good a man without some attempt being made to honour his memory. "A residence of twenty-five years at the Antipodes," observes a leading journal of the day, "had withdrawn him from observation at home; but from time to time, over the wide waters of the Pacific, came tidings of his noble labours and exemplary fulfilment of the lofty functions of a Christian bishop. He was a man *per se*. It is no light eulogium to say, as we truly may, that he was *primus inter pares*, where his coadjutors were the Bishops of New Zealand, Tasmania, Melbourne, Newcastle, and Adelaide. To be revered by such men is greatness itself, and assuredly Bishop Broughton was revered with no common devotion, and loved with no common love. Consecrated in 1836, he from the first applied himself with undaunted spirit to what seemed almost a hopeless and dreary undertaking. Single-handed he set foot upon his distant diocese, the only member of the English episcopate on that side of the globe. Starting with the true idea of the Church, and her relation to God's purposes, in the redemption of mankind, he applied himself to extend her borders. His proceedings were gradual, cautious, and without ostentation. He felt that he was laying the foundation of the Lord's house, and that he must do it well. He must have known that to lay the foundation was nearly all he could do—that to him pertained all the early difficulties, the hewing of wood and drawing of water—that others would finish what he had begun, and witness the triumph of his work. But he persevered, unseen by men of mark and note, unpraised, and for a while unacknowledged. But only for a while; results have already begun to show themselves, and but one thing was wanting to complete the scheme he had so skilfully organized, viz. the free right of synodal action. He came to England, but he lived not to attain the accomplishment of his designs. To the Divine Providence that orders the issues of life and death, the removal of such a man at such a time must be attributed with awe and submission. It is, indeed, inscrutable."

Far and wide—first in his own diocese, by brethren and friends, who daily noted his apostolic labours and saintly walk—by the suffragans of his own metropolitancy

—by his colonial brethren everywhere, and by all orders of men who knew his name, the tidings of his death will be received with sorrow proportioned to his great worth and noble services; for he administered (as another writer observes) for more than a quarter of a century the functions of his high offices, as archdeacon, as bishop, as metropolitan, with an ability, dignity, and success, equalled, probably, by *many*, but surpassed by *few*, of the prelates who have adorned by their virtues either ancient or modern Christendom.

SIR WATHEN WALLER, BART. G.C.H.

Jan. 1. In Old Cavendish-street, aged 84, Sir Jonathan Wathen Waller, Bart. G.C.H. formerly of Braywick Lodge, Berks, and of Pope's Villa, Twickenham, Middlesex.

He was born on the 6th Oct. 1769, the only son of Joshua Phipps, esq. of London, by Mary, only daughter and heir of John Allen, esq. of East Acton, Middlesex, whose mother was Anne, daughter of Thomas Waller, esq. and sister and coheir of James Waller, esq. of Farriers, near High Wycombe. He was educated as a surgeon, and for some years was eminent as an oculist. After his second marriage with the Baroness Howe in 1812, he assumed the name and arms of Waller only, instead of his own, by royal sign-manual, dated March 7, 1814, in order to mark his descent from that family through his maternal grandmother. He was created a Baronet by patent dated May 30, 1815.

He was Groom of the Bedchamber to King William the Fourth, who nominated him a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1832.

Sir Wathen Waller was twice married, first to Elizabeth-Maria, daughter of Thomas Slack, esq. of Braywick Lodge, Berkshire; she died in 1809. He married secondly, Oct. 1, 1812, Charlotte-Sophia (in her own right) Baroness Howe, eldest daughter of the celebrated Richard Earl and Baron Howe, widow of the Hon. Penn Assheton Curzon, and mother of the present Earl Howe. Her Ladyship died on the 3rd Dec. 1835. Sir Wathen had issue by his first wife two sons and one daughter: 1. Anne-Eliza, married in 1823 to John Jarrett, esq. of Morelands, Hants, and Camerton House, Somersetshire; 2. Sir Thomas-Wathen, his successor; and 3. Ernest Adolphus Waller, esq. born in 1807 (to whom their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge, and the Princesses Sophia and Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, stood sponsors), who married in 1835 Louisa, youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry Wise, of Offchurch, co. Warwick.

The present Baronet, who is Secretary of Legation at Brussels, was born in 1805, and married in 1836 the eldest daughter of the said Rev. Henry Wise.

LT.-GEN. SIR A. PILKINGTON, K.C.B.

Feb. 23. At Catsfield Place, Sussex, aged 77, Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Pilkington, K.C.B., Colonel of the 20th Regt.

Sir Andrew Pilkington, had he lived a few days longer, would have completed seventy years of service, his commission as Ensign in the 2nd Foot bearing date on the 7th of March, 1783. He served on board the Channel fleet in 1793-4; and in Lord Howe's action, on the 1st of June, 1794, received two splinter wounds. He was in the West Indies in the three following years, and was present at the capture of Trinidad. In 1798 he shared in the suppression of the Irish rebellion; and in 1799 and 1805 accompanied the expeditions to the Helder. In his passage to India he was severely wounded in the defence of the Kent Indiaman against a French privateer. He returned in 1803, and served in Hanover under Lord Cathcart. In 1807-8 he was Assistant Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards. From 1809 to 1815 he was Deputy Adjutant-General in Nova Scotia, during which he commanded several successful expeditions, particularly a brigade at the reduction of the islands in Passamaquody Bay, in 1814. Sir Andrew became a Lieutenant-General in 1841. In Nov. of that year he was appointed to the Colonely of the 82d Regiment, from which he was removed in Oct. 1850, to the 20th Regiment. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath.

He married a daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Vicary Gibbs.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR W. S. WHISH, K.C.B.

Feb. 25. At Claridge's Hotel, in Brook-street, Lieut.-General Sir William Sampson Whish, K.C.B. of the Bengal Artillery.

General Whish was a son of the Rev. Richard Whish, Rector of West Watton, and Vicar of Wickford, Essex, by a daughter of William Sandys, esq. He was born at Northwold in 1787.

He entered the service of the East India Company as an officer in the Bengal Artillery in 1804. He was present at the sieges of Hatrass and Bhurtpore, and for his services at the latter place was made Companion of the Bath.

He was appointed to the command of a division of the Indian army in 1848; and among the last events in his distinguished career were his successful siege of the fort of Mooltan and the check he gave to the

enemy at the fords of the Chenáb at Wuzeerabad. The latter move, though effected against the orders given by the Commander-in-Chief, doubtless saved Lahore, and frustrated plans which, had they succeeded in their commencement, might have shaken our empire in India. For these important services he received a vote of thanks from the Hon. East India Company, and also from the two Houses of Parliament; and was promoted to the second class of the Order of the Bath in 1849. On the pacification of the Punjab Sir William Whish was appointed to the command of the Bengal division of the army; but, after holding this post for a year or two, he was driven home by extreme ill-health, and arrived in so shattered and seemingly hopeless a state, that his recovery, under able medical superintendence, was an event scarcely expected by the most sanguine of his friends. For some months, however, he seemed to have recovered all his wanted health and activity, with a juvenility of appearance not enjoyed by many of his contemporaries. Two or three weeks before his death some unpleasant symptoms alarmed him, and he came up from Cheltenham to place himself under the care of Mr. Martin, to whom he was indebted for his former wonderful recovery.

He married in 1809 a daughter of George Dixon, esq.

MAJOR-GENERAL BRADSHAW, K.C.

Jan. 10. At Brighton, aged 84, Major-General Lawrence Bradshaw, K.C., late of the 1st Life Guards, and the senior Major-General in the army.

He entered the army as Ensign in the 46th Foot on the 25th Sept. 1780; became Lieutenant in the 13th, Sept. 3, 1781; and Captain, April 30, 1790. Shortly after he proceeded to Jamaica; and in 1793 he joined the expedition against St. Domingo, where he was engaged in various actions, and commanded at St. Marc's and Tiburon, when those posts were attacked by the enemy. He received the majority of his regiment Sept. 11, 1794, and commanded it in St. Domingo until the following year, when he returned to England. On the 1st Sept. 1795, he succeeded to the Lieut.-Colonelcy.

Lieut.-Colonel Bradshaw served in Ireland during the rebellion. In 1800 he embarked in the expedition for Ferrol, and afterwards proceeded to Gibraltar, where the troops joined the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and sailed to Cadiz. The 13th landed in Egypt on the 8th March, 1801, and was engaged in the actions of the 15th and 21st of that month;

and Colonel Bradshaw remained in Egypt until ordered home on account of ill health.

On the 2d Feb. 1803 he was appointed Major and Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Life Guards; and on the 25th Sept. 1803 a Colonel by brevet.

In 1806 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, of which he continued a member until its termination in 1812. He then obtained permission to dispose of his commission in the Guards, retaining his rank of Major-General in the army, to which he had been advanced on the 25th July, 1810. He received the gold medal for Egypt, and the silver war medal with one clasp.

General Bradshaw's only son is Commander Robert Augustus Bradshaw, R.N. His eldest daughter, Maria, was married in 1835 to Oswald Mosley, esq. son and heir apparent of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.

MAJOR-GENERAL ALLAN, C.B.

Feb. 17. At Cheltenham, Major-General James Allan, C.B., Colonel of the 50th regiment.

He entered the army as Ensign in Capt. Cockle's Independent company on the 31st Dec. 1794, and became Lieutenant by purchase in the 94th Foot on the 18th March following. He was employed at Gibraltar and the Cape from 1795 to the end of 1798; and in 1799 in the Mysore campaign, where he was present in the battle of Mallively on the 26th March, the battle of Stockadee on the 26th and 27th April, and in the storming of Seringapatam on the 4th May. He obtained a company on the 10th Sept. 1799, and in the same year was appointed Adjutant to his corps. In 1800 he commanded five companies at Vellore; and in May 1801 he was employed in command of flank companies for the reduction of Tranquebar. He proceeded second in command for the protection of the Tanjore country during the Southern Polygar war, where he joined Colonel Agnew's army, remained during that campaign, and proceeded to England on sick certificate in 1803. In 1805 he was employed at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, and was present at the battle of Bleuberg.

On the 20th July, 1809, he attained the rank of Major. He served in the Peninsula, and received a medal for the battle of Toulouse. He attained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel June 4, 1814. At the disbandment of the 94th Foot in 1818 he was placed on half pay.

On the 20th March, 1822, he was made Lieut.-Colonel of the 57th Foot. He attained the rank of Colonel in the army Jan. 10, 1837, and that of Major-General

Nov. 9, 1846. He was appointed to the command of the 50th regiment on the . . . 1852.

REAR-ADM. C. J. AUSTEN, C.B.

Oct. 8. At Prome, of cholera, aged 73, Rear-Admiral Charles John Austen, C.B. Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East India station.

This officer was the fifth and youngest son of the Rev. George Austen, Rector of Steventon, Hampshire, by Cassandra, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Leigh, Rector of Harpsden in Oxfordshire. His second brother, who assumed the name of Knight, is the subject of an article in the Obituary of our Magazine for February, p. 201; and his fourth brother, Sir Francis William Austen, K.C.B. is now an Admiral of the White.

He entered the Royal Naval Academy in July 1791, and embarked in Sept. 1794, as a midshipman on board the *Dædalus* 32, Capt. Thomas Williams, whom he followed into the *Unicorn* 32, and *Endymion* 44. In the former he was present at the capture of the Dutch brig-of-war *Comet*, of 18 guns, the French frigate *Tribune* of 44, and the troop-ship *La Ville de l'Orient*. For his conduct in the *Endymion*, in driving into Helvoetsluys the Dutch line of battle ship *Brutus*, he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy Dec. 13, 1797, in the *Scorpion* 16. After assisting at the capture of the Courier Dutch brig, he removed in Dec. 1798, to the *Tamar* frigate, in which he came into frequent contact with the enemy's gun-boats off Algesiras, and assisted in capturing several privateers. On the occasion, particularly, of the capture of the *Scipio* of 18 guns and 140 men, which surrendered during a heavy gale, he very intrepidly put off in a boat with only four men, and, having boarded the vessel, succeeded in retaining possession of her until the following day.

In April 1803 he again joined the *Endymion*, and continued to serve in her as First Lieutenant, until promoted, on the recommendation of his Captain the Hon. Charles Paget, for his conduct at the capture of three men of war and two privateers, to the command of the Indian sloop, on the 10th Oct. 1804. After serving for more than five years on the North American station, he was posted on the 10th of May, 1810, into the *Swiftsure* 74, Sir J. B. Warren's flag-ship, from which he removed, in the following September, to the *Cleopatra* 32. From Nov. 1811 to Sept. 1814, he was Captain of the *Namur* 74, the flag-ship of Sir Thomas Williams at the Nore. He was next appointed to the *Phoenix* 36, and

proceeded to the Mediterranean, where, on the renewal of hostilities consequent upon Bonaparte's escape from Elba, he was sent, with the *Undaunted* 38 and *Garland* 22 under his orders, in pursuit of a Neapolitan squadron, supposed to be in the Adriatic. After the surrender of Naples he was engaged in the blockade of Brindisi. He was next despatched by Lord Exmouth in search of a French squadron; but, the cessation of hostilities supervening, he turned his attention to the suppression of piracy in the Archipelago, which he completely effected by the capture of two pirate vessels in the port of Pavo. On the 20th Feb. 1816, the *Phoenix*, through the ignorance of her pilots, was wrecked during a hurricane near Smyrna.

On the 2nd June, 1826, Captain Austen was appointed to the *Aurora* 46, and proceeded as second in command to the Jamaica station, where his exertions in crushing the slave trade were attended with much success. That frigate was paid off in Dec. 1828, having lost not a single man by sickness or otherwise during the two years and a half of Captain Austen's command. He was immediately nominated by Sir Edw. Griffith Colpoys to be his flag-Captain in the *Winchester* 53, on the North American and West India station, where he remained until obliged to invalid, from the effects of a severe accident in Dec. 1830.

On the 14th April, 1838, Capt. Austen was appointed to the *Bellerophon* 80, and returned to the Mediterranean, where his exertions at the bombardment of Acre, Nov. 3, 1840, procured him the Companionship of the Bath; and on the 28th Aug. 1840, the good-service pension was awarded to him. The *Bellerophon* was paid off in June 1841.

Captain Austen was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral Nov. 9, 1846. He was appointed Commander-in-chief in the East Indies in Jan. 1850, and in the expedition against Burmah he has at length terminated his active career.

He married, first, in 1807, Frances, youngest daughter of the late J. G. Palmer, esq. Attorney-general of Bermuda, by whom he had issue three daughters; of whom Frances-Palmer, the third, married her cousin Francis William Austen, Commander R.N., son of Adm. Sir W. F. Austen. The Rear-Admiral married secondly, in 1820, Harriet, second daughter of the late J. G. Palmer, esq. (and sister to his former wife), and had issue two sons, of whom the elder is in the army, and the younger, Charles-John, is a Lieutenant R.N.

CAPT. E. J. JOHNSON, R.N. F.R.S.

Feb. 7. In Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, aged 58, Edward John Johnson, esq. Captain R.N., F.R.S.

Captain Johnson was the youngest son of the late Rev. Henry Johnson of Bywell, in Northumberland. He entered the Navy May 1, 1807, as first-class volunteer on board the *Nassau* 64, in which he joined the expedition to Copenhagen, and was slightly wounded in March, 1808, at the destruction of the Danish 74 *Prinds Christian Fredric*. He was afterwards midshipman and acting Lieutenant in the *Solebay* 32, *Malacca* 36, *Ethalion* 36, *Endymion* 44, *St. Domingo*, *Asia*, and *Tonnant* first-rates. While in the *Ethalion* he served in various cutting-out affairs, and on more than one occasion was sent into port as prize-master. When in the *Tonnant*, he co-operated on shore in the attacks upon Washington and Baltimore, and in the boats during the expedition against New Orleans. From the *Dragon* 74 he was made Lieutenant by commission dated Feb. 28, 1815.

On the 16th May, 1818, he obtained an appointment to the *Shamrock* surveying-vessel, Capt. Martin White, with which he did duty in the Channel and off the coast of Ireland until Feb. 1820. On the 4th March, 1829, he was promoted to the command of the *Britomart* 10, in which he remained, chiefly on the Lisbon station, until paid off in 1831. He was then ordered by the Admiralty to complete the survey of the Faroe islands, a service he had commenced at his own expense when last on half-pay.

In Oct. 1835, Capt. Johnson was appointed by the Admiralty to conduct certain magnetic experiments on iron steam-vessels in the river Shannon, upon which he made a communication to the Royal Society, which is printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*. On the 10th May, 1836, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1838 he was nominated a member of the Magnetic Compass Committee of the Admiralty; and on the 14th March, 1842, he was invested with the superintendence of the Compass department of the Royal Navy.

His promotion to the rank of post Captain took place on the 27th Dec. 1838.

CAPT. CHARLES ROBINSON, R.N.

Feb. 3. At Greenwich Hospital, aged 87, Commander Charles Robinson, R.N. late of Swanmore, Hants. the senior commissioned officer of the Royal Navy, and the senior Commander of Greenwich Hospital.

This veteran officer entered the navy in April, 1767, as Captain's servant on board

the *Fury*, Captain Mark Robinson, under whom, after serving for more than six years on the coast of North America, he was employed on the Home station as midshipman in the *Worcester* 64, and *Shrewsbury* 74, from Nov. 1774, until made Lieutenant, Feb. 12, 1780, into the *Terrible*, attached to the force in the West Indies. He was placed on half-pay in June of the latter year, and was subsequently appointed in Feb. 1781 to the *Shrewsbury*, and in March 1782 to the *Nymph*, in which vessels he again, until June, 1783, served on the American and West India stations. In 1790 he was appointed to the *Swiftsure* 74, Capt. Sir James Wallace, with whom he continued, in the channel, until Oct. 1791; Jan. 23, 1793, to the *Princess Royal* 98, and on the 14th Nov. following to the *Victory* 100, flag-ships in the Mediterranean, where he was present at the occupation of Toulon. On April 5, 1794, he was made Commander into the *Scout* 16, in which he was captured by two French frigates, off Bona, in the following August. He was restored to liberty, we believe, in Nov. 1795, and did not afterwards go afloat.

He was admitted into the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, Aug. 27, 1840. One of his sons, Charles Cowling Robinson, is a Lieutenant R.N. and another, Daniel Robinson, a First Lieutenant R.M. and a Colonel in the Spanish service. Another son is an eminent surgeon-dentist in Gower-street, London.

COMMANDER J. H. BRIDGES.

Nov. 13. At Calcutta, of Asiatic cholera, aged 39, Commander James Henry Bridges, R.N.

This zealous officer was the third son of Sir Henry Bridges, of Beddington, Surrey. He commenced his career at the age of 12 years, in the *Ariadne*, Capt. Adolphus Fitzclarence, under the immediate patronage of the Duke of Clarence (afterwards King William IV.). As a midshipman and Lieutenant he was constantly engaged in various parts of the world, and as gunnery Lieutenant of the *Thunderer*, Capt. M. F. F. Berkeley, in the year 1840, he assisted in all the operations of the Syrian campaign, the bombardment of Beyrout, the storming of Sidon, and the capture of Jean d'Acre, and received, with the other officers engaged, an English and Turkish medal.

In 1846 he went to the Cape of Good Hope as first Lieutenant of the *Brilliant*; out of which ship he exchanged, for the sake of being more actively employed, into the *Columbine*, commanded by Capt. Grey, and (upon his death) by Commander (now Captain) John Dalrymple Hay, together with whom, as his first Lieutenant, he dis-

tinguished himself in a successful effort to put down the pirates on the coast of China. Soon after his return home, in 1850, he was promoted to the rank of Commander. Upon attaining this important step, he devoted himself for a year to the study of steam at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, and then, unwilling to be without employment, and in the hope of rising still higher in his profession, he accepted the appointment offered to him of Admiralty Agent, and took charge of the mails, first in the Bosphorus screw steam-ship to the Cape of Good Hope, and, immediately upon his return from thence, in the *Lady Jocelyn*, to Calcutta, where he died after an illness of only three days. His loss is sincerely felt by a numerous circle of acquaintance and friends. He was an officer of mild, unassuming, and gentlemanlike manners; a favourite in every ship, and a friend in every circle.

SIR THOMAS BRANCKER.

Feb. 13. At Liverpool, in his 70th year, Sir Thomas Brancker, Knt. a Magistrate for Lancashire.

This gentleman was a sugar-refiner in Liverpool. He was the eldest son of the late Peter Whitfield Brancker, esq. by Hannah, daughter of James Aspinall, esq. of Liverpool. His father was Mayor of Liverpool in 1801, and the deceased held the same office in 1831. The coronation of his Majesty William IV. and Queen Adelaide took place that year, and the honour of knighthood was conferred on the then Mayor of Liverpool on the occasion of his presenting congratulatory addresses to their Majesties. Although for the last few years he had not taken any active or prominent part in municipal affairs, few men have in their time been more mixed up with political and local history.

He married, in 1812, Eliza-Jane, second daughter of William Hill, esq. of Denton's Green, Lancashire; and had issue three sons and two daughters. His eldest son is the Rev. Thomas Brancker, M.A. Fellow of Wadham college, Oxford; the second, William Hill Brancker, esq. married in 1846 Helen-Grant, fourth daughter of Donald Stewart, esq. of Luskintyre, Harris, N.B.

COLONEL DOMINICK BROWNE.

Jan. 2. At Boulogne, aged 73, Dominick Browne, esq. of Browne hall, co. Mayo, a Deputy-Lieutenant and Magistrate of that county, and Lieut.-Colonel of the South Mayo Militia.

He was the only surviving son of James Browne, esq. by Honoria, daughter of Josiah Shadwell, esq. of Eyreville, co.

Galway, and relict of John Donnellan, esq. of Ballydonnellan in the same county. He served the office of Sheriff of Mayo in 1821.

He married July 26, 1803, Augusta-Louisa, youngest daughter of Colonel the Hon. Arthur Browne, second son of John first Earl of Altamont, and cousin to the Marquess of Sligo; and by that lady, who died in Sept. 1850, he had issue six sons, 1. James-Arthur, who married, in 1840, Emily-Alice, second daughter of Arthur Browne, esq. of Roxborough; 2. the Rev. Dominick-Augustus, in holy orders; 3. Arthur, collector of Customs in Jamaica; 4. Frederick-William; 5. Henry-Augustus, barrister-at-law; and 6. Edward-Geoffrey; and three daughters, Louisa-Margaret, Honoria-Adelaide, and Laura-Isabella.

MAJOR H. C. JOHNSON.

Feb. 19. At Mount Mellick, in the Queen's county, in his 78th year, Major Henry Cavendish Johnson, formerly of the 23rd R. W. Fusileers.

Major Johnson served with distinction at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, in America in 1808, was at the taking of Martinique in 1809, joined the army under the Duke of Wellington then forming the lines of Torres Vedras, and during the Peninsular campaign took part in the following actions, Nedinha, Olivenca, Albuhera, Almuada, Ciudad Rodrigo, Aldea de Ponte, and Badajos.

At the siege of Badajos, Major Johnson fell from the breach pierced with several gunshot wounds, which prevented his doing duty with his Regiment until 1815, when he was present at the battle of Waterloo, where he was again severely wounded. In 1820 he retired from the service to the Queen's (his native) county, where he for many years fulfilled the duties of a magistrate and country gentleman; and all who knew him bear testimony to the excellent honour and uprightness of his character, both as a public and private individual.

KEDGWIN HOSKINS, Esq.

Dec. 24. At Birch House, near Hereford, aged 75, Kedgwin Hoskins, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of that county, and formerly one of its representatives in Parliament.

Mr. Hoskins was the only surviving son of the Rev. John Hoskins, Rector of Cranford in Middlesex, and Llandinabo, co. Hereford, by his cousin Sarah, daughter of Kedgwin Hoskins, esq. of Newland, co. Glouc.; and grandson of the Rev. Christopher Hoskins, Vicar of Longhope, co. Glouc. by Mary, daughter of John Rogers, esq. of Llandinabo.

Mr. Hoskins was first returned to Parliament as one of the members for Herefordshire at the general election of 1831, when he replaced, as an advocate of Reform, the former Tory member, Sir J. G. Cotterell, Bart. He was rechosen at the four subsequent elections, the only contest being in 1835, when he was placed at the head of the poll. At the dissolution of 1847 he retired.

Mr. Hoskins was twice married: first, on the 12th April 1804, to Harriett, daughter of William Elliott, esq. of Fawley Court, co. Hereford; and secondly, on the 23rd June 1836, to Eliza, daughter of Isaac Haynes, esq. of Ealing in Middlesex.

EDWARD ROGERS, Esq.

Dec. 23. At Bath, Edward Rogers, esq. of Stanage Park, co. Radnor, a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate of the counties of Salop, Radnor, and Hereford, LL.B. and barrister-at-law, formerly M.P. for Bishop's Castle, and Major in the Radnor militia.

He was the only son of Charles Rogers, esq. merchant of London and alderman of Ludlow (fifth son of the Rev. Edward Rogers, M.A. of the Home, co. Salop), by Harriett, daughter of Robert Heptinstall, esq. of Houndhill hall, co. York. His father was sheriff of Radnorshire in 1806, and died in 1830.

Mr. Rogers was a member of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.B. in 1804. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, May 2, 1807.

He came into Parliament for the borough of Bishop's Castle at the general election of 1820, when there was a double return of four members, viz. William Holmes, esq. Edward Rogers, the Hon. D. J. W. Kinnaird, and Robert Knight, esq. for all of whom 87 votes were recorded. The two former were seated by a committee; and Mr. Rogers sat also (without opposition) in the three subsequent parliaments, until the enactment of the Reform Bill. He was a Tory in politics.

He married, first, Sarah-Augusta, daughter of George Wolff, esq. Danish Consul-general in England; and secondly Eliza-Casamajor, second daughter of Henry Brown, esq. of the Madras civil service; and by the former he had issue a son, who bears his father's name.

WILLIAM PETER, Esq.

Feb. 6. In Philadelphia, after a short illness, aged 63, William Peter, esq. of Harlyn, in Cornwall, barrister-at-law, Her Majesty's Consul for Pennsylvania, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of Cornwall, and deputy warden of the Stanneries.

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He was born on the 22d March, 1788, the eldest son of Henry Peter, esq. of Harlyn, for many years Colonel of the Royal Cornwall regiment of Militia, who died in 1821, by Anna-Maria, youngest daughter of Thomas Rous, esq. of Piercefield, co. Monmouth.

Mr. Peter was a member of Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1807, M.A. 1809. He was called to the bar by the Honble. Society of Lincoln's Inn on the 28th May, 1813. After a few years he returned to his native county, settling down at the seat of his forefathers, and dividing his time between literary and domestic pleasures, and the discharge of those magisterial and other duties attached to the life of an English country gentleman. He was for many years one of the chairmen of the Cornwall Quarter Sessions.

In 1832, after the Reform Act had enlarged the constituency, he was returned to parliament for Bodmin. The borough was contested by three candidates, all of Liberal politics, and Mr. Peter was returned at the head of the poll, which terminated as follows—

William Peter, esq.	171
Samuel Thomas Spry, esq.	114
Capt. C. C. Vivian	106

After the dissolution in Jan. 1835 Mr. Peter did not again appear as a candidate; but shortly after he withdrew to the Continent, holding for a portion of that time a consular appointment, and he improved his opportunities of acquaintance with eminent persons by forming many intimate associations with the most distinguished contemporary scholars and men of learning. In 1840 he was appointed Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Pennsylvania, and he has since resided in Philadelphia.

Mr. Peter was an excellent scholar, and published translations of the Prometheus of Æschylus; of Schiller's William Tell, Maid of Orleans, Mary Stuart, and Battle with the Dragons; of Manzoni's Fifth of May, &c. One of his latest publications was a collection of his minor pieces in verse, original and translated. In 1847 he published in Philadelphia, "Specimens of the Poets and Poetry of Greece and Rome," comprising the most thorough and satisfactory popular summary of ancient poetry ever made in the English language. Besides numerous writings on contemporary politics, he published in England a Memoir of his friend Sir Samuel Romilly.

He married Jan. 12, 1811, Frances, only daughter of John Thomas, esq. of Chiverton, in Cornwall; and by that lady,

who died in 1836, he had issue six sons : 1. John-Thomas-Henry, born 1812 ; 2. William-Rous, died 1834 ; 3. Robert-Godolphin ; 4. George-Francis-Carew ; 5. Algernon ; 6. Granville-Carminow, died 1833 ; and three daughters, Frances-Mary, Anna-Maria, and Ellen-Jane, who died in 1834.

Mr. Peter was remarried about seven years ago to one of the most distinguished women in American society, Mrs. King, daughter of Governor Worthington of Ohio, and daughter-in-law of the Hon. Rufus King of New York.

In the private life of Philadelphia there have been few greater attractions in this period than were offered by his genial conversation, eminently rich in reminiscences of celebrated persons, in criticism, and sensible observations on affairs and the chief subjects of every-day speculation.

JOHN LATHAM, Esq. D.C.L.

Jan. 30. At his seat, Bradwall Hall, Cheshire, of hydrothorax, aged 65, John Latham, esq. D.C.L. an acting magistrate of that county.

Mr. Latham was born at Oxford, March 18, 1787, was the eldest son of the late John Latham, M.D., F.R.S., sometime President of the Royal College of Physicians, and, as a coheir of the Cheshire families of Mere and Arderne, derived maternally a recorded descent from most of the ancient houses of that palatinate. He was admitted of Brasenose college, Oxford, in 1803, and during his residence there he obtained the Chancellor's prize for his Latin poem on the subject of Trafalgar in 1806. It may be added that the same honour was awarded in 1809 and 1812 to the several and successive prize poems of his two younger brothers, namely Dr. Latham, now of Grosvenor-street, and the Rev. Henry Latham, M.A. Vicar of Fittleworth, in Sussex, then resident members of the same college. The same three brothers, in 1844 joined in the presentation of a memorial window to the parish church of Sandbach, in remembrance of their departed parents.

In 1806 Mr. Latham was elected a Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and afterwards proceeded B.C.L. 1810, D.C.L. 1815. He came into possession of his Cheshire estates on the demise of his father, April 20, 1843 ; and after this, to the close of his life, he continued resident at his paternal seat, discharging his duty as a county magistrate, and taking an active interest in the educational and charitable trusts of his neighbourhood.

Mr. Latham married, on the 24th May 1821, Elizabeth-Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Dampier, one of the justices of

the King's Bench. In 1839 he sustained a most severe loss in the decease of his excellent and accomplished wife ; and this was followed by the death of his eldest son, John Henry Latham, a youth of distinguished classical attainments and rare promise.

Three of his children survive him,—George-William, now of Bradwall Hall, M.A. and barrister-at-law ; Francis-Law ; and Mary-Frances, wife of the Rev. Ambrose Jones, M.A. incumbent of Elworth, Cheshire.

The remains of the deceased were interred in the family burial place at his parish church of Sandbach, on the third of February.

REV. FRANCIS HODGSON, B.D.

Dec. 29. At his lodge, in the 79d year of his age, the Rev. Francis Hodgson, B.D. Provost of Eton College, and Rector of Cottesford, Oxfordshire.

Mr. Hodgson was the son of the Rev. James Hodgson, M.A. Rector of Humber, co. Hereford, by Jane, second daughter of the Rev. Richard Coke, Vicar of Eardisley, in that county.

He was educated at Eton, where his tutors were the Rev. John Roberts and Dr. Keate, both afterwards Head Master. He was elected in 1799 to King's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1804, and M.A. 1807 ; and was tutor to Mr. Lambton (afterwards Earl of Durham) and his brothers. In 1807 he returned to Eton as an Assistant Master, but resigned in the same year.

While at Cambridge he formed an intimacy with the late Lord Byron, equally honourable to both, and which was only put an end to by the death of the noble poet. Lord Byron not only regarded Mr. Hodgson with great affection, but entertained a very high opinion of his intellectual endowments. This opinion was justified by several poetic works subsequently published by the deceased ; in particular, by a translation of Juvenal (in 4to. 1808), a volume entitled *Lady Jane Grey*, with *Miscellaneous Poems in English and Latin*, 1809, 8vo., and *Sir Edgar, a Tale*, in two Cantos, 1810. In his later days he made considerable contributions in Latin to the *Arundines Cami*—a collection of poems in Latin and Greek, which was the successful and very popular forerunner of two other beautiful works of similar character—the *Anthologia Oxoniensis* and *Sabrinæ Corolla*. He also published several books with the view of directing the students of Eton in the art of versification, which has so long been the boast of that school. We add the titles of these and some earlier productions :—

A translation of Twelve Books of Charlemagne, ou l'Eglise Delivrée, an Epic Poem by Lucien Buonaparte, the other twelve being translated by Dr. Butler. 1815.

The Friends: a Poem, in four Books. 1818. 12mo. (Dedicated to the Duke of Rutland.)

Mythology for Versification; or, a brief Sketch of the Fables of the Ancients, prepared to be rendered into Latin verse. (Four editions.)

Select portions of Sacred History, conveyed in sense for Latin Verses. (Three editions.)

Sacred Lyrics; or, Extracts from the Prophetical and other Scriptures of the Old Testament; adapted to Latin Versification, in the principal metres of Horace. 1842. 12mo. (Dedicated to Dr. Keate.)

Lyticorum Sacrorum, sive ex Propheticis et aliis Veteris Testamenti libris excerptorum, Clavis Metrica. 1850. 8vo.

In 1816 Mr. Hodgson was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield to the vicarage of Bakewell in Derbyshire, and in 1836 he was appointed Archdeacon of Derby. The latter preferment he resigned in 1840. We believe he also held for some time the donative chapelry of Edensor, in the gift of the Duke of Devonshire.

In March 1840 he was elected Provost of Eton by the Fellows, on her Majesty's recommendation; and shortly after he became Rector of Cottesford, one of the livings attached to Eton.

Mr. Hodgson was a scholar of sound and accurate judgment, and of delicate and refined taste. As a man, he was remarkable for benevolence and singular kindness of heart. As a friend, he was no less worthy of admiration for warmth and sincerity of affection. His health had been visibly declining some time past; about ten days before his death he was attacked with erysipelas in the head, which from the first assumed an alarming character.

Mr. Hodgson was twice married. His first wife was Miss Tayler, sister to Mr. Frederick Tayler, an admirable painter in water-colours; she died, leaving no child. He married secondly, May 3, 1838, the Hon. Elizabeth Denman, eldest daughter of Lord Chief Justice Denman. She survives him, with five children.

The body of the late Provost was deposited in the same vault in Eton College chapel in which lie the remains of Provost Goodall and the late Marquess Wellesley. His funeral on the 4th Jan. was attended by his cousin and brother-in-law the Rev. George Coke as chief mourner, by his nephew George Francis Coke, esq. the Hon. Capt. Denman, the Rev. Henry Taylor, the Hon. George Denman, Captain Holland, H. Merivale, esq. and Thomas

A. Soley, esq. and by several of the Fellows of Eton, the two Masters and several Assistant Masters of the School.

JOHN PHILIP DYOTT, Esq.

Feb. 9. After a short illness, aged 86, John Philip Dyott, esq. of Lichfield.

Few men who have attained the advanced age of fourscore years and six have left this world more beloved by his family and regretted by a very large circle of friends and acquaintance than the late Mr. Philip Dyott. This lamented gentleman, who was born on the 29th of April, 1765, was the youngest son of Richard Dyott, esq. of Freeford, near Lichfield, by Katharine, daughter of William Herriek, esq. of Beaumanor Park, Leicestershire, and brother of the late General William Dyott, Colonel of the 63rd Regiment.

In 1783 he was articled to Mr. Walford of Banbury to learn the profession of the law, and, after the usual course of London study in the office of old Mr. Baxter, Mr. Dyott commenced practice in Lichfield, where a long line of ancestors had resided for several centuries, and for many generations had represented that ancient city in Parliament.

In early life Mr. Dyott lost his father, and "Squire Richard," the eldest son, went to reside at the family residence at Freeford, whose halls were open to the most unbounded hospitality.

It was about the year 1797 that the Sudbury Hunt was formed, the late Sir Robert Lawley, Mr. afterwards Lord Anson, Lord Vernon, Mr. George Sedley, and Mr. George Talbot, being among its earliest members. Of this famous club Mr. Philip Dyott was one of the most active promoters; he acted as honorary secretary to it, and upon its termination he was presented with a gold and silver inkstand of exquisite workmanship.

At this time Lichfield and its neighbourhood was a vortex of gaiety and fashion. The sparkling *soirées* of Miss Seward, the Hunt balls at the George, and the parties at Swinfen, drew together all the wits of the day and the nobility of the county. Nothing was complete without Mr. Dyott. He became the warm and cheerful companion of the late Sir Robert Lawley (afterwards Lord Wenlock), Sir Robert Williams, Mr. Theophilus and his brother Tom Levett, Mr. Prinsep of Croxall, Mr. Inge of Thorpe, Mr. Floyer of Hints, John Swinfen, Sir Joseph Scott, Sir Nigel Gresley. He was the constant guest of his old friend the late Marquess of Donegall at Fisherwick; and it was his great pride that he retained to the last hour of his life the high regard and friendship of the Marquess of Anglesey.

In 1803 Mr. Dyott received the appointment of Deputy-Lieutenant of the county from the late Lord Uxbridge, and was made Captain of a company in the Lichfield Volunteers by sign manual of King George the Third. In 1809 he accepted a Captain's commission in the Local Militia, and went with his company to Derby and Warwick, and in 1813 he sat down to the more peaceable practice of his profession of the law.

Mr. Dyott was upwards of fifty years a member of the Corporation of Lichfield; he served the office of High Bailiff (or Mayor) three times, and that of Junior Bailiff twice. He was a trustee of several of the public trusts in that city, and had been several times Under-Sheriff of the county of Stafford and Lichfield.

As a lawyer, he was of the old school, painstaking, quiet, sound, and "honest;" and perhaps there were few men more universally known or respected in the profession. His conviviality and generosity were proverbial. For nearly sixty years he was the chairman or guest of every public festival in Lichfield. With the most disinterested action and conciliatory manners, he had the kindest heart and unbounded liberality, a sincere friend, and a perfect gentleman. Politics he abhorred; "Church and Queen" was his motto; and the narrowness of party feeling and prejudice were unknown to him. His remains were buried at night in the family vault at St. Mary's Church.

Mr. Dyott has left a son (who has also been Mayor of Lichfield two years in succession) and two daughters, who may long cherish the memory of a fond parent, and the bright example of an honoured and much esteemed citizen.

JOHN MILLS, Esq.

Feb. 23. At his residence, in St. George's-place, Brighton, aged 85, John Mills, esq.

Mr. Mills was for many years the principal proprietor and manager of the Old Bank in that town, which carried on its business in North-street from 1796 up to 1825-26—the period of the panic. Among the London houses which then gave way were the London agents of the Old Bank (Sir John Perring, Bart., Shaw, Barber, and Co.), and Mr. Mills deemed it prudent to wind up its affairs and ascertain its situation. This was found to be most satisfactory. Business had been conducted with such prudence and judgment that not only was the bank solvent, but in a situation to renew business with a high character. This, however, Mr. Mills declined to do, though strongly solicited. He also refused to accept any tribute of the public

estimation of his honourable conduct, proffered to him at a meeting of the creditors, at the suggestion of Sir M. I. Tierney, Bart. on the principle that "he had only done his duty;" but retired into private life upon the honourable competence he had earned by his talents and industry.

Throughout his life Mr. Mills held liberal but not extreme political opinions, though he never took an active part in the politics of the borough of Brighton. He declined to sit upon the Bench, and eventually, for the same reason, resigned his office as Commissioner of the Property and Income Tax, viz., his repugnance to the infliction of pain or punishment on his fellow-men. He was a man of kind and strong sympathies, and his means were drawn upon most liberally on behalf of the deserving and the necessitous. He took an active and most useful part in the management of many local charities, and his name has long been connected with one of the most valuable of them—the Sussex and Brighton Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye, the members of which lately subscribed a large sum for his portrait, as a testimonial of their sense of his services as treasurer. It was painted by Mr. William Buckler, of Orchard-street, Portman-square.

Mr. Mills was a man of inflexible integrity, and had abilities which fitted him for the most intricate affairs. His quickness of perception, the ease with which he unravelled the most complicated questions, and his strong common sense, were singularly remarkable. He was constantly in requisition as an arbitrator, and such were his admirable tact, conciliatory disposition, and pleasing manners, that he scarcely ever failed in the difficult task of satisfying both parties. He retained to his extreme age full possession of that clear intellect, that strong judgment, and intimate knowledge of the human character, which marked him through life.

Mr. Mills married in 1808 Maria, widow of William Henry Henwood, esq. This lady survived her husband only three days, when she died at Brighton, aged seventy-eight. She had no children by Mr. Mills; but has left by her former husband one son, and a daughter, the wife of James Hollins Pickford, esq. M.D. of Brighton.

GEORGE GREGORY, M.D. F.R.S.

Jan. 25. In Camden-square, George Gregory, M.D., Fellow of the College of Physicians and of the Royal Society, physician to the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, and to the Adult Orphan Hospital.

He took his degree as a doctor of medicine at the university of Edinburgh in

1811, and, after practising some time in London, was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1839. He was the author of several valuable medical treatises on small-pox and vaccination, lectures on eruptive fevers, and the elements of medicine, &c. He was for some time one of the lecturers on the theory and practice of medicine at St. Thomas's Hospital, and his work in this department of medical science has been so much valued that it has passed through six editions, and has been most favourably received in America and in the East Indies, and is still regarded as the text-book of many of our army and navy medical officers.

WILLIAM CLEOBURY, ESQ.

Feb. 7. In his 61st year, William Cleobury, esq. surgeon to the Radcliffe Infirmary, and consulting surgeon to the Littlemore and Warneford Asylums.

He was apprenticed to Mr. Short of Bedford, one of the surgeons to the Infirmary there, and completed his studies at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he was a dresser under Sir Charles Blicke. He passed the College of Surgeons in 1813, and, having settled at Oxford, was in 1815 elected surgeon to the Radcliffe Infirmary, the duties of which office he discharged with exemplary uprightness till within a few weeks of his death. On the grant of the new Charter to the College of Surgeons in 1843, his position and reputation obtained for him a place in the first list of the new class of Fellows created under the provisions of that Charter.

Mr. Cleobury during his whole career maintained a high reputation. His operations on the eye were beautifully and skilfully executed, and remarkably successful. He was a good anatomist; his diagnosis was cautiously formed; and of its general correctness it is sufficient to say that his colleagues have not recorded a case where his opinion was erroneous. During 35 years few, if any, operations were performed at the Infirmary without his presence and assistance. Residing near the house, he was generally selected by his colleagues to supply their places when absent; and at whatever inconvenient hour an additional hand, or an additional hand was required, everybody looked to Mr. Cleobury to supply it.

As an officer of a large charitable institution, dispensing its benefits to numerous poor, his conduct to the patients was kind and benevolent in the extreme; no harsh or unkind word ever escaped from his lips; and perhaps few hospital surgeons have descended to the grave having made a more honourable use of their

talents and experience, and having done more positive good in their day, than Mr. Cleobury.—*Oxford Herald.*

JOHN LAWRENCE, JUN. ESQ.

Oct. 20. At Brighton, after a short and severe illness, aged 39, John Lawrence, jun. esq. surgeon to the Sussex County Hospital.

This much esteemed member of the medical profession was the only son of John Lawrence, esq. a practitioner long established at Brighton, and still in extensive practice there. He received his professional education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons on the 4th Dec. 1835, and a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries about the same time. He was shortly after elected house-surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the duties of which office he performed to the entire satisfaction of the surgical staff; after which he repaired to Brighton, and, in partnership with his father, soon obtained the confidence of his patients, and becoming distinguished for his ability as an operator, was elected surgeon to the Sussex County Hospital, and there had numerous opportunities of showing his skill.

Mr. Lawrence was as great a favourite in private society, from the liveliness of his temper and the sociability of his disposition, as he was in his practice from the extent of his professional reputation. He was unmarried.

MR. EDWARD BEDFORD PRICE, F.S.A.

Nov. 9. In London, in his 45th year, Mr. Edward Bedford Price, F.S.A.

He was born on the 24th Oct. 1808. His father, John Price, was son of Mr. John Price, who is believed to have been a native of Anglesea, and who held the offices of clerk and surveyor of the Middle Temple up to the time of his death, which took place about the year 1776. Mr. Price lost his father before he had reached his ninth year, and not long after, namely, in 1818, on the presentation of Alderman Lee, he was admitted to Christ's Hospital. After two years' preliminary instruction at the Hertford branch, he entered the London school in March, 1820, where he remained until April, 1823. He always felt a strong attachment to his Alma Mater, almost within the shadow of which he entered into commercial pursuits, and continued to reside until the time of his decease. His reminiscences of his school-days were vivid and interesting; and as an "Old Blue" he was much esteemed by his contemporaries. He was an assiduous collector of whatever related to this portion of his life, even down to the humble trencher

and piggin from which he took his meals; and he left behind him a highly illustrated and annotated copy of Trollope's History of the Establishment, which would furnish valuable materials for any future edition of that work. At an early period the study of antiquities engaged his attention, and his educational attainments, which were of a respectable order, coupled with great general intelligence, directed by good taste, and animated by extraordinary zeal and perseverance, ultimately rendered him an accomplished archæologist. All his journeys, whether of business or pleasure, were associated with this retrospective taste, and he seldom returned home without some interesting addition to his sketch-book or his museum. His tastes led him more particularly to the Roman department of the science, and in his investigations relative to Roman London he was the constant and valuable coadjutor of his friend Mr. Roach Smith. His collection of antiquities includes some choice specimens of early and medieval art; and we learn with regret that this collection, the result of so much well-directed intelligence and labour, is destined to dispersal by the hammer of the auctioneer. It is advertised for sale, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, on the 7th of April.

Mr. Price made many communications to the Gentleman's Magazine relating to London antiquities. In the formation of the British Archæological Association he took a lively interest, and was among the earliest of its members. The earlier volumes of the journal of that body contain several valuable communications from his pen. He was a constant attendant at the ordinary meetings as well as the earlier annual congresses of the Association, and for some time a member of its council. In April, 1851, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Although he never issued any independent publication, he made collections upon various antiquarian subjects, and was ever ready, either with his pen or his etching-needle, to assist his friends in their researches. Without any great pretensions to artistic skill, every line of his sketches bore the impress of fidelity and truth. Perhaps his greatest failing was his over-sensitiveness of real or imagined injury, and of the semblance of an infraction of the laws of honour and justice, which, coupled in the later years of his life with great physical debility, imparted to him on some occasions an irritability of demeanour that clouded the real amiability and benevolence of his nature. His corporeal frame, which was always weakly, had long been menaced with that "slow living death" consumption, which ultimately, with its usual changeful symp-

toms, brought him, after some months of suffering, amidst alternations of hope and fear, to his end.

He married, in 1834, a sister of George Felton Mathew, a friend of Keats, to whom that true but unfortunate poet dedicated one or two of his prettiest sonnets. This lady and five children (the eldest of whom inherits his father's tastes) survive to deplore their irreparable loss.

FREDERICK SHOBERL, SEN.

March 5. At his residence, in Thistle Grove, Brompton, Frederick Shoberl, esq.

This gentleman was born in London, in 1775, and educated at the school of the United Brethren (commonly called Moravians) at Fulneck, near Leeds, Yorkshire. His name is intimately identified with the literature of the nineteenth century, a succession of valuable and instructive works during the past fifty-six years having emanated from his pen, among which we may mention the following:—Prince Albert and the House of Saxony, the History of our Own Times, Frederick the Great and his Times, the Present State of Christianity, several books on Natural History, the Beauties of England and Wales, vol. 14; translations of the best productions of foreign writers, such as Zimmermann on Solitude, the works of Solomon Gessner, Sturm's Reflections on the Works of God, Meiner's History of the Female Sex, Klaproth's Travels in the Caucasus and Georgia, Chateaubriand's Beauties of Christianity, Memoirs of Prince Eugene of Savoy, Thiers' History of the French Revolution. These constitute only a few out of the many records of his industry and activity during his long career in the field of literature.

It may not be generally known that Mr. Shoberl originated The New Monthly Magazine, of which he was for some years the co-proprietor and editor. He also edited Ackermann's Repository of Arts, from the third number to the last; and in 1823 originated, with Mr. Ackermann, the first of the English annuals, The Forget Me Not, of which he was co-proprietor and editor, a class of publications that did much to foster amongst us a love for the fine arts, and paved the way for the numerous illustrated works that have since issued from the press. The last "Forget Me Not" was that for 1834. He also assisted in the editorial duties on some of the London journals, was at one period proprietor and editor of the Royal Cornwall Gazette, published at Truro, and was the author of numberless contributions both in prose and verse which have from time to time appeared in various periodicals. His literary and classical attainments won for him

the friendship and acquaintance of the most enlightened characters both at home and abroad. He was mild and unassuming in his manners, and his amiable and excellent qualities will be enshrined in the hearts and memories of all who knew him. Mr. Shoberl died after a brief but painful illness, and his remains were interred on the 12th instant in the cemetery at Kensall Green.

One of the sons of Mr. Shoberl was for many years a leading assistant to Mr. Colburn, and afterwards a publisher on his own account in Great Marlborough Street; a younger son, who was a printer in Rupert Street, died before his father.

MR. WILLIAM BONNAR, R.S.A.

Feb. . . . At Edinburgh, in his 53d year, Mr. William Bonnar, an Academician of the Royal Academy of Scotland. "One," says The Scotsman, "of the most deserving of our resident portrait, historical, and characteristic painters."

Mr. Bonnar was a native of Edinburgh, and was born in June, 1800. His father was a house-painter of considerable skill, and the son, having from his early years evinced a remarkable aptitude for drawing, was apprenticed to one of the leading decorative house-painters of the time, in whose establishment he ultimately officiated as foreman. When King George the Fourth visited Edinburgh, in 1822, Mr. Bonnar assisted Mr. D. Roberts in decorating the Assembly Rooms for the grand state ball that then took place there. Shortly afterwards, some pictorial signboards painted by him attracted the notice of Captain Basil Hall, who sought out and encouraged the young artist, advising him as to the class of subjects in which he thought him qualified to excel. In the year 1824 his picture of The Tinkers, which was exhibited in Waterloo-place, Edinburgh, established him as a favourite with the public; and accordingly, shortly after the formation of the Scottish Academy, Mr. Bonnar was elected an Academician, and till his death continued one of its most consistent, independent, and useful members. Mr. Bonnar has left behind him many fine pictures, and a number of them have been engraved, the engravings enjoying extensive popularity.

JAMES GIBBS, Esq.

Feb. 24. From an accident on the Great Western Railway, aged 62, James Gibbs, esq. of Clifton-park, Clifton.

Mr. Gibbs was born of a highly respectable family in Wiltshire, near Devizes; and was apprenticed to the late Mr. Fry, the eminent chemist, of Union-street, Bristol, then head of the firm now

Ferris and Score; by whom he was afterwards taken into partnership, and the firm became that of Fry, Gibbs, and Ferris. The secession or death of the senior partner placed Mr. Gibbs at the head of the firm, and its style was altered by the addition of that of a new partner, a relative of Mr. Gibbs, to that of Gibbs, Ferris, and Brown. Mr. Gibbs was also subsequently connected with Mr. Brown, in Bath-street, in the wholesale business, under the style of Gibbs and Brown. His conduct, as a man of probity and character, in these several relations, so justly entitled him to the respect of his fellow-citizens that, upon the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act, he was chosen a member of the Town Council, and, with the exception of a single year, held a seat at the council board until the lamentable accident which deprived him of life. In the Council, his business habits, his strict impartiality, and his unwearied assiduity upon Committees, as well as at general meetings, gained for him the respect of all parties in the Chamber, even of those who were his political opponents (Mr. Gibbs being a staunch Conservative)—and party spirit then ran high.

In the year 1843 he was unanimously elected to the highest civic office, that of Chief Magistrate, the arduous duties of which he performed in a dignified but quiet and unostentatious manner, equally creditable to the city and to himself, and at the close of his mayoralty Mr. Gibbs received the unanimous thanks of the Council and the Magistracy. He subsequently became Chairman of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, a Director of the Great Western Railway, and Chairman of the Bristol and South Wales Junction Railway. He also established large works in St. Philip's, for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, which gave employment to great numbers of men, by twelve of whom his body was borne to the grave, and all of whom spoke of him, as the writer's father has often heard them, in terms of unmixed respect, as a kind and good employer, and the poor man's friend. Mr. Gibbs was also appointed one of the magistrates of the borough. As a merchant, a citizen, and a man, his character and actions were above reproach. As a husband, a father, and a friend, he was so uniformly kind and affectionate that his memory will live with those who knew him best.

The accident which was fatal to Mr. Gibbs occurred at Ealing near London to an express train by which he was travelling to a meeting of the Great Western Directors in London. From some unascertained fracture the carriage in which he

was scated ran off the line, and up an embankment, where it was broken to pieces. Mr. Gibbs was killed on the spot.

His body was privately interred in the cemetery at Bristol, attended by his relatives and some of his most intimate friends.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

John Fawkener Kirsopp, esq. son of the late J. Kirsopp, esq. late of the 4th (King's Own) Regt. lost at sea, between Port Philip and Sydney; last seen on the 17th of May, 1852.

July 18. Five days after her husband (whose death is recorded in p. 327), aged 76, Mary, widow of the Rev. Bonghey William Dolling, M.A. Prebendary of Dromore, and Rector of Magheralin, co. Down; second daughter of the late John Short, esq. of Solihull, co. Warwick.

Sept. 25. At Dunedin, New Zealand, only three days after the marriage of two of his daughters, aged 59, William Henry Valpy, esq. late of the H.E.I.C. Civil Service, fifth son of the late Rev. Richard Valpy, D.D.

Oct. 6. At Badagry, on the west coast of Africa, aged 27, Sophia, wife of J. G. Sandeman, esq.; Nov. 5, aged 18 months, their son Badagry; and Dec. 6, their infant child.

Oct. 30. George Buchanan, esq. F.R.S. Ed. and formerly President of the Royal Scottish Academy of Arts. He was one of the most eminent civil engineers in Edinburgh, and brother-in-law to Professor Faraday.

Nov. 1. At sea, on board the Walmer Castle, on his passage to England, aged 32, Lieut. R. R. Bruce, Bengal Horse Artillery.

Dec. 11. At Promé, Burmah, aged 30, Alexander Gillespie, Capt. 18th Foot, second son of Robert Gillespie, esq. of York-pl. Portman-sq.

Dec. 18. At Funchal, Madeira, Marion-Burns, only dau. of the late William Fullarton, esq. formerly of that island.

Dec. 28. Near Cuttack, Lieut.-Col. Charles St. John Grant, commanding the 42nd Madras N. I. son of the late Charles Thos. Grant, of Grant, esq.

Dec. 30. On board the steamer from Panama to San Francisco, aged 33, the Hon. Brownlow Chas. Bertie, youngest son of the Earl of Abingdon. Mr. Bertie entered the army in the 9th Lancers in 1839, and subsequently served for some years in the 2nd Life Guards.

Jan. 1. At Barbados, aged 34, John Ashley Cummins, esq. Deputy Assistant Commissary-Gen.

Jan. 2. At Peshawur, India, aged 25, Lieut. Wm. G. Spiller, 53rd Regt. eldest son of Major Spiller, of the Artillery.

Jan. 8. At Passmore, Great Parndon, Essex, aged 83, Francis Bayley, esq. formerly an officer in the Essex Yeomanry Cavalry.

Jan. 9. At Southsea, aged 82, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. George Smalridge, Rector of Bothal, Northumberland.

Jan. 10. At Guernsey, aged 68, Hutton Littlewood, esq. formerly of Norwood, then of Torpoint, Cornwall, and afterwards of Thornton Heath, Croydon, Surrey.

Jan. 12. At Potosi, Missoury, U.S. aged 47, Mr. Matthew Webber, for many years treasurer of the county of Washington, and brother to Mr. John Webber, of Manningtree, Essex.

Jan. 17. At Bombay, aged 31, Elizabeth-Sarah, wife of T. F. Gray, esq. only sister of the Rev. W. L. Mason, Carate of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmund's.

Jan. 19. At St. Thomas, W. I., Professor C. B. Adams, of Amherst College, Massachusetts, author of "Contributions to Conchology," and a "Synopsis of the Shells of Panama." He was preparing a larger illustrated work "On the Land Shells of Jamaica," of which the Smithsonian Institution had undertaken to print the letter-press.

Jan. 20. At Drummondville, aged 35, Edward Jarmain, of Chippewa, near Niagara Falls, eldest son of the late John P. Jarmain, gent. of Brantford.

Jan. 29. Charlotte-Frances-Anne, wife of H. Bromley, esq. and youngest dau. of Col. Rolleston, of Watnall.

Jan. 30. At New York, Edward John Darken, M.D., eldest son of Mr. John Darken, of Holt.

Aged 75, Anne, relict of W. H. Lyons, esq. Old Park, Antrim.

Feb. .. In his 56th year, Mr. J. Harris, an actor well known on the stage with the Kembles, Kean, and Macready.

Feb. 3. At Brussels, James Vaughan Allen, esq. of Inchmartine, Perthshire, late 8th Hussars.

Feb. 4. At North Stoneham Rectory, Marianne, wife of the Rev. Frederick Beadon. She was the eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Wilder, LL.D. of Purley hall, Berks. and has left issue two sons, of whom Anne is the wife of the Rev. Mr. Heathcote, son of Sir John Heathcote, Bart.

At Chelsea, aged 71, Ann, relict of Matthew Blacke, esq. of the Secretary's Office at Chelsea college.

Aged 36, Diana, wife of F. L. Cooper, esq. of Walton-upon-Trent, Derbyshire.

At Funchal, Madeira, aged 21, the Princess Maria Amelia, step-sister to the Queen of Portugal, and daughter of the Dowager Empress of Brazil.

At Staines, aged 88, Benjamin Watson, esq.

At Davenport, near Toronto, Canada West, aged 76, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Wells, formerly of the 43rd Regt. of Light Inf. He entered the army in Jan. 1798, by purchase, in the Scotch Brigade. In March following he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 43rd, joined them in the West Indies in 1800, and on their return home was appointed Adjutant. In 1804 he purchased his company; he obtained in 1811 his Majority, and in 1814 a Lieut.-Colonelcy. In 1815, consequent on all second battalions being about to be reduced, he exchanged with Lieut.-Col. Pearson as Inspector Field Officer in Canada, but, to his great mortification, six months afterwards was placed on half-pay.

Feb. 5. Drowned from the upsetting of a boat at Oxford, aged 19, Mr. Giles Daubeny, Deny of Magdalene college.

At Sidmouth, Devon, aged 36, Mary, wife of Charles Millar, esq. late of Forest Hill, near Northwich, Cheshire.

Feb. 6. In Albany-st., Regent's Park, aged 62, Charles Buttar, esq.

Feb. 8. At Brighton, Thomas Ebenezer John Boleau, esq. late of the Madras civil service, to which he was appointed in 1814.

Feb. 9. Aged 75, Richard Cane, esq. of Dublin, and St. Wolstan's, Kildare.

At Tavistock, Devon, John Paull, esq.

At Southport, Lanc. aged 78, Sarah, relict of James Snape, esq. of Chester.

At Leamington, Lucy-Ann, wife of M. B. Tarn, esq.

Feb. 10. Aged 65, Arabella, wife of Dr. Addams, D.C.L.

In Chelsea, aged 61, Stephen Child, esq. formerly of Southwark.

Aged 74, Jane-Elizabeth-Mary, wife of Thomas Francis Gastineau, esq. of Camberwell.

In Warwick-st. Golden-sq. aged 73, Dorothy, relict of Edward Iggulden, esq. of Deal.

At Bideford, aged 63, Caroline, relict of Peter O'Neill, esq. surgeon, and youngest dau. of the late Stucley Lucas, esq. of Baron's Down Park, near Dulverton, Somerset.

At Noyadd Trefawr, Cardiganshire, aged 49, Wm. Henry Webley-Parry, esq. a Deputy Lieut. for that county and Pembroke, and Captain in the Cardiganshire militia. He was the only son of Capt. Wm. H. Webley-Parry, R.N. and C.B., by Maria-Washington, dau. of John White, esq. of Lame, co. Antrim. He married Catherine-Anhared, second dau. of David Davies, esq. of Pentre, co. Pembroke.

At Hastings, aged 23, Anne-Jane, eldest dau. of

the late Rev. Wm. Henry Prescott, of Bradshaw Hall, Cheadle Moseley, Cheshire.

At Lewisham, Elizabeth, third surviving dau. of the late William Simons, esq. of Sydenham.

Aged 86, Frances-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Samuel White, esq. of Plymouth.

Feb. 11. Aged 92, Miss Baldwin, of Syresham.

At Low Harrogate, aged 53, Arabella-Anne, widow of Wm. Fairlie Clarke, esq. Bengal Civil Service, and dau. of the late John Cheap, esq.

At Bristol, aged 52, Robert Podmore Clark, esq.

At Clifton, aged 82, Catharine, relict of Isaac Elton, esq. of Stapleton House, Glouc. and of White Staunton House, Somersetshire.

At Southampton, aged 60, Ann-Zipporah, widow of Robert Glenie, Col. 60th Rifles.

In Montpelier-sq. Knightsbridge, aged 57, Capt. James Gordon, R.N. He entered the service in 1810 on board the *Rattler* 16; was made Lieut. 1826, and Commander 1834. He was employed in the blockade of Algiers in 1824, and served altogether for twenty-eight years on full pay. He commanded the coast-guard for three years at Fowey, and for five years at Whitby.

At Winchester, Ellen, wife of Ralph E. G. Johnson, esq.

At Clifton, Susanna, widow of the Rev. John Latey, Rector of Doynton, Gloucestershire, and only surviving sister of the late Richard Hart Davis, esq. many years Member for the city of Bristol.

At Islington, aged 37, Margaret-Wallace, wife of Andrew Morison, esq. surgeon R.N. and eldest dau. of the late Col. Hugh Housston.

At Neasdon House, Willesden, aged 64, Joseph Nicoll, esq. late senior-monever of the Royal Mint.

Aged 48, Henrietta, relict of C. F. B. Reinicker, esq. of Brighton.

In Great Queen-st. Westminster, aged 52, George Lewis Smyth, esq. parliamentary agent. He was the author of a History of Ireland, and of other works of reputation.

In Onslow-sq. Brompton, Frances, widow of the late W. Spike, esq.

At Castelnau-villas, Barnes, Wm. M. Tracy, esq.

Feb. 12. At Northallerton, aged 64, Jane, widow of George Body, esq. solicitor.

At Kentish-town, Wm. Cadell, esq. of Her Majesty's Customs, youngest son of the late William Cadell, esq. of Tranent, N.B.

At Haggerstone, aged 55, Mrs. Charlotte Cardwell, who died from the deleterious effects of a herb named *lobelia*, administered by one Palmer, an agent to Dr. Coffin. At the close of the Coroner's inquiry, the foreman said, that twelve out of the thirteen jurors had agreed to a verdict of "Manslaughter."

At New House farm, Radwinter, aged 76, Mary, relict of John Carter, esq.

In Wimpole-st. aged 60, Mary-Anne, wife of Wm. Chapman, esq.

At Hambleton, Hants, aged 37, Ellen, wife of Edward Elderfield, esq.

At Stanstead, Herts, Elizabeth-Dorothy, wife of Daniel Hankin, esq.

In Lower Scymour-st. Charlotte, wife of the Rev. J. H. Harrison, of Bugbrooke rectory, Northamptonshire, and youngest dau. of the late Edward Grant, esq. of Litchborough.

At Teignmouth, aged 61, Henrietta-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Sir Henry Hugh Hoare, Bart.

At Merton, Surrey, Charles Lestourgeon, esq. formerly of Cambridge.

Samuel John Edgell Martin, esq. of Higham, Suffolk.

In Peckham-Jane, aged 74, Philadelphia, widow of Wm. Waller Rawlins, esq.

At Abbot's Leigh, aged 57, Francis Short, esq. solicitor, of Bristol.

At Woburn-place, aged 80, Edith, relict of Joseph Nicholas Smith, esq. formerly of Guildford-st.

At Chelsea, aged 64, Wm. Sweeting, esq.

Feb. 13. At Bermondsey, aged 29, Mary-Jane,

wife of the Rev. R. N. Duguid Brown, incumbent of St. James's, Bermondsey.

At the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Cornelius Harrison Browne, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and fifteen years House Surgeon at the above named institution.

At Hull, aged 69, William Clifford, esq. formerly a partner in the firm of Messrs. Taylor, Clifford, and Bright.

At Moccas Court, Herefordshire, aged 61, Lady Cornwall. She was the only dau. of William Naper, esq. of Loughcrea, co. Meath, and niece to James first Lord Sherborne; was married in 1815 to the late Sir George Cornwall, Bart. and left a widow in 1835, having had issue the present Sir Velters Cornwall, two other sons, and six daughters.

At Gosport, aged 68, Robert Cruickshank, esq.

At Camberwell-green, aged 95, Lydia, relict of Thomas Fynmore, esq.

At Bath, aged 41, the Rev. John Joseph Gordon, Priest of the Oratory, Birmingham.

At Turner's Hill, Sussex, aged 72, Barbara-Jane, wife of Capt. T. Gregory.

At Newnham, aged 43, Henry Knight, esq. of Basinghall-st. solicitor, and eldest son of Mrs. G. Kemp, of Poole.

At Abingdon, Martha-Anne, third dau. of the late Major-General Miller, R.M. and late of Bristol.

At Peckham, suddenly, aged 45, James Thomas Pullen, of Ashley Lodge and Union-court, Broadstreet, solicitor.

At Peterborough, aged 57, Ann, wife of William Stredder, esq.

At Birmingham, aged 79, Sarah, relict of William Walford, esq. late of Quinton, Gloucestersh.

Feb. 14. At Arundel, aged 43, George Balchin, esq. solicitor, town clerk, clerk to the borough magistrates, and clerk to the county court.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 83, Dr. Derbishire, of Upper Wimpole-st. aged 26, Adelaide, wife of Isaac B. Elkin, esq.

Aged 77, Thomas Haigh, esq. of Colnbridge House.

At the Paddock, Sholden, Kent, Sarah, third dau. of the late H. P. Hannam, esq. of Northbourne Court.

At Stoke Newington, aged 68, Frederick Joly, esq. merchant.

In Baker-st. Portman-square, aged 82, Lewis Mansse, esq.

At Paddington, aged 66, Thomas Patrick Matthew, esq. late of the War Office.

At Flackley Ash, Peasmarsh, Sussex, aged 61, William Morris, esq.

At Combe Down, near Bath, aged 72, Philip Nowell, esq. of Pimlico.

At Camberwell, aged 83, Fanny, relict of Wm. Peacock, esq.

At Rathgan, Dublin, Godfrey Piercy, esq. Captain unattached, late Queen's Royals. He served in the campaign in Afghanistan and Beloochistan, including the storming and capture of Ghuznee and of Khelat; also the campaign in the Southern Concan and Sawant Warree country, including the storming of several stockades, and the investment and capture of the forts Monohnr and Mansutoah.

At Surbiton, aged 32, Rosanné-Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Pyne, M.A. incumbent of Hook, Surrey, only surviving child of the late R. D. Pritchard, esq. Capt. R.N.

At Blomfield-crescent, Harrow-road, aged 67, Jane, widow of Lieut.-Col. Walker, C.B. R.M. the 4th dau. of Wm. Wiles, esq. of Chesterton, co. Camb.

At Cheltenham, aged 50, Frederic Thomas Winkle, M.D. F.L.S. for twenty-six years Resident Physician to the Warneford Asylum, Headington, Oxford.

At Puckpool, I. W., aged 75, Lewis Wyatt, esq.

Feb. 15. At the rectory, Great Holland, aged 38, wife of the Rev. Thomas J. Bewsher, four days after giving birth to a son, and leaving 4 children

In Doughty-st. aged 86, William Robert Henry Brown, esq.

At Saffron Walden, aged 71, Richard Day, esq.
At Bishop's Lodge, Compton, Surrey, aged 86, Susannah-Ellison, widow of the Rev. William Doncaster, B.D. of Normanton, Notts.

At Old Ford, Bow, Middlesex, aged 82, William Gandy, esq.

At Denmark-hill, Camberwell, Eliza-Forbes, wife of Dr. J. U. Gilbert, of Harpenden, Herts, son of the late Rev. Joseph Gilbert, of Nottingham.

Aged 76, Abraham Gole, esq. of Plymouth, formerly of the New-road, St. George's-in-the-East, Middlesex.

In Welbeck-st. aged 84, Elizabeth-Jane, relict of Robert Hibbert, esq.

At Udimore, Sussex, aged 27, Sarah-Frances, wife of Frederick Langford, esq.

At Norton Court, Kent, Stephen George Lushington, esq. late one of the Commissioners of Customs, eldest son of the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, by the Hon. Anne-Elizabeth Harris, eldest dau. of George first Lord Harris.

At Woodford, aged 85, Peter Mallard, esq. a magistrate for Essex and Middlesex.

At Grenville Lodge, Rathmines, Dublin, at the house of Walter Lindsay, esq. Major Wm. Moore, of the Four Courts, Dublin.

In Upper Bedford-pl. Russell-sq. Catharine-Elizabeth, widow of William Noles, esq.

At East Sheen, Surrey, aged 51, the Lady Charlotte Penrhyn, sister to the Earl of Derby. She was the eldest daughter of Edward the 13th Earl, K.T. by his cousin Charlotte-Margaret, 2d dau. of the late Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, and was married in 1823 to Edward Penrhyn, esq.

At Plymouth, aged 70, John Erskine Risk, esq. M.D. Royal Navy.

At Maidstone, William Sibbald, esq. M.D. late Physician to the Forces.

At Elm-place, in Guildford, aged 59, George Simpkin, esq. R.N.

At Clifton, aged 70, Hester, dau. of the late James Taylor, esq. of Frenchay.

At Stocks, near Manchester, aged 74, Gilbert Winter, esq.

Feb. 16, aged 46, Jane, wife of Alexander Angus, esq. surgeon, Frith-st. Solo.

Aged 57, John Bill, esq. of Farley Hall, Staffordshire.

Edward Bliss, esq. of Shepperton Cottages, Islington.

Aged 47, Thomas Calvert, esq. of Headingley, near Leeds.

At Swakeleys, near Uxbridge, Algernon-Adair, youngest son of the late T. T. Clarke, esq. of Swakeleys, Middlesex, and of Binham Abbey.

In Charlwood-st. Sarah-Maria, wife of Farver R. Fearnside, esq. of the Land Revenue Record and Enrolment Office, Spring Gardens.

At Tiverton, aged 77, Thomas Hellings, esq. solicitor.

In Lodge-pl. St. John's-wood, aged 79, John Jackson, esq.

At South-sea, Hants, aged 64, James Cove Jones, M.D. and of Milverton, Warwickshire.

Aged 56, Jonathan Monckton, esq. surgeon, of Porto Bello, Breckchley, Kent.

At Bath, aged 86, Mary, widow of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas.

At Birkenhead, aged 62, Susanna, wife of the Rev. Edward George Parker, British Chaplain at Bahia, Brazil.

At Kirkwall, aged 66, Mrs. Pollexfen.

Aged 70, John Rayner, esq. of Leeds, solicitor.

At Clapham, Surrey, aged 90, Elizabeth, eldest and last surviving dau. of the late Rev. Jonathan Reeves, of West Ham, Essex.

At Cheltenham, aged 65, Jane, wife of Clement Royds, esq. of Mount Falinge, Rochdale.

At Brixton, aged 74, the Rev. S. W. Tracy, D.D., for many years a minister in the Independent denomination.

At Lower Clapton, Anne, relict of George Wake-

field, esq. late Ordnance Storekeeper at Kingston, Upper Canada.

At Exeter, aged 71, Mr. A. Wedderburn, for nearly half-a-century in the service of H.M. General Post-office, the last thirty-five years of which as Inspector of Mail Coaches in the western district. Feb. 17. Aged 63, Robert Carr, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor at Wakefield.

At Millbrook House, Liangpenny, Breconshire, aged 85, Mrs. Margaret Davies.

At Clapham-common, aged 56, Elizabeth, widow of Edward Dolman, esq. of Clifford's-inn.

Cecilia, wife of Dr. Gairdner, of Bolton-st. Piccadilly.

Aged 65, Mary, wife of Charles Gifford, esq. of Cliff-end House, Exmouth.

Aged 74, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Hicks, esq. of Exe.

At Exeter, aged 84, George Houghton, esq. the oldest freeman of that city.

Aged 69, Harriet, wife of the Rev. William Mansey, of Fownhope, Herefordshire.

At Bushey House, Herts, John Duff Ramsay, esq. Lieut. R.A. eldest son of James Ramsay, esq.

Sophia-Mary, wife of William S. Villiers Sankey, esq. M.A.

At Edinburgh, Robert Speir, esq. of Culcees Castle, Perthshire.

At Clifton, aged 79, Clarissa, second dau. of the late James Taylor, esq. of Frenchay.

Feb. 18. Aged 83, William Bircham, esq. of the Ollands, Hackford, Norfolk.

At Skeely, near Richmond, aged 106, Mrs. Bradley. She retained her faculties to the last.

At Uppminster, aged 84, Mrs. Lydia Rudd.

At Perrymead, Bath, aged 56, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Thomas Fickering Clarke, R.N.

At Stretton-en-le-field, Derbyshire, Sophia-Louisa, wife of S. W. Clowes, esq. and dau. of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart.

Aged 63, Mary, wife of Thomas Francis, esq. of Devonshire-road, Balham.

At Bath, Edward Vernon Goodall, esq. chief clerk of the Bath District County Court, and previously clerk of the Bath Court of Requests.

At Torquay, aged 35, Marianne, wife of the Rev. Leveson Russell Hamilton, and second dau. of the Rev. R. J. Meade, Vicar of Castle Cary, Somerset.

At Hamptonstead, aged 24, Julia-Victoria, second dau. of the late Edward Samuel Hardisty, esq.

In consequence of a fall, by which his right arm was dislocated and fractured in two parts, aged 86, the Rev. David Inglis, of the United Presbyterian Church of Fort Glasgow, the oldest minister, we believe, of any denomination in Benfrewshire.

At TunbridgeWells, aged 73, Elizabeth-Dorothy, eldest dau. of the late Charles Jacomb, esq. of Guilford-st.

Aged 66, William Henry Jones, esq. of Ebury-st. Pimlico.

In Claremont-sq. Pentonville, at an advanced age, Margaret, relict of Samuel Lister, esq. solr.

Pierce Mahony, esq. Clerk of the Crown in the Queen's Bench of Ireland. He was no ordinary man in our political world, and was the author of the celebrated "Leinster Declaration" of 1830, which stopped the first agitation for the repeal of the Union started by Mr. O'Connell. As a private gentleman, Mr. Mahony was a prime favourite for his social qualifications.

At Lime-hill, Tunbridge Wells, Alicia, wife of George Murray, esq. of Chichester, and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Strickland, esq.

At Topsham, aged 24, Henrietta-Mary, second dau. of the Rev. H. Thorp.

At St. Germain-en-Laye, aged 73, Margaret, relict of Sir Countess Trotter, Bart. She was the daughter of the Hon. Alexander Gordon, Lord Rockville, one of the Scotch Lords of Session, son of William Lord Aberdeen, by Anne, dowager Countess of Dumfries and Stair. She was married in 1802, and left a widow in 1837; and had issue four daughters, Anne, married to Colonel Jones Lindsay, grandson of James fifth Earl of

Balcarras; Jane, married to Gibbs Crawford An-trobus, esq.; Susan, now Countess of Albemarle; and Margaret, unmarried.

On her 29th birthday, Emily-Frances-Ann, wife of Charles Rawlinson Wainwright, of Boulish, Shepton Mallet, and youngest dau. of the late John Maddox, esq. of Clapton.

Mr. John Wright, surgeon, of Nottingham, eldest brother of Dr. Wright, of Birmingham.

Feb. 19. In Wyndham-st. Bryanston-sq. aged 83, John Anders, esq.

Aged 76, Daniel Edge, esq. one of the oldest residents of Evesham.

At Milton-next-Gravesend, aged 52, Thomas, second son of the late Thomas Edwards, esq. of Hoddesdon, Herts.

At Clifton, Margaret-Maria-Clements, wife of James Evans, esq. and second dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Brown.

In Lancaster-pl. aged 50, James Farish, esq. surgeon, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. He was a son of the late Rev. William Farish, B.D. Professor of Chemistry at Cambridge; and was a member of Trinity college in that university, where we believe he graduated both as bachelor of arts and bachelor of medicine. In his profession he was distinguished at once by his skill and his active benevolence, and he acted as Hon. Secretary of the Society for the establishment of Baths and Washhouses.

Aged 82, John Freman, esq. of Stifford Lodge, Essex.

At Glasgow, aged 28, James Gibson, esq. of H.M. Customs, London, son of the late William Gibson, esq. M.D. and nephew of the late Walter Baine, esq. M.P. for Greenock.

In Millbank-st. Jane, relict of John Grant, esq. of Kennington-green.

At Dalston-terr. aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of Henry Howard, esq. of Hensworth Lynch Estate, Herts, and formerly widow of Sir John Trenholm, Royal Navy.

At Hearnesebrooke, co. Galway, Eliza-Dillon-Hearne, wife of George Kirkaldy, esq.

At Farm Hall, Godmanchester, aged 92, Margaree, relict of John Lindsell, esq. St. Ives.

In Kensington-sq. aged 82, Mrs. Locke.

At Milton-on-Thames, aged 76, Mrs. Hannah Maudslay, of Hamilton-pl. North Brixton, widow of Henry Maudslay, esq.

At Frome Selwood, aged 87, Mrs. Palmer.

At London Colney, near St. Alban's, Herts, Elizabeth, widow of W. Roberts, esq. A.M. of Lincoln's-inn.

At Cheltenham, aged 76, Simon Davie Robinson, esq. M.D. formerly of Bridport, Dorset.

At Uckfield, Sussex, aged 38, William Thomas Christopher Robinson, esq. Surgeon-Major of the Coldstream Guards.

At Alphington, near Exeter, aged 87, Dorothy, widow of the Rev. William Tindal, late Rector of Kingston, Worcestersh. and Chaplain of the Tower of London.

At Cheltenham, aged 92, Anne, relict of the Rev. Arthur Tredell, Rector of Newhaven and Southover, Sussex.

At Kingston Cross, Portsea, aged 28, William Leonard Elen Balchin, esq. of the firm of Petter and Balchin, printers, Cheapside, London, and son of the late Mr. William Balchin, coach proprietor, Portsmouth.

Feb. 20. At Brompton-cresc. aged 75, Anne, wife of Robert Clarke, esq. late of Liverpool.

At Tiverton, at an advanced age, Sarah, wife of James Eyres Coward, esq. surgeon.

At Enfield, near Blackburn, aged 85, Lieut. Jeremiah Crowther. He entered the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) in 1786.

At Node Hill, Newport, I. W. aged 95, Mrs. Mary Dore, the last surviving sister of the late Rev. James Dore, for many years the popular minister of Maze Pond Chapel, Southwark.

Aged 21, Louisa, wife of P. G. Greville, esq. of Park-villas, Holloway, and Lombard-st. solicitor.

At Camberwell, aged 74, Elizabeth, widow of Benjamin Hanson, esq. late of Hackney and Bolph-lane, City.

At Kildown Parsonage, Kent, in his ninth year, Henry-Augustine-Beresford, second son of the Rev. Henry Harrison, M.A. incumbent of Christ Church, Kildown, and domestic chaplain to the Lord Viscount Beresford.

At his residence, White House, Barnby Moor, aged 73, Richard Hodgkinson, esq. late of Morton Grange, near Retford, Notts.

In Sloane-st. aged 82, Mrs. Mary Horncastle.

In his 24th year, from the effects of his dressing-gown having caught fire, Charles Kavanagh, esq. of Borris House, co. Carlow. He was the second son of Thomas Kavanagh, esq. M.P. for co. Carlow, who died in 1837, by his second wife Lady Harriet Margaret Le Poer Trench, dau. of Richard Earl of Clancarty. He succeeded to the family estates not long since by the death of his elder brother; and was to have been married on Easter Monday to a young lady of the co. Meath. He has left one surviving brother, Arthur Kavanagh, esq. At Liverpool, aged 60, Samuel McCulloch, esq. M.R.C.S.

At Dublin, Archibald Douglas Monteath, esq. 3rd Dragon Guards, only son of Col. Monteath Douglas, C.B. of Stonebyres House, Lanarkshire.

At Eaton-terr. aged 73, Dowager Lady Nicolson, widow of Major-Gen. Sir Wm. Nicolson, Bart.

At Hull, aged 84, James Overton, esq. formerly a steam-engine manufacturer and iron-founder.

At Carisbrooke, I. W. aged 76, William Fegg, esq. Cornet 28th Light Dragoons, and Lieut. in the Royal Tower Hamlets Militia. His commission in the 28th Light Dragoons was signed upwards of fifty years ago by George III. and Lord Cornwallis.

At Edinburgh, Dr. William Robson, late Physician to the Forces.

At Reading, aged 82, Robert Rhodes, esq.

Aged 62, William Tilt, esq. of Claremont-sq.

At Bushey Lodge, Herts, aged 82, Thomas Watson, esq.

Aged 75, Wm. Wicks, esq. of Bristol.

Feb. 21. At Worcester, aged 21, Anne-Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. S. Barton, B.D. Rector of Heysham, Lanc.

At Cross-green, Capel, aged 78, Martha, wife of John Brooke, esq.

At Lincoln, aged 71, Edward Parker Charlesworth, esq. M.D. physician to the Lincolnshire Lunatic Asylum, and brother of the Rev. J. Charlesworth, late of Ipswich.

Jane-Juliet, wife of J. E. B. Curtis, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, and eldest dau. of the late Dr. John Major Wilson, H.E.I.C.S.

In Lansdowne-cresc. Rachel-Sophia, wife of Major-Gen. Sir Richard Doherty. She was the only surviving child of Jonathan Anderson Ludford, M.D. and widow of Gilbert Munro, esq. of St. Vincent's, and was married to Sir Richard Doherty in 1845.

At his residence, Stonehouse, aged 64, Major William Gammell, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Andrew Gammell, 1st Guards.

Aged 14, John Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Gandy, esq. of South-st. Park-lane.

In Park-pl. St. James's, aged 83, Thomas Hamlet, esq. He was a Cheshire man, and born in Boughton. He left Chester a poor boy, and subsequently kept the celebrated jeweller's shop in Coventry-street, Piccadilly, when he was reported to be worth half a million sterling, and his only daughter is said to have refused several coronets. He entertained at his splendid mansion, in Portman-square, the Prince Regent and other members of the royal family, and the most illustrious of our nobility. A reverse of fortune overtook him, consequent on the nature of his money transactions, and he finally became a bankrupt.

At Edinburgh, Arthur Lake Johnston, esq. Capt. 22nd Regt. youngest son of the late Sir William Johnston, Bart. of that ilk, and of Hiltown, Aberdeenshire.

- At Newport, J. W. Jones, esq. surgeon.
At Maldon, aged 79, Wm. Lawrence, esq.
At Camberwell-grove, Kenneth MacRae, esq. of Her Majesty's Treasury.
At Southampton, aged 46, John S. Maningford, esq. only son of John Maningford, esq. of Clifton, Bristol.
At St. James's-pl. Hampstead-road, aged 68, Anna-Maria, widow of Stephen Pattisall, esq.
At Great Yarmouth, aged 75, Walter Ray, esq. late of Tostock, Suffolk.
In Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury, aged 60, Capt. Henry Neelson Smith, R.E.
At Winterbourne, Glouc. aged 36, Louisa-Agnes, wife of Wm. Tanner, esq.
At Foulden House, Berwicksh. Harriet, relict of James Wilkie, esq. jun. of Foulden, third dau. of the late Sir Robert Dalryell, Bart. of Binns.
Feb. 22. At Brentford, aged 79, Ann, eldest dau. of the late George Barton, esq. of the Isle of Wight.
At Lynn, aged 82, Mrs. Carter, mother of T. A. Carter, esq.
At Waddon, Croydon, aged 24, George, eldest surviving son of George Chasenmore, esq.
At Ipswich, aged 58, Richard Edgumbe Chevallier, esq. son of the late Rev. Temple Fiske Chevallier, of Badingham.
At Horsington, Som., W. M. Dodington, esq.
At Northend, Deal, aged 72, Lieut. Matthew Drew, formerly of the 71st Foot, in which he served in the Peninsular war, but late on half-pay of the Royal Waggon Train.
At Bristol, Rachel, wife of Richard Fry, and dau. of Edward Pease, of Darlington.
At Kingsbridge, aged 73, Thomas Harris, esq. solicitor, clerk to the Kingsbridge Union.
At St. Luke's, Jersey, aged 75, Maria, relict of John Laing, esq. late of Dominica and Haddo, N.B.
At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 66, Henry Patteson, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Patteson, of Drinkstone, Suffolk.
At Hatfield Peverel, Essex, aged 90, Kitty, relict of Wm. Bush, esq. and mother of Mrs. Turner, St. Helen's, Ipswich.
At Lancaster, advanced in years, Elizabeth, dau. of the late George Saul, esq.
At Stanstead Bury, Herts, aged 83, Isaac Solly, esq.
At East Dereham, aged 85, Isabella, widow of Wm. Warcup, esq. surgeon on the staff of the late Duke of York, in the Netherlands, and afterwards staff surgeon in the Island of St. Vincent.
In Chesterfield-st. May-fair, aged 73, the Hon. Sophia Upton, sister to the late and aunt to the present Lord Viscount Templetown.
Feb. 23. At the house of her son Mr. H. Barber, Leicester, Eliza, relict of Harby Barber, esq.
At Nice, aged 72, the Most Noble Georgiana dowager Duchess of Bedford. Her Grace was the fifth daughter of Alexander 4th Duke of Gordon, by Jane 2nd dau. of Sir William Maxwell, Bart. She became in 1803 the second wife of John sixth Duke of Bedford, K.G. and was left his widow on the 20th Oct. 1839, having become the mother of eight sons and three daughters, of whom all, except two of the former, survive. The beautiful residence of the Duchess at Campden Hill, Kensington, has been the favourite resort of the fashionable world during the season for some years past.
At Hastings, aged 64, Elizabeth, wife of Major Burrows.
At Belper, Derbysh. aged 55, Harriet, relict of Laurence Carr, esq. solicitor.
At Frome, aged 69, William Giles, esq. formerly of Southwick, in the parish of Mark.
At Cheltenham, aged 73, Henry Headley, esq.
At Bushy-cottage, Hampton-court, aged 63, George W. Newton, esq.
At St. Leonard's, aged 67, Edward Parratt, esq. Clerk of the Journals of the House of Lords.
At Barnstaple, Edmund Lockyer Pym, esq. second and only surviving son of Adm. Sir Samuel Pym, K.C.B. &c.
In Gloucester-terr. Hyde-park, aged 81, Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson.
At Islington, aged 78, Mrs. Sims, relict of Robert Sims, esq.
At Banningham rectory, Eleanor, wife of the Rev. S. Trueman, M.A. Curate of Banningham.
At the house of her father, Thos. Bridgman, esq. Bury St. Edmund's, aged 26, Fanny, wife of the Rev. John T. Walters, of Buckland Monachorum.
Feb. 24. At Bradford, aged 83, Mary, widow of William Bacon, esq. of Wolverhampton.
At the residence of her brother-in-law Mr. Hodgson, solicitor, Hockley-hill, Birmingham, Jane, fourth dau. of the late Charles Bardswell, esq. solicitor, Liverpool.
At Sudbury, aged 92, Miss Daking.
Aged 76, Charlotte, wife of Thomas Goldney, esq. of Clifton-hill.
At the residence of her father, G. Pain, esq. New Lodge, Salisbury, aged 32, Elizabeth, wife of Edward C. Hill, esq. of Cranborne.
At Dunbar, near Enniskillen, Caroline-Catherine, wife of Capt. J. S. Knox, 42nd Bengal Light Inf. and second dau. of Robert Lindsay, esq. of Fairfield, Beds.
Feb. 25. Aged 28, Elizabeth, dau. of John Henry Barton, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's.
In London, aged 15, the Hon. Rosalinda-Emma-Maria Butler, third dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Dunboyne.
At Hyeres, near Tonlon, aged 18, Henry-Francis, youngest son of the Rev. J. B. B. Clarke, of Bagborough, Somerset.
At Great Yarmouth, aged 85, Jane, widow of George Everitt, esq. of Caister Castle.
At Huntley, N.B. aged 62, Osbert Forsyth, esq. late of Cornhill and Clapham-rise.
At Hillworth, Devizes, aged 66, Anna, wife of John Grant, esq. of Manningford Bruce, Wilts.
At Bloxham, Oxf. aged 73, Thomas Gulliver, esq.
Aged 61, Henry Vernon Harcourt, esq. late Lt.-Col. Grenadier Guards, son of the late Archbishop of York. He married in 1835 Lady Frances Harley, 4th dau. of the late Earl of Oxford and Mortimer; but by that lady, who survives him, he had no issue.
At Tours, Lieut.-Col. Hawthorne.
At his residence, Midsoner Norton, aged 76, Thomas Hollway, esq.
At Hartshill, Warwickshire, aged 78, Richard Jee, esq.
At Exeter, aged 34, John Innes Pocock, jun. late of Winchelsea, surgeon.
At Zouafques, Pas-de-Calais, France, aged 64, Sarah-Burton, wife of the Hon. Mortimer Rodney. She was the daughter of Robert Whithy, esq. was married in 1815, and had a numerous family.
At Heyworth Moor, aged 59, Richard Hey Sharp, esq. of York.
Aged 70, George Steed, M.D. of Southampton.
At Dalston, aged 23, Mrs. Arnold, wife of Geo. James Thurston, esq. only dau. of William Lee, esq. of Finchley.
At High Wycomb, aged 75, Robert Wheeler, esq. brother to George Wheeler, esq. of Southampton. The present year formed the ninth occupancy of the Mayoralty of High Wycombe by the deceased, who was a banker and brewer.
Feb. 26. At Ventnor, J. W. aged 16, Spiridione Kosmo Otho, only son of Count George Metaxa Anzolato, of the island of Cephalonia, and of the Countess Metaxa, of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq.
At Exmouth, aged 80, Sophia, dau. of the late C. Vere Dashwood, esq. of Stanford Hall, Notts.
Aged 66, Thomas Hoof, esq. of Romsey.
At Clifton, aged 51, Joseph Henry Jerrard, esq. D.C.L. member of the Senate of the London University, and Examiner in Classics in the same. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Caius college, Cambridge, and afterwards the principal of a school at Bristol.
At Malton, aged 76, Mrs. Priestman, one of the Society of Friends, sister to Isaac Priestman, esq. of Hull.

At the house of Thomas Sherwood, esq. Sherwater, Byfleet, aged 76, Miss Sophia Shephard.

At Pakefield, aged 72, Nathaniel Squire, esq. Royal Navy.

At Littlethorpe, near Ripon, aged 50, Richard William Strangways, esq. eldest son of the late R. P. Strangways, esq. of Well and of Bootham, co. York.

Feb. 27. At the Weighbridge, near Faversham, aged 82, Thomas, eldest son of the late John Abbott, esq. of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.

At Brompton, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. F. A. E. d'Alquen.

At Beaumont Lodge, Old Windsor, aged 53, Henry Every, esq. eldest son of Sir Henry Every, Bart. of Eggington Hall, Derbyshire. He was formerly in the Life Guards. He married first, in 1825, Maria-Charlotte, dau. of the Very Rev. Charles Talbot, Dean of Salisbury; secondly, in 1829, the Hon. Caroline-Flower, sister to the present Viscount Ashbrook; and thirdly, in 1844, Jane, widow of George Powney, esq. and eldest dau. of the Rev. Sir George Robinson, Bart. His third wife survives him.

In Dover-st. aged 43, Comm. George Augustus Henry, R.N. He was a son of John Joseph Henry, esq. of Straffan, co. Kildare, by the Lady Emily-Elizabeth FitzGerald, sister to the Duke of Leinster; and a younger brother to Capt. Hastings Reginald Henry, R.N. He entered the navy in the Prince Regent 120; was in the Talbot 28 at the battle of Navarino; became Lieutenant 1832, and Commander 1841. He served for sixteen years on full pay. He married in 1845 Etheldreda-Lucy-Emily, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Ferris, Treasurer of Mauritius.

At Wandsworth, aged 58, Harriet, wife of James Howell, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Thomas Ives, esq. of Chertsey, Surrey.

At Dover, aged 81, Thomas Jones, esq. late of Dawlish, Devon.

Mrs. Lucas, wife of the Rev. C. Lucas, of Devizes.

At Anderton, Millbrook, Cornwall, Jane, widow of Capt. William McCulloch, R.N. formerly of the Blockade Service.

At Kennington, Surrey, aged 66, John Macqueen, esq. of Potosi, Jamaica.

At Cheltenham, Sarah-Harriet, widow of John Mytton, esq. sen. of Halston, Salop. She was the third dau. of Wm. Mostyn Owen, esq. of Woodhouse, co. Salop, by Rebecca, sister to Thomas Crewe Dod, esq. of Edge, in Cheshire; and was sister to the late Lady Berwick. She was married in 1795, and left a widow in 1798, having had issue the late John Mytton, esq. M.P. for Shrewsbury, who died in 1834, and one daughter, Harriet-Rebecca, who was the first wife of the present Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, Bart. but died in 1826.

At Burnham Sutton, Norfolk, aged 62, Mr. John Overman, one of the oldest of the tenantry on the Holkham estate.

At Honiton, aged 59, Miss A. Pearse, dau. of the late-Dr. Pearse.

At Morden College, Blackheath, aged 79, Mr. Robert George Steell, late of Islington.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 90, Miss Jane Watts, having survived her sister, the late Lady Montfort, five years.

Feb. 28. At Chiswick, aged 16, Henry-Neame, eldest son of the late Lieut. Tho. D. Dabine, R.N.

At Braishfield House, near Romsey, Hants, Caroline-Jane, wife of the Rev. James Davies, Rector of Baddesley and Chilworth, and only child of Wm. George Jennings, esq. of Guildford-st.

At Tatton Park, Cheshire, Elizabeth, wife of Wilbraham Egerton, esq. She was the second dau. of Sir Christopher Sykes, of Sledmere, Yorkshire, Bart. by Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Tatton, of Whiteshaw, co. Cheshire, esq. She was married in 1806 to her cousin Mr. Egerton, and had a numerous family, of whom the eldest is Wm. Tatton Egerton, esq. M.P. for Cheshire.

At Hadley, aged 90, Frances, widow of Joseph Green, esq. of St. Lawrence, Essex.

In London, aged 94, Editha Hore Hatchell, spinster.

James Morris Mackie, esq. of Stockwell-park-road, formerly of Dinapore.

In Sloane-st. aged 66, Mrs. Mordaunt.

At Barnstaple, aged 69, Charles Roberts, esq. At Croydon, aged 71, Mary Sterry, a distinguished minister of the Society of Friends.

At Oxford-terr. aged 79, Mrs. Charlotte Wake, only surviving sister of the late Sir Wm. Wake, Bt. March 1. At Amesbury, aged 71, Charlotte Best Batho, sister of G. B. Batho, esq.

At Bishoptrow, near Warmminster, aged 73, Miss M. P. Bayly.

At Bath, Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. R. Blackmore, late Rector of Donhead St. Mary, Wilts.

Aged 84, John Docksey, esq. late of Doughty-st. In Upper Harley-st. aged 89, Edward Goldsmid, esq.

At Kensington, aged 62, Thomas Goodchild, esq. of Warren-st. Fitzroy-sq. and late of Doddingtongrove, Kennington.

At Hillworth, Devizes, Miss Euphemia Hamilton Meek.

In Park-place Villas, aged 19, Hannah, dau. of the late Henry Henderson, esq. of Calcutta.

At Southampton, aged 65, Edward Hyde, esq. late of Her Majesty's Customs.

Aged 23, Susan Legassick, younger dau. of the Rev. Sir Phillip Perring, Bart.

At Edenbridge, aged 69, Rosetta, widow of Philip Phillips, esq.

Aged 62, Thomas Philip Pickstock, esq. of Trinity-sq. Southwark, and formerly of Belize, Honduras, where he was for many years one of the chief magistrates and merchants.

At Log Hall, Old Ford, Fanny, wife of George Pearce Pocock, esq.

In Islington, aged 79, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Josiah Pratt, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman-st.

At Carshalton, the residence of her son-in-law Thomas D. Bainbridge, esq. aged 77, Sarah-Barbara, relict of Robert Rickards, esq. formerly of Wimpole-st.

At Taunton, aged 75, J. P. Sorgenfrey, formerly interpreter and inspector of foreign recruits under Sir J. Moore, and subsequently Lieut. of Baron Rolle's Swiss regiment, in the service of the British Government, in which he was actively engaged until the peace in 1815.

March 2. At Ballochmyle, Wm. Maxwell Alexander, esq. of Ballochmyle, Ayrshire.

In Warren-st. Pentonville, aged 88, Mr. Joseph Baker, the oldest member in the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company, formerly an eminent map-engraver, and employed in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Benjamin Baker, who was the principal engraver in the Board of Ordnance. Mr. Benjamin Baker was formerly well known from his philanthropic attention to criminals under sentence of death, particularly at Newgate. He died in July 1841. Mr. Joseph Baker was born about 1766, in Great New-street, Fetter-lane. In 1787 he became a Liveryman of the Company of Stationers, was elected one of the Court of Assistants in 1825, and served the office of Master in the years 1832 and 1833. He was so much esteemed for his intelligence and urbanity of manners, that in 1840, on the death of Mr. Alderman Venables, he was elected one of the Stock-keepers, for the management of the business concerns of the Company. He was afterwards annually re-elected, for the last time within a very few hours of his decease.

At Connaught-terr. Hyde Park, aged 72, Martha, relict of Hugh Bishopp, esq.

At Stamford-hill, aged 70, Thomas Whitfield Browne, esq.

Aged 68, G. Cuthbert, esq. of Colney-hatch.

At Stockwell, Martha, elder dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Etherington, and niece of the late Right Rev. Dr. Van Mildert, Lord Bishop of Durham.

At Saffron Walden, aged 82, Sarah, relict of John Good, esq.

At Melbourn, Cumb. aged 65, Lieut. James Gosnold, R.N. leaving a wife and six children to lament their loss. He entered the service in 1802, and was made Lieut. 1816; since which time he had been on half-pay.

Aged 55, Charles James Griesbach, esq. of London.

At Falmouth, aged 15, Harriet, dau. of the late W. S. Lambick, esq. of Berhampore, East Indies, and granddau. of the late Capt. Lambick, R.N.

At Tunbridge Wells, Augusta, dau. of the late Ralph Lecke, esq. of Longford Hall, Shropshire.

At Highgate, near Birmingham, aged 73, James Pearson, esq.

At Darlington, aged 32, Jervis, eldest son of the late Jervis Robinson, esq.

Aged 41, N. J. Sporre, the eminent ballad composer.

At Sandiway, Cheshire, aged 67, Elizabeth-Kynaston, widow of the Rev. Charles Thornycroft, and dau. of the late Hon. Booth Grey, second son of the 4th Earl of Stamford. She was married in 1826, and left a widow in 1840.

At Bideford, Mrs. Watkins, sister-in-law to Dr. Watkins, the historian, of Bideford.

March 3. At Uxbridge, aged 87, George Blair, esq. formerly of Lee Place, Denham.

At Southwold, at an advanced age, Mrs. Blakely, widow of Mr. Thomas Blakely, of Stradbroke, and dau. of the late Rev. John Knivett, many years Rector of that parish.

At Wykeham, in his 60th year, the Hon. Alan Charles Dawnay, third son of the Viscount Downe.

At Arundel, aged 79, Thomas Duke, esq.

At North Brixton, aged 85, John Hames, esq.

At Hammersmith, aged 72, Capt. George Fenner Hughes, late of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Establishment.

At New Cross, aged 81, Margaret, relict of Alexander Simpson, esq.

At Portobello, Edinburgh, aged 48, Mrs. J. A. D. Sinclair, widow of Capt. the Hon. I. C. Sinclair, late of the Bengal Army, and eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. James Murray MacGregor.

At Spa, aged 67, Capt. Robert Streatfield, R.N. He was the fourth son of Sandiforth Streatfield, esq. of Long Ditton, by Frances, dau. of Thomas Hussey, esq. of Ashford. He entered the navy in 1799, was made Lieut. 1806, and Commander 1815; since which date he had not been afloat. He served for fourteen years on full pay. He married in 1820, Miss Dorothy Walters Cooper, who died in 1851.

At Bishop's Stortford, Elizabeth, second dau. of John Taylor, esq.

At the residence of her mother, near Exeter, aged 35, Elizabeth, wife of William Frederick Vernon, esq. of Harefield Park, co. Middlesex.

In Barrington-road, Brixton, aged 60, George William Young, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

March 4. Aged 63, Mrs. Mary Anne Astell, of Kennington.

At Park Lodge, Stirling, Gideon Colquhoun, esq.

At Brighton, aged 28, Georgina, wife of the Rev. Brereton E. Dwaris, Vicar of Bywell St. Peter's, Northumberland (son of Sir Fortunatus Dwaris), and youngest dau. of the late Capt. Ponsonby, R.N. of Springfield, Cumberland.

At Chippenham, aged 72, William Gundry, esq. He was for many years principal in the banking firm of that town, and a zealous friend and contributor to all its charitable institutions.

In Park-st. Grosvenor-square, from a poisoned wound, incurred in the exercise of his duty as Physician Accoucheur to the Royal Pimlico Dispensary, aged 31, Fredericke Robert Manson, M.D. L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Physician to the Northern Dispensary, &c.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of the Rev. John Owen Parr, Vicar of Preston, Lancashire.

At Wangford, aged 87, Benjamin Reeve, esq.

At P entonville, aged 90, Francis Stedman, esq.

At Southampton, aged 19, Lucy, youngest dau. of the late George Stead, esq. M.D.

March 5. In Worcester, aged 74, Elizabeth, widow of Richard Barneby, esq.

Suddenly, at Cambridge-heath, Hackney, Isabella, second daughter of the late Matthew Goodenough, esq. of Bishopsgate and Romford, Essex.

Anna, relict of Joshua Grigby, esq. of Drinkstone Park, Suffolk.

At Great Driffield, Yorkshire, aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of James Harrison, esq. merchant, and last surviving dau. of the late William Beal, esq. of Scagglethorpe, near Malton, Yorkshire.

John Henry Whitmore Jones, esq. of Chastleton House, Oxfordshire, magistrate and deputy-lieut. for Oxfordshire and Worcestershire.

At Mursley, near Winslow, Bucks, aged 78, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Knight, esq. R.N.

Aged 37, Carelia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Mansfield, Rector of Etrington, in Yorkshire, and Rowner, in Hampshire.

At Trosnant Lodge, Pontypool, aged 31, Maria, the wife of W. W. Phillips, jun. esq.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Andrew Melville Young, surgeon, son of the late Rev. Andrew Young, Lanark.

At Lincoln, Sarah-Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Wm. Clark Wimberley, and only dau. of the late Rev. Thomas French, D.D. Left an orphan, her early life was passed under the kind protection of the Marquess of Downshire, the instruction of whose children was committed to her charge, and that noble family has testified warmly to her deserts.

Under great suffering the feelings of a devoted mother and the resignation of a true Christian were conspicuous in her last illness.

March 6. Aged 69, at Diced Rectory, the house of her son, the Rev. J. A. Ashworth, Rith, relict of Philip Howard Ashworth, esq. of Elland Bank, near Halifax.

At Anglesea, Alverstoke, Hants, Margaret-Georgina, wife of Francis Balfour, esq. of Fernis Castle, Fifeshire, N.B.

At Prestbury, near Cheltenham, aged 92, Susannah, widow of William Capel, esq.

At Dulwich Common, aged 34, Anne, wife of Edward Horner, esq.

In Portland-terr. Regent's-park, aged 22, Chas. John, youngest son of James R. Law, esq. formerly of Clarence House, Chelsea.

Aged 33, James M'Adam, esq. Surveyor-General of Metropolis Roads, having survived his father, the late Sir J. Nicoll M'Adam, a few months only.

In Great James-st. Bedford-row, aged 18, Flora, second dau. of T. Y. M'Christie, esq. member of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn.

At the rectory, Croston, Lanc. aged 81, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Streysham Master, Rector of Croston, and dau. of the late Sir John Parker Mosley, the first Bart. of Rolleston Hall, Staff. by Elizabeth, dau. of James Baffle, esq. She was married in 1790, and had a numerous family.

At Pence, aged 72, Richard Moser, esq. of High-st. Southwark.

At Worcester, in consequence of being thrown from a horse, Mr. George Nash, son of Dr. James Nash, of Worcester. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

At Stoke, aged 100, Thomas Newman, esq.

In London, Edward Francis Overton, esq. late of Llanthetty Hall, Brecon.

Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Phillips, barrackmaster, Regent's-park.

On Woolwich-common, Caroline-Proctor-Caddy, third dau. of the late Col. Sir William Robe, K.C.B. of the Royal Horse Artillery.

At Bromley, aged 28, Helen, second surviving dau. of the late James Edwardes Rousby, esq.

At Hull, the widow of William Shipton, esq. of Greenhamerton.

At Ardrossan, aged 77, James Tassie, esq. formerly of Glasgow.

At Weymouth, Thomas-Oliver, wife of Sir William S. Thomas, Bart. Commander R.N. She

was the only dau. of the late Capt. Henry Haynes, R.N. and was married in 1843.

Aged 45, George Thomas, esq. of Winchester House, Broad-st. and Westowe-hill, Norwood.

At Waterloo Ville, aged 42, Thomas William White, esq. only son of the late Lieut.-Col. White, 80th Foot.

At Chesnut Villa, Malvern Link, aged 41, Geo. Willan, esq.

March 7. At Exeter, aged 58, Sarah-Eustace, eldest dau. of the late Edmund Coffin, esq. of Exeter and London.

At Huthwaite Hall, Agnes, wife of Vincent Corbett, esq.

At Counter-hill, New-cross, aged 65, Robert Gathercole, esq.

In Cambridge-sq. Hyde-park, aged 69, Henry Harvey, esq.

At Scalford vicarage, near Melton Mowbray, aged 20, Sarah, dau. of the Rev. John Healey.

At Marlborough House, Richmond-road, Hackney, aged 52, John Hudson, esq.

In the New Kent-road, aged 54, Thomas-John, eldest son of the late Thomas Alexander Lingham, esq. of Shooter's-hill, Kent.

At Brighton, aged 66, George Lowdell, esq. of Baldwin's-hill, East Grinstead, Sussex.

At the Slights, near Alfreton, aged 74, Joseph Machon, esq.

At Melksham, aged 88, Elizabeth, relict of Edward Phillips, esq. and dau. and last descendant of the late Rev. Samuel Stennett, D.D.

At Rivers-st. Bath, Miss Charlotte Ram, dau. of Stephen and Lady Charlotte Ram, of Ramsfort, co. Wexford.

At Ashurst, Kent, aged 30, Annette-Caroline, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. Ramsden.

At Langton vicarage, Linc., Cordelia F. Scott, wife of the Rev. Robert A. Scott, and only dau. of Gen. F. C. White.

At Preston-on-Stour, aged 82, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Smith, esq. formerly of Admington, Glouc.

At Exeter, Barbara, relict of the Rev. A. T. R. Vicary, late Priest-vicar of the cathedral, and Rector of St. Paul's.

Aged 87, Rose, wife of Wm. Warren, esq. of Hampden House, Romford, and sister of James Ward, esq. of Witley Park, Farnham, Surrey. Mr. Warren is now in his 94th year, and had been married to the deceased upwards of 70 years.

At Rochester, Mary-Anne, the wife of Capt. Wollock, R.N.

At Gumshill, near Guildford, suddenly, Frederick Young, esq.

March 8. At Torquay, Jane-Emma, second dau. of John Payne Collier, esq. V.P.S.A.

At Edinburgh, aged 52, Charles Forbes Davidson, esq. W.S.

March 12. At Hastings, aged 29, Penelope-Maude, wife of Richard Houghton, esq. of Ilington, eldest dau. of John Scott, esq. late of the Admiralty, Somerset House.

March 17. At Hornsey, aged 65, Miss Anne-Susannah Nichols, youngest dau. of the late John Nichols, esq. F.S.A. This truly amiable lady bore some years of suffering with exemplary patience and pious resignation, and has died with the warm affection and sincere regret of her family and all who knew her.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Feb. 26 .	541	427	359	20	1347	665	682	1662
March 5 .	573	460	379	27	1439	739	700	1671
„ 12 .	600	466	369	1	1436	740	696	1816
„ 19 .	588	394	291	1	1274	652	622	1667

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, MARCH 25.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
45 5	31 9	18 10	30 10	34 2	32 11

PRICE OF HOPS, MARCH 28.

Sussex Pockets, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*—Kent Pockets, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MARCH 28.

Hay, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 16*s.*

SMITHFIELD, MARCH 28. To sink the Ogal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, MARCH 28.
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts 4,188 Calves 181
Veal	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 17,760 Pigs 230
Pork	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, MARCH 23.

Walls Ends, &c. 16*s.* 9*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 16*s.* 0*d.* to 28*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 46*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 46*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From February 26, to March 25, 1853, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	46	41	34	29, 02	hl. rn. snw. cly.	12	38	52	40	29, 99	fair, foggy, rn.
27	33	47	33	, 48	sleet, snw, fr.	13	43	54	48	, 79	do. cldy. rain
28	30	39	31	, 85	fair	14	47	43	38	, 53	hvy. rn. cdy. fr.
M. 1	33	35	33	, 69	snow, rain	15	38	46	41	, 59	fair, cloudy
2	38	42	35	, 48	rain, cloudy	16	40	41	33	, 59	cldy. snw. ra.
3	34	39	31	, 89	fair, snow, rn.	17	30	32	29	, 79	do. do.
4	30	42	31	30, 06	do. rain	18	30	32	27	, 93	do. do.
5	44	48	48	29, 78	rain	19	29	40	31	30, 09	fair, cloudy
6	41	51	48	, 86	fair, cldy. rn.	20	38	43	34	, 05	cloudy, snow
7	48	53	45	, 92	rain	21	37	39	32	29, 77	rn. snow, sleet
8	44	50	42	, 93	cloudy	22	33	40	32	, 85	cloudy, fair
9	36	50	40	30, 08	foggy, fair	23	29	38	31	, 83	do. do. snow
10	43	53	42	, 15	fair	24	33	35	27	, 78	fr. snow, sleet
11	40	51	48	, 12	do.	25	29	36	31	, 83	do. do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Feb. & March	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
25	227½	100¼	99¼	103¼	—	—	266	40 pm.	12	8 pm.
26	—	100½	99¾	103	6½	—	—	50 45 pm.	17	12 pm.
28	226½	100½	99¾	103	—	—	267½	40 pm.	17	12 pm.
1	227½	100½	99¾	103	—	—	110	40 pm.	18	14 pm.
2	228	100½	99¾	103	6½	—	265	40 48 pm.	18	12 pm.
3	228	100½	99¾	103	—	—	266½	45 47 pm.	13	17 pm.
4	227	100½	99¾	103	6½	—	—	43 pm.	13	18 pm.
5	—	100½	99¾	103	6½	—	—	—	18	13 pm.
7	228	100½	99¾	103	6½	—	—	45 50 pm.	17	10 pm.
8	228½	100½	99¾	103	6½	99½	—	43 48 pm.	10	8 pm.
9	228½	100½	99¾	103	6½	99½	—	48 pm.	—	13 pm.
10	—	—	99¾	103	—	—	—	48 50 pm.	8	13 pm.
11	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	45 pm.	12	8 pm.
12	—	100½	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	12 pm.
14	—	100½	—	—	—	—	—	47 45 pm.	14	10 pm.
15	—	100½	—	—	—	—	—	45 50 pm.	8	12 pm.
16	—	100½	—	—	—	—	—	48 pm.	—	12 pm.
17	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	40 45 pm.	11	pm.
18	—	—	99¾	—	—	—	—	45 pm.	11	pm.
19	—	—	99¾	—	—	—	—	—	8	pm.
21	—	—	99¾	—	—	109½	—	—	9	13 pm.
22	—	—	99¾	—	—	110	—	40 pm.	8	pm.
23	—	—	99¾	—	—	—	—	42 45 pm.	7	pm.
24	—	—	99¾	—	—	—	—	40 pm.	7	11 pm.
26	—	—	99¾	—	—	—	—	40 pm.	8	7 pm.

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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MAY, 1853.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Italian of Siena.—MR. URBAN,—The "Visit to Rome" in your March number professes to record an answer of one of the peasant girls of Siena as "a fine instance of the purity and elegance of their language." She is made to say, "Saliendo questa montagna, ecco Siena." I recollect having heard the same story in Italy, but to the following effect:—A popular Roman preacher was going to Siena, doubtless expecting to extend his reputation as an orator, when, on inquiring his way of a country girl at a few miles distance from the city, she replied thus, "Passato il ponte, valicato il monte, ivi è Siena." Having such a specimen of the *lingua volgare*, he is said to have returned to Rome without once venturing into the pulpit.—Yours, &c. CORIDONE MEGARIO.

The Oath of Knighthood.—The original warrant, of which a copy is annexed, is preserved in the MS. Lansdowne 255, f. 360. Though not signed, it was evidently prepared for the signature of the Earl Marshal, then the Earl of Arundel. J. G. N. does not recollect to have met before with any intimation of an "oath of knighthood" being required in the time of James the First; and he inquires whether it was peculiar to Scotland, or whether other notices of its observance in this country are to be found:—

"I have received a sufficient certificate that Sr John Cæsar was knighted by his Ma^{ty} at Edinborough, in Scotlande, and tooke the oath of knighthoode, with all other ceremonies accordinge to the custome of Scotland, on the 29th day of June, 1617, and therefore I require you to enter him accordingly into yo^r register of knights, for which this shalbe yo^r warrant.

"*Arundell House, this (20th) day of May, 1623.*

"To the Officers of Arms.
"at Derby House."

Whittington's Stone.—A correspondent of "The Builder" having called attention to the mutilated condition of the present Whittington's Stone (recently the subject of some remarks in our own pages, Dec. 1852, p. 598, and Feb. 1853, p. 114), it has called forth a reply from Mr. Charles Foster, furnishing some further particulars of the fate of the original stone, of which he states he is the owner. After it had been affixed to the corner of Queen's Head-lane, in the Lower-street, Islington, as a spur-stone to prevent carriages running against the west corner,—in 1829, when that old building was taken down, Mr. Foster's father was employed to erect the new house, and he then became proprietor of the Whittington Stone, among the old materials. Mr. Foster then says, "I had it carved into a sort of pinnacle, which

can be seen at any time on applying to Mr. Harris the King's Arms, corner of Park-street, Liverpool Road, Islington." We fear that this memorial must have lost everything but its identity of material, after having been first sawn into two halves (Gent. Mag. Sept. 1824) and then [one half?] "carved into a sort of pinnacle"—yet some slight interest may attach to these anecdotes, though the object itself is robbed of its distinctive features.

University Honours. In the biography of Bishop Kaye (see p. 428) it has been stated that he and the present Baron Alderson were the only two instances on record of the same person winning the double honours of Senior Wrangler and Senior Medallist. Two other earlier instances have been pointed out. In 1756 John Webster of Corpus was both Senior Wrangler and first Chancellor's Medallist; and in 1773 John Jolliand Brundish obtained the same honours. Neither of these gentlemen had the chance of competing for the additional laurel which graces Baron Alderson's brow, as the Browne medals were not instituted until 1775. Dr. Donaldson, the head master of Bury school, has pointed out that Brundish and Alderson were both scholars at Bury St. Edmund's (which was also the scene of the early education of the present Lord Chancellor and the Bishop of London), as well as members of the same small college,—Caius.

A. B. G. begs to correct two slight errors which Mr. Cunningham has fallen into in his interesting notices of Thomson, p. 369. He states (1) that Hobkirk is near Ednam, while it is some twenty "lang Scotch miles" from it; he should have said, near Southdean, whither Thomson's worthy father removed soon after the birth of the poet. (2) There is mentioned a certain churchyard, yclept "Rule," which is certainly not within the shire: nor we believe in all "broad Scotland." Riccal-toun is buried in no such apocryphal place, but in his own quiet "God's-acre" of Hobkirk.

P. 441. The late *Edward Rogers, esq.* was educated at the Charter-house. For some time after being called to the bar he went the Oxford circuit. He was sheriff of the county of Radnor in 1840. His first wife died in 1816, his second in 1849; and his only son who attained his majority died at Geneva in 1838. His other children died in childhood. A disquisition which he wrote on the site of the Last Battle of Caractacus was published in the last July number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, from the last number of which we take these notes.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

A TRIP TO THE GOLD REGIONS OF SCOTLAND.

DESCRIBED IN A LETTER TO A FRIEND.

MY DEAR GROTIUS,—I learned with much pleasure from your agreeable letter that your attention has been directed to the curious and interesting metalliferous district of Leadhills and Wanlockhead by the very lively and well-written article which appeared some time ago in the Household Words. I am sorry, however, to be obliged to confirm your suspicion as to the accuracy of many of the facts contained in it, arising from the imperfect information which could be collected during so hurried a visit as the writer paid to Leadhills. There are two errors into which a stranger is almost sure to fall, and neither of them has been avoided on the present occasion. From the secluded situation of the village of Leadhills, in the middle of a wild district, one unacquainted with the real facts would naturally at first sight suppose that its inhabitants had little communication with the world beyond their own valley. The contrary, however, is the truth. Few hamlets of the same size have been more visited by strangers, and in none, I believe, has the population been recruited from so many different and distant sources. The interesting geological features of the country, and the eminence of many of the successive mining agents, have proved most attractive to the scientific world, and the author of that article would find himself but a very small unit in the body of English philosophers and foreign *savans* who have gone out of their way to visit Leadhills. In fact, so great was at one time the influx of visitors of this class that,

to prevent considerable loss to the company, it was necessary to make a regulation forbidding the miners to dispose of specimens of the ores.

From the earliest discovery of the mines English adventurers have employed their capital and skill in prosecuting them, and most of the companies who have engaged in them have either been formed on the other side of the border or have contained others besides Scotch partners. The consequence has been that these bodies have from time to time brought to Leadhills a number of miners from Cornwall and Cumberland, whose patronymics are still met with among the inhabitants. Independent of this a certain degree of connection has been kept up with the other Scottish mines in Islay, at Machrimore, Carsphairn, &c. and many of the workmen have reciprocally migrated between these places. The very nature of the works themselves also necessitated considerable intercourse with the external world. The heavy and bulky produce of the lead mines required an immense number of carts to convey it to the market at Leith. The carters of that sea-port who had been employed in conveying goods into the country were in the frequent habit of making considerable detours in order to obtain a back-carriage from Leadhills, and you may be sure that these men were too happy to relate and the miners to listen to the news of the Scottish metropolis around the smithy fire, or in the evening over their pipe and modicum of whiskey in the inn. Since the opening of the railway this

traffic has ceased, the lead being now conveyed to the Abington station. From all these various sources the miners have received information as to passing events, and it will be found that they are better acquainted with the general current of affairs than the inhabitants of most agricultural villages at a less distance from the great towns.

The other error may be said to be the reverse of this, and arises from the supposition that, as the inhabitants of this secluded spot have not had their attention distracted by the numerous occurrences of the world at large, they must possess a more vivid recollection of the particular incidents of their own locality. But this is also a fallacy. The very fact that those incidents have been observed to create an interest among the numerous strangers who have visited Leadhills has led to much traditional exaggeration, and in nothing more than the date at which the mines were commenced. Thus in the Household Words the era of Bevis Bulmer is ante-dated by no less than two centuries and a half.

It is, however, unnecessary to dwell longer on this at present, since we are now starting on an expedition to our Scottish Ophir and California, when each individual mistake can be alluded to as it presents itself. We shall not subject ourselves to the jolting of a cart over the rough country roads, but strap our knapsacks on our back, take our trusty alpenstocks in our hands, and trust to our own pedestrian powers, not, however, forgetting a plentiful supply of the creature comforts, and a flask of good Glenlivet to qualify the extreme coldness of the mountain streams. Thus equipped we rendezvous at the Caledonian station, in the Lothian Road. Do not be alarmed, my dear friend, I am not going to detain you with a description of the puffing and whistling of the engine, or call your attention to any suburban view of tiles and chimney-pots. On the contrary, we hurry on to the Abington station; but it will be better if we do not alight there, but proceed to that of Elvanfoot, about five miles further, as the valley of the Elvan forms a far more picturesque and interesting approach to Leadhills than that of the Glengounar.

Standing on the platform, you can easily trace, on the opposite side of the Clyde, the line of the great ninth Iter of the Romans, which traversed the intramural province of Valentia from Carlisle to the Wall of Antoninus, and thence to Ptoroton, on the Moray Firth. On the top of the isolated hill immediately in front are the remains of one of the fortifications of that warlike nation, which Chalmers has conjectured to have been the station of Gadenica, originally a town of the Damnian Britons. It is a curious fact that a draw-well is found within the precincts of this camp, on the very summit of the hill,—surely no small evidence of engineering skill. On the face of the hill below the entrenchments is one of the slate-quarries of the district, which formation, by-the-bye, I never heard designated as edge-stone. These slates, however, are so thick, coarse, and heavy, that the quarries have been long abandoned, and the Welsh employed in preference. It is probably more to the objectionable character of these native slates than to the poverty of the district that the prevalence of thatched roofs in the village of Leadhills is to be attributed.

Our course, however, lies in the opposite direction; so, turning our back on the Clyde, let us enter the valley of the Elvan, or Shortcleugh Water. This, as well as the other lateral glens which enter the valley of the Clyde in this neighbourhood, appears to have been at one time densely wooded, and the names of many of the hills seem to prove that they retained this character to a comparatively recent period. Now, however, they are quite bare, with heath on the lower, and bright green grass on the upper, ridges. It is very doubtful whether the Romans, in their short and precarious occupation of this island north of the Wall of Severus, ever settled in these valleys, and certainly their mineral wealth was unknown to them. We, however, meet with many relics of a more recent period. In several of the little dells you may observe the ruins of the small towers, or peels, which speak so forcibly of the rude times of border feud and English invasion. These little fortalices, with the arched vault for the cattle below, and the thick walled rooms above for the family of the farmer, re-

mind us that there was a time when the rush bush did not keep the cow, when the blaze of bale-fire roused the glens with the alarm of raid and rapine, and when a Scotch yeoman thought it a piece of extraordinary good fortune that his

——— little lonely tower
Had not been burnt this year and more.

In such a state of society the produce of the mines must have held out many temptations to the roving free-booter, and we are not surprised to find, in the Acts of the Scottish Privy Council, enactments for its protection; in particular one in 1597, which provides for the security of the lead-carriers of Thomas Foulis, goldsmith in Edinburgh, against "broken men of the bourdouris."

The mode in which these towers are located, in little groups of two or three, also indicates to us the state of agriculture at the time, with its outfield and infield lands, when a farm was divided into several possessions, each with its small piece of peculiar and individual arable land, and a right of common over the remainder of the ground, on which a few half-starved black cattle were kept. What a contrast does the present system present in its large and profitably-managed farms, with their well-stocked sheep-walks! And here I must protest against the description of the agricultural state of the district contained in the Household Words. I see that the very mention of this subject involuntarily directs your eye to the side of the path, in search of the hemlocks which that writer so frequently saw. But, my dear friend, you will look in vain, for the simple reason that the *conium maculatum* forms no portion of the Flora of the district, and is, in fact, totally unknown, some other of the umbilifera having been evidently mistaken for it. This and other little circumstances make me doubt whether the author has not entered into a subject of which he is no competent judge. No one ever saw peats cut in the month of July, or bog-hay made into sheaves, though sown rye-grass, or what in England is called seeds, is sometimes so treated. In truth, with regard to this subject, different things are jumbled together throughout the whole

article. At the same time, I at once admit that the management of grass-land, not only in this district, but in the whole of Scotland, is inferior to that of England, and that hay is allowed to remain too long in rick before it is removed to the barn-yard. But some allowance should be made for a more humid climate; and the fact must not be overlooked that, although hay which contains no moisture but its own sap may be rapidly placed in the stack, this is by no means the case if it has been subjected to heavy rain. In dry and favourable seasons, however, I have seen hay secured in these alpine solitudes which even the high-mettled racers of Danebury or Malton would not have disdained. The nature of the district is, however, essentially pastoral, and, to judge it fairly, the attention should be directed to the stock, and this is undoubtedly of a high class. I observed, as we swept past the lofty towers of Crawford Lindsay, that you cast an admiring eye on the beautiful cows, with their small muzzles and clean limbs, which we saw slowly descending to the river. And well you might; for, though they are fed on our wretched hay, and have never had the advantages of any mesmeric operations, they can carry off the prizes at the agricultural shows, both far and near. Similar praise may be safely awarded to the sheep; and more than one piece of plate and other prizes of the Highland Society for excellence in this department have found their way into the district.

About three miles from Elvan Foot, and immediately after passing the last of these feudal strengths, we cross on a small stone bridge over the Lankleugh Burn, the first of the small auriferous streams in which extensive mining operations have been carried on. As the site of these, however, lies considerably to the right, we may defer the notice of them till afterwards, and proceed up the course of the main stream. The country now assumes a wilder character, the valley becomes narrow, and the high range of the Lowthers rises on the left, while all trace of habitations disappears, till about a mile further on we round a shoulder of the hill, and see before us another of those sparkling pellucid streamlets which come brawling down

from the steep hills, with a small flat holm at its mouth, on which one or two old trees are still growing, while a broken wall and some ruined gables, with a crop of nettles, those invariable successors of man in the spots where he has once had his house and home, mark the site of one of the principal gold-washing stations of Scotland—still known as the Gold Scours. The place is now desolate and deserted, and nothing but these humble ruins and some waste heaps on the hill above are left as memorials of the busy and industrious miners who once peopled the valley. The search for lead has proved so much more profitable than that of the more dazzling metal, that the occupation of working the latter has been almost entirely abandoned, though still occasionally pursued by children and infirm old men, and the colony once located here migrated many years ago to Leadhills, which lies about two miles beyond.

The origin of both the gold and lead mines of the district are to a great extent lost in the obscurity of past ages. An Act of the Parliament of James I. held at Perth in May, 1424, proves that mines of gold, silver, and lead, were known in Scotland as early as that year, but there is no evidence to connect them with this particular district; on the contrary, the silence of our old records as to its mineral wealth, contrasted with the frequent references which we meet with in later times, leads to the conclusion that these mines were not discovered till after that period, and were consequently unknown during the reigns of David and Edward III. of England, the date of their origin given in the Household Words. According to Lesley, Bishop of Ross, in his "Descriptio Regionum et Insularum Scotiæ," the gold mines at Crawford Muir were first discovered in the reign of James IV. and there can be no doubt that it is in the accounts of the treasurer of that monarch that we first meet with authentic proofs of their existence. In the years 1511, 1512, and 1513, a number of payments are entered as made to Sir James Pettigrew, and the men employed by him in working the mine of Crawford Muirs. In 1512 a lead-mine was worked at Wanlockhead on the Nithedale side of the district by

some of the royal workmen. The disastrous defeat of Flodden and the death of the King broke up this establishment; but its previous success must have been considerable, for we find that the attention of the Queen Regent was directed to its revival at the earliest period when we can suppose tranquillity to have been restored. This is proved by the following entry in the account of James, Bishop of Murray, the treasurer, about 1515. "Item deliverit to my Lord Postulate of the Ylis for to pas to Crawford Mure and thare to set workmen and mak ordinances for the gold myne to gud compt in ane hundredth crownnes of wecht, xxx li." From the correspondence of Wharton, the Lord Warden of the English Marches, in the State Papers, we learn that these mining operations were continued profitably under the Regent Albany. In July, 1526, when the King was under the power of the Earl of Angus, a lease of the mines was granted to certain Germans, and they were permitted, in consequence of a heavy bribe which probably went into the coffers of that ambitious nobleman, to contravene the bullion laws of the kingdom, and export the ore to their own country to be refined. Their possession does not appear to have long continued. *Multos menses* is the expression of Bishop Lesley in his work "De Rebus Gestis Scotorum," and it is probable that James V. resumed the grant when he escaped from the power of the Douglasses and attained the Earl of Angus; at all events the works after that period appear to have been carried on for the behoof of the Crown. At the marriage of that king with Magdalen of France, covered cups filled with native gold were presented as specimens of Scotch fruit. Tradition, however, assigns an earlier date to this incident. It is said that James was hunting at the castle of Crawford, in company with the French Ambassadors, when they jeered at the barren appearance of the country; that he instantly wagered with them that it could produce richer fruits than their own; and won by introducing at their repast covered bowls filled with gold coins. This certainly is the most natural version of the story, but the two are not necessarily inconsistent, for it is very probable that, if the

pleasantry was well received on the first occasion, it would be repeated as an act of gallantry to the royal bride; and we know that something similar was done at a later period by the Regent Morton. His subsequent marriage with Mary of Lorraine gave a fresh impetus to the mining researches of the King. Scarcely was the new Queen settled in Scotland, than she procured from her father the services of a body of workmen from her native duchy, then the great mining district of France. Owing probably to their superior skill very large returns were obtained, and the operations were pushed with great activity. The different books of the Royal Comptus are full of entries of payments made to them and of gold received. Among the latter the most curious is the issue of gold of the mine to form the regalia, 35 ounces being devoted to the Queen's crown, and 3 pounds 10 ounces to that of the King. The great prosperity of the mines at this period is also testified by a curious MS. in the Cottonian Collection, Otho r x. 12, unfortunately much injured by fire, from which we learn that in some summers no less than 300 persons were employed in washing gold, and that upwards of £100,000 sterling had been collected. No solid vein of this metal had, however, been found, though there had been discovered sundry lodes and veins of copper and lead; and one of the latter in Glengounar water had been worked to the extent of 120 fathoms. Most of the adits and drifts are, however, stated to have been made solely for the purpose of conveying water to the gold-washings. During the minority of Queen Mary, and the regency of the Earl of Arran, the mines appear to have been neglected, but on the assumption of that office by the Queen Dowager they were again revived, and miners brought from England, when the following entry occurs:—"For a copper kettle sent to the English miners at Crawford Mure £3 1s., and also seven stones of lead to fine gold with." This apparently proves that the lead-mines were not worked at that time, otherwise it would have been absurd to have sent thither seven stones of that metal.

After Queen Mary came herself to reside in Scotland we find two

grants of the lead-mines. The first, dated 23 January, 1562, is in favour of "Johne Achisone and Johne Aslowane, burges of Edinburgh," and permits them "to wirk and wyn in the lead mynes of Glengonare and Wenlok," and to transport the ore to Flanders, that the silver may be there extracted, paying to the Queen "fourtie-five unce of uter fyne silver for every thousand stane wecht of lead." The second grants licence for the space of five years "to John Earl of Atholl to cause wyn fourty thousand trone stane wecht of lead in the nether leid hoill of Glengonare and Wenlock," and is dated 26 August, 1565. The intimate connection which subsisted between the Scottish regents during the minority of James VI. and Queen Elizabeth appears to have directed the attention of English capitalists to the mines of the former kingdom. Cornelius de Voss, a Dutch artist, "a most cunninge pictur maker, and excellent in the triall of mineralls," entered into a partnership with Mr. Nicholas Hiliard, an English goldsmith, who was also an artist, and afterwards "principal drawer of small portraits, and embosser of our medals of gold," to King James of England, and with certain merchants in London, to search for gold in Scotland. Having obtained letters from the Queen, Cornelius came to Edinburgh and obtained a licence from the Regent Murray. He then went to Leadhills and found gold, in consequence of which he enlarged the concern, and introduced some Scotch partners, most probably with a view of gaining favour in high places, and thus obtaining a relaxation of the bullion laws, which then prohibited the export of the precious metals from the kingdom except for payment of imports and the needful expenses of travel. Without this he could make no remittances to his English friends. But it must be owned that this bribe was a heavy one, for, under the new arrangement, the Earl of Morton had 10 parts; Mr. Robert Ballentine (then secretary) 10 parts; Abraham Pater-son, a Dutchman, of Edinburgh, 10 parts; James Reade, a burges of Edinburgh, 5 parts; and Cornelius and his London friends 10 parts. Their enterprise, however, proved very successful. The Abraham Peterson here

mentioned, I suspect, was identical with a Dutchman, Abraham Grey, or Greybeard, who was connected with the Earl of Morton in procuring gold from this district, out of which "a faire deepe bason, conteynand by estimation within the brymes thereof an English gallon of liquor, was made by a Scottsman in Cannegate Street att Edenborough," and, having been filled with the gold coins called unicorns, was presented by that nobleman to the French King, with a statement that it was the produce of Scotland, "where that metal doth increase and engender within the earth out of the two elements earth and water." Soon after the Earl of Morton became regent, in 1572, Cornelius returned to London and assigned his privileges to Arnold Bronkhurst (another Dutch painter, who executed two portraits of James VI. and one of Mr. George Buchanan), under condition that the proceeds should be transmitted to him and his friends in London; but the Earl of Morton now saw no reason for relaxing the bullion laws, and refused all the applications of Bronkhurst for confirmation of the assignment, until the latter became a sworn servant of the King of Scotland, whereby the English adventurers were deprived of all the capital they had invested in the concern.

From the preamble of the Act of James VI. in 1592, for furthering of the King's commodity by the mines and metals, we learn that Bronkhurst retained his patent till that date, although he had carried it on negligently, and for some years left it in abeyance. The narrative is in these quaint and amusing terms:—

"That the said inconvenience has ensued by reason our said sovereign lord and his most noble progenitors was in use commonly to let the said hail mines within their dominions to one or two strangers for a small duty, who neither had substance to cause labour or work the hundredth part of any one of the said mines, nor yet instructed other lieges in this realm in the knowledge thereof; which is more than notour be the doings of the present tacksmen of the mines, who neither work presently nor has wrocht these many years by past, nor ever has searched, sought, nor discoverit any new metals since his entry, nor has instructed any of the lieges of the country in that knowledge; and, which is most inconvenient of all,

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has made no sufficient payment of the duty to our sovereign lord's thesaurer; so that no part of the said yearly duty has ever come in the said thesaurers accompt to his highness use and commodity, whereby our said sovereign and the hail country will sustain great loss gif a stranger shall bruik in this manner the hail metals within his majesty's dominions, but payment of any duty for the space of twenty-one years altogidder."

Then follow enactments as to the future granting of leases, and the whole concludes with a ratification of the privileges of Thomas Foullis, goldsmith, who "has found out the engine and moien to cause melt and fine the uses of metal within this country." After this latter clause, we are not surprised to find in the following year a grant to the said Thomas Foullis of the gold, silver, and lead-mines in Crawford Muir, Fryar Muir, and Glengoumar, and still less so when we learn that the king owed him 14,594*l.* and had pledged in security "twa drinking pieces of gold." From the protection already mentioned granted to his carriers, it would appear that Foullis worked the mines with considerable assiduity; and he seems to have formed a permanent connection with them by purchasing part of the ground on which they are situated, as it was by the marriage of James Hope of Hopetoun in 1638 with the daughter and heiress of Robert Foullis that the present Earls of Hopetoun acquired their property at Leadhills.

Some time subsequent to the grant to Foullis, but before the death of Elizabeth,—the exact date is uncertain,—Mr. Bevis Bulmer obtained letters of recommendation from that queen to the Scottish court, where he was well received, and procured a patent "to adventure and search for gold and silver-mines in any place within the kingdom," but especially in this district. The history of this individual is most curious, and acquaints us with the existence of mining speculations so enormous that we can scarcely credit the fact of their having been undertaken at so early a period. At Leadhills it has always been supposed that he was a German; but Mr. Cunningham, in his Handbook of London, states that he was an Englishman, and I am unable to produce satisfactory

proof of either conclusion ; but it is certain that he was long engaged in most extensive mining adventures in England, and a great favourite of Queen Elizabeth. His pupil, Atkinson, and the records of the city of London, both designate him by the phrase *an ingenious gentleman*. He worked the lead-mines at Mendip in Somersetshire, which he declared was his most profitable undertaking. At Rowpits, near Chewton-Minery, he was unsuccessful, no less than 10,000*l.* having been expended out "of Queen Elizabeth's purse to perfect the same, but could not." When the silver and lead-mine at Combe Martyn in Devonshire was discovered, he instantly embarked in that speculation, which for four years proved most successful, each partner clearing 1,000*l.* per annum. When it was wrought out he came to London, and erected an engine at Broken Wharf in Thames-street to supply the houses in the west part of the city of London with water from the river. The engine was worked by horses, and the water conveyed in pipes of lead. On the 26th of October in the same year, 1594, he presented to Sir Richard Martine, the Master of the Mint, then Lord Mayor, a cup made out of the last cake of silver got at Combe Martyn. The gift is thus recorded in the repertory of the Court of Aldermen : "This day Bevis Bulmer, Esq. freely gave unto the lord mayor, communalty, and citizens of this city *one standing cup with a cover*, made all of English silver, weighing 131 ounces, and 11 ounces 17 pennyweights, fyne in goodness by the assay, which silver *grew* at Combe Martyn in Devonshire, and was taken out of the earth sithwise the 1st of August last." Atkinson has also left us a description of this cup :—"It was made by one Mr. Medly, a goldsmith in Foster-lane, with Mr. Bulmer's picture engraved thereon, and with these verses annexed :—

When water works at Broken Wharffe

At first erected were,
And Bevis Bulmer by his arte

The water gan to rear,
Disperséd I in earth did lye,
From all beginning ould,
In place called Combe, where Martyn long

Had hidd me in his moulde.

I did no service on the earth,

Nor no man sett me free,

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Till Bulmer, by his arte and skill,
Did frame me thus to be."

It is lucky that this description has been preserved ; for although, my dear Grotius, you may have read the *dictum* that a corporation has no conscience, because it has neither soul nor body, and might conclude that it was destitute of taste from a similar want of organs, you will hardly believe that one of the worshipful lord mayors has had this fine old cup melted, and manufactured into one double and two single *quart pots*. I add no more, for I see by that eloquent grimace and the half-muttered phrase of Corney Delaine—"Oh, the Turks and haythens"—that you fully appreciate this Vandalism.

After this Bulmer engaged in certain Irish mines, the produce of which was refined at his existing works in Devonshire ; and then came, as we have already mentioned, to Leadhills. After spending a few years there, and collecting good store of gold, he returned to London, and presented to the Queen a porringer made of the same, with this posey :

I dare not give, nor yet present,

But render part of that's thy owne.

My mind and hart shall still invent

To seeke out treasure yet unknowne.

Elizabeth was much gratified with this, made him one of her sworn servants, and gave him in farm the duty on sea-borne coals at a rent of 6,200*l.* a year. But having trusted too much to his deputies, who deceived him, he was deprived of this office for non-payment of the rent.

When King James came to London after his accession he sent for Mr. Bulmer, and, after discoursing long and learnedly on the mines of the kingdom, opened to him "a plott" for their working, which was certainly most characteristic of the British Solomon, viz. that twenty-four gentlemen should be moved to advance each 300*l.* for this purpose, "in consideration of which disbursement each man was to have the honour of knighthood, and be for ever called a Knight of the Golden Mynes, or a Golden Knight." This notable scheme was, however, defeated by the opposition of the Earl of Salisbury ; but Bulmer and his friend Mr. John Cleypole, who had assisted him

in his adventures, were made knights, and the former returning to Leadhills resumed his operations. He was there in 1606 when the silver-mine of Hilderstone was discovered. With his usual versatility he removed thither, but, being unable to carry on the work for want of means, he resigned it to Sir Thomas Hamiltoun of Bynne in the following year. In 1608 the King himself undertook the management of this mine, and appointed Bulmer governor, in which post he remained till the year 1613, when he died at Austin Moor. His pupil and successor Atkinson has left a full record of his proceedings at Leadhills. On his first arrival he located himself in Glengonar Water, on the other side of the hill above us, one of the peaks of which still bears his name. Here he built himself a house, which was only taken down in the present century, and the site of which is still marked by two trees. He also purchased the lands about it, where he kept a large stock of cattle and sheep, and, having constructed a watercourse, obtained much gold. He then removed his operations to the place where we are now seated, and got as much gold as would maintain three times as many men as he did keep royally. He intended to have built another dwelling-house and storehouse here, but was prevented by want of funds. Finally he erected a stamping-mill at the head of Langleugh Burn, which we formerly passed, having there found a little string or vein powdered with small gold. In spite of his manifold adventures Bulmer died poor, as we are quaintly informed by Atkinson.

He had always many irons in the fier besides these which he presently himself looked on, and often times intricate matters in hand to decyde, and too many prodigall wasters hanging on every shoulder of him. And he wasted much himselfe, and gave liberally to many for to be honoured, praised, and magnified, else he might have been a rich subject, for the least of these frugalities (?) were able to robb an abbott. By such synister means he was impoverished, and followed other idle, veniall, vices to his dying day, that were not allowable of God nor man; and so once downe aye downe; and at last he died in my debt 340*l.* starling to my great hinderance, and left me in Ireland much in debt for him, &c. God forgive us all our sinnes.

How true a picture of the career of many a speculator besides Sir Bevis!

After Bulmer's death, Atkinson, who had been employed by him as a refiner in Devonshire and Ireland, and finally at Hilderstone, worked the mines at Leadhills, of which he acquired a grant in 1616, but without success, having been disappointed in obtaining some acknowledgment from the King, which he had been promised. Under these circumstances he, in 1619, composed a treatise on the gold mines, in the hopes of exciting the interest of the royal James; and a "dainty dish it was to set before the king," admirably seasoned to his taste by allusions to David and Solomon, by comparisons of this district, with its four streamlets, to Eden and its rivers, "whereby it may be called a second garden, *though not so pleasant nor fruitful*," and by the relation of a prophecy by two shipwrecked philosophers in the reign of Josias, King of Scotland, B.C. 160, that there would be a great light and discovery of gold mines when a king was born "having a privy signe, marke, or token upon his body the like unto none shall have [of course you recollect that King James was said to have the print of a lion on his side], who shall raigne, rule, and governe in peace, and be supreme head of the kirke, and a prince of moe kingdomes then is Scotland." This book, however, had not the desired effect, and Atkinson in despair abandoned the gold-mines, which were let in 1621 for twenty-one years to John Hendlie, a physician. From this date the search for gold as an article of commerce appears to have been abandoned, although small quantities continue to be obtained even up to the present day by the desultory and unauthorised washing of the workmen of the district, and sold as objects of curiosity.

It was in one of these ruined houses that John Taylor, whose remarkable longevity has been recorded in the Household Words, spent the last years of his long life. I suspect that the age of 137, as given on his tomb-stone at Leadhills, is slightly exaggerated, but there are no data whereby his exact age can be determined with certainty. The only trustworthy and authentic account of him which exists is contained in a MS. in my possession which

I shall now read to you. It was drawn up by Sir George Cockburn in March 1767, a few years before his death.

History of John Taylor, March, 1767.

John Taylor, son of Bernard or Barnabas Taylor (he calls him Barny), by his wife Agnes Watson, was born in Garry Gill, in the parish of Alston in Cumberland. His father came from Westmoreland, was a miner, and died when John was only 4 years old, leaving two daughters older and a son younger to the care of their mother, who lived many years after. His eldest sister (Agnes) went to the south of England unmarried, and never returned; the other (Mary) married one Wm. Hoggard (or Haggard?), a miller at Penrith, whose children were alive there not many years ago. His brother (Thomas) went to Flanders unmarried as a soldier under K. William, and never returned. John was, at the age of nine years, set to dressing of lead ore, which he followed for two years at 2*d.* per day: he then went to work below ground, and had been employed in assisting the miners in removing the ore and rubbish at the rate of 4*d.* a-day for three or four years, when the great solar eclipse, called Mirk Monday, happened; for he says he was at that time at the bottom of a shaft or pit, and was desired by the man at the top to call those below to come out, because a great cloud had darkened the sun, so that the birds were falling to the earth. This event, which he has alwise told with the same circumstances, is the only æra from which to reckon his age. He continued to work in the mines at Alston till about 26 years of age, when he went to the lead-mines at Black-Hall, in the bishoprick of Durham, where he wrought some eight or nine years, and was then sent by one Doubledays, a Quaker, to view and make a report of some mines in the island of Islay. Sometime after his return he went back to Islay, where he remained as a kind of overseer for a year or more. But for some years after this his history appears a little dark, as he wrought at different mines in the South of Scotland and North of England in an ambulatory manner, without being able to ascertain the time he remained in any one place. He and all his family have alwise asserted that he lived 28 years in Islay, whereas by what is formerly asserted, and what follows, which is ascertained by proper certificates presently in his own possession, we have only 22 years of his residence there. Be that as it will, in 1707 he was employed by Lord Lauderdale at the Mint in Edinburgh in coining the Scots money into British. In 1709 he married his only wife

in Islay, being then, as he says, upwards of sixty. He wrought there as a miner till 1730, when he came to Glasgow, and, leaving his family there, went to the mines at Strontian in Argyleshire, and returned to Glasgow about two years after. He wrought at Glasgow as a day-labourer till 1733, when he came to Leadhills, where he wrought regularly as a miner till 1752. He was alwise a thin spare man, about 5½ feet high, black-haired, ruddy-faced, and long-visaged. Had alwise a good appetite, and when he was obliged to go to work (as the miners are at all hours) found no difficulty of making as hearty a meal at midnight as at mid-day: this diet was chiefly flesh, and alwise the best he could procure. His drink malt liquor; and, although he could never be called a drunkard, he says he never refused a good fellow. He never remembers to have been sick (for the small-pox he had in his infancy) till about 1724, when he was seized in Islay with a bloody flux. At Strontian he was seized (in common with the rest of the miners) with the scurvy, occasioned by drinking spirits and feeding on salt provisions, and afterwards with a fever. The only circumstance remarkable attending this last, was, that, having been let blood, the wound broke out, and before it was discovered the blood had run thro' the bed and floor to a lower room. In Feby. 1758, his wife died, and he having got cold was seized with a looseness, attended with feverish symptoms, which brought him very low; but since his recovery he has not had the least complaint. At present his appetite is still good, but finds a glass of brandy necessary to warm his stomach twice or thrice a day. He has a very antiquated look, but, altho' the hair on his eye-brows and beard are perfectly white, that on his head is not more grey than of most men at 50. He lyes much abed in the cold weather, but in warm days he walks out with a stick, and is not greatly bowed down. In last Oct' he walked from his own house to Leadhills (a computed mile), and, having entertained his children and grandchildren in a publick house, returned the same day on foot. His wife bore him nine children, of which four died young. The eldest (a daughter) was born in 1710, was married, and died in 1744. Two sons and two daughters are still alive in Leadhills, and all married except his youngest child, a son, aged about 36. He is not yet, nor ever was, a great sleeper, and alwise used a great deal of exercise. Till within these few years he used to divert himself, while the season answered, with fishing (trouts) with a rod.

14th March, 1767.

(MS. from George Vere Irving, Esq.)

What a striking contrast does this plain and unvarnished statement present to the conjectural eloquence of the lively journalist, who appears not to have been aware that Taylor did not come to Leadhills till he was verging on ninety; that only one Earl of Hopetoun died during his residence there; that Taylor was in England during the troubles of the Covenanters; that ladders were not used in the mines at the period when he worked here; and that the trout, the only edible fish of the burns, can only be taken in warm weather, in consequence of which no man in his sound and sober senses would think of going out to catch them when a snow-storm was brewing!

The declining sun, however, warns us that we have lingered long enough, and that we must now pursue our journey up the glen. The evidences of the mining operations become more frequent at every step, and waste heaps are seen in rapid succession on the hill above us. On reaching the house of Lord Hopetoun's gamekeeper, we leave the Shortcleugh Water, and ascend the hill to a remarkable cleft or pass called the Thief's-like Hass, no inappropriate name for this secluded part of the road, where a few yards only in advance can be seen from any one spot. One of the farmers returning from a pay-day at Leadhills was actually relieved of his pocket-book at this place about fifty years ago; but, to the credit of the district, I may add that this is the solitary instance of such a crime on record. In the good old time of the Volunteers, the miners of Leadhills were formed into several companies of sharpshooters, and the sides of this pass was their usual exercise-ground, no bad school for that description of troops, you must admit. More than one mock-battle took place among these crags and heathery braes; on one of these occasions Lord Hopetoun's agent having advanced too far in front of his men was surrounded by a party of his opponents, and replied to their order to surrender, not with an heroic "A Volunteer can die, but never yield!" but with the much more natural exclamation of "Hout, ye gowks! there's no taking o' prisoners the day!" Near the further side of the pass we

meet with the first drift or adit now in use,—a low, dark, dreary-looking hole, supported by stout wooden beams at the mouth. Some five-and-twenty years ago that level was the scene of one of the accidents to which all mines are liable. Those in this district are happily free from fire-damp and other noxious gases, but serious and fatal calamities occasionally result from the roof of the passages falling upon the miners when at work. This appears to have been the case occasionally ever since the works were begun, for Atkinson marks the spot where he carried on some of his mining operations as that place on Shortcleugh Water "where George Parkend was slain by a fall of the bray after a great weete." In the case of the level we are now examining, the accident was fortunately not attended with fatal consequences, the fall having taken place between the spot where the men were working and the mouth of the adit. They thus escaped immediate injury, and were got out in safety, after being immured in total darkness, with the water up to their breasts, for the space of three days and nights.

A few yards further on, and the pass suddenly opens on the elevated amphitheatre in which the village of Leadhills is situated. The unexpected change from a total solitude to this busy scene, from the dark-brown heath to the bright-green grass with which the basin has been clothed by the spade husbandry of the miners, is most startling, more especially as it occurs within a very few yards, I might almost say feet, and without the smallest preparatory indication. The location and arrangement of the houses is most irregular and picturesque; but you observe that many of them are in a state of ruin and decay—and inquire the cause. This, however, is a subject so extensive that it requires a longer examination than we could devote to it in the small period of daylight we have left, so we will hasten on to the substantial fare and clean rooms of our hostelry at the Hopetoun Arms, and defer to the morrow our further investigation of the village and its more recent history.

(To be continued.)



HEPPLE CASTLE IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

HEPPLE CASTLE is built on the north side of the river Coquet, about four miles west from Rothbury, and near the boundary of the parish. It stands in a secluded but picturesque situation, overlooked by a broken ascent of bold, romantic, heather-clad hills, rising one above another.

From many concurring circumstances in history, there is reason to infer that the village of Hepple was part of the demesnes of Ceolwolf, the last Earl of Northumberland, under William the Norman. William, on his return from Scotland, deprived Gospatric of the earldom, and bestowed it upon Waltheof, who was now become a great favourite, and to whom he gave his niece Judith in marriage, anno 1073. In the following year a conspiracy was formed by many of the principal Normans, who prevailed upon Waltheof to take part in it at a feast where they all became intoxicated. When rest had dispelled the fumes of liquor, it was seen in a very different light by the unhappy Waltheof, who became restless and pensive. At length, to relieve his loaded heart, he communicated the affair to his wife, of whose fidelity he had no doubt; but the faithless Judith, whose affections were fixed on Ivo Tailbois, Baron of Kendal, glad of an opportunity of ruining her husband, sent a trusty messenger into

Normandy to reveal the plot to her uncle, and aggravated the guilt of her husband, who was afterwards condemned and executed. She was afterwards married to Ivo Tailbois.

In the reign of Henry the First the Tailbois family were seized of the barony of Hepple, *cum membris suis*, but subsequently, it would appear, the name of Tailbois was dropped, and that of De Heppale assumed—a custom then common on the acquisition by a cadet of territorial property sufficient to become the foundation of an independent family. Connected with the Tailbois by matrimonial ties were the Kurtenays and De Battemunds, or De Baudements (in modern orthography Courtenay and Bateman), who for some time held lands here. The barony was of great extent, comprising at the time Great Tossou, Little Tossou, Bickerton, Warton, Flotterton, Newton, Fallowlees, Nether Trewit, and Over Trewit.

The Hepples were seized of the barony till, by the marriage in 1331 of Sir Robert Ogle with Annabella, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert de Heppale, Knt. it came into the possession of the Ogles, in whose family it continued till the reign of Charles I.; when it passed with Catherine Baroness Ogle to Sir Charles Cavendish of Welbeck, father of the first Duke of Newcastle, celebrated in the civil wars as “the soul

of the royal cause in the North." He contributed 10,000 men and a troop of horse to the King's expedition against the Scots; and, according to a calculation of the Duchess, was plundered and injured to the great extent of 733,579*l*. The grand-daughter of the Duke, the Lady Margaret Cavendish, marrying John Holles Earl of Clare, carried the barony of Hepple into that family. The Earl leaving only an heiress, the Lady Henrietta, it passed with her to Edward Harley Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and founder of the Harleian Library. It then came into the hands of the Bentinck family, by the marriage in 1734 of the second Duke of Portland with the Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, only daughter and heiress of the Earl of Oxford. It is now the property of Sir Walter Buchanan Riddell, Bart. into whose family it came in 1803, by purchase from the late Duke of Portland.

Hepple Castle at present is in the last stage of dilapidation. About half a century ago the exterior walls of a strong and stately tower were still standing, tolerably entire, and which had probably been the manor-house of the proprietors of Hepple, as it is said the court-leet of Hepple lordship was held here in former times, until the castle, being ruined by the Scots, was totally abandoned by the lord, who removed his court to Great Tosson, where the tenants of Hepple and the demesne annually convene to this day. In erecting a few farmsteads an effort was made to demolish the remaining fragments of this strong tower; but the attempt, after repeated trials, was relinquished by the workmen, who found it easier to cut stones from the hardest quarry than to separate these from the cement.

This castle was probably the first of the chain of forts which extended from thence to Warkworth, and which was intended to form a barrier against the incessant and destructive incursions of the warlike borderers.

Upon a fine summit called the Kirk Hill, about half a mile west of Hepple, stood a chapel, the remains of which were removed about the year 1760. In the chancel the fragments of a tombstone, with its supporters, was discovered, and, what is curious, was standing in a north and south direction.

This monument was much defaced, and it was with extreme difficulty that the following parts of the inscription were deciphered:—

Here lies Countess of
 who died her age.

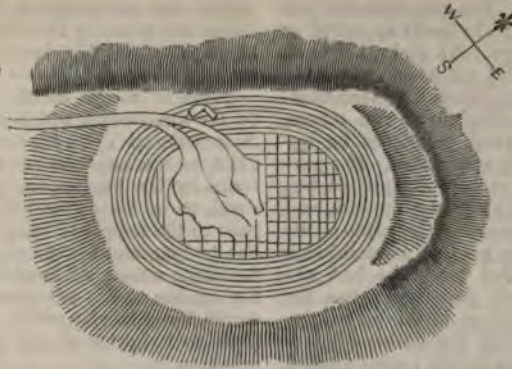
I lov'd my lord, obey'd my king,
 And kept my conscience clear,
 Which Death disarmeth of his sting,
 And Christians all endear.

My puissant posterity
 Still the forlor'd befriend;
 Peace, pleasure, and prosperity
 My tenantry attend.

Farewell, survivors in the gross!
 When you behold my bust,
 Lament your late liege lady's loss,
 Then blending with the dust.

An old dirge states her to have been the very mirror of meekness, affable to every one, and consequently idolised by all. She is also represented to have been a heroine on horseback, unrivaled in the chase, and warmly devoted to athletic exercises; but, above all, she is praised for relieving the oppressed. Previous to her death she composed her own epitaph, but the words of this doleful ditty (which consisted of seven stanzas) are, it is to be feared, for ever lost.

About a hundred paces west of the site of this chapel are the traces of several buildings where Old Hepple formerly stood. It is said to have been destroyed by the border wars. At a short distance to the north-west of Hepple is a British entrenched stronghold called Hetchester. The annexed drawing will convey a correct idea of the form and strength of this ancient hill fortress. The interior length of the entrenchment is 140 yards, and the breadth 90 yards; the breadth of the inner ditch is 18 feet, and of the exterior ditch 15 feet; each of the rampiers is 15 feet in height and 6 feet in breadth. The hill being very steep and difficult of access on the north-west side, the fort has had but two ditches in that part. Most of the entrenchments have been levelled, and it is only on the north-west side that they remain in any degree of good preservation. The foundations of the ancient buildings are very perceptible within the entrenchment; but all traces of



Plan of Hetchester.

this remarkable castrametation will soon be obliterated, as excavations for lime are proceeding in the heart of the works. On the opposite side of the Coquet is the military station called Harehaugh. West of Hepple, and near the site of the old chapel, a number of urns have been found. Hetchester, as its name imports, was in subsequent times occupied by the Romans.

The barony of Hepple forms part of a grazing district abounding with beautiful sheep-walks, which were formerly the scene of constant theft and *spuilzie*, and were occupied with little profit. This state of "rief and felonie" is well described in a border ballad:—

Rookhope stands in a pleasant place,

If the false thieves wad let it be;

But away they steal our goods apace,

And ever an ill death may they dee.

Ah me! is not this a pitiful case,

That men dare not drive their goods to
the fell,

But limmer thieves drive them away,

That fear neither heaven nor hell?

Then in at Rookhope Head they come,

They run the forest but a mile,

They gather'd together in four hours

Six hundred sheep within a while.

But, such is the altered state of things in consequence of the security now afforded by law and order, that a tract of land in the same district (Killand lordship, the property of Sir Thomas Legard, Bart.) which in 1631 was let for 5*l.* a-year was in 1731 let for 400*l.*, and since the commencement of the present century for 3,000*l.* per

annum. In this locality the Cheviot breed of sheep are found in their full perfection; the sweet green herbage on which they depasture seems to be peculiarly favourable for breeding this useful and beautiful race of animals.

Hepple was the native place of the renowned Robert Snowdon, who, in the sixteenth year of his age, fought and slew John Grieve, a celebrated Scotch champion, in a pitched battle with small swords at Gamblepath, on the borders. This occurred some time before the union. Snowdon had a black horse which he valued greatly. It was stolen one night, when he, accompanied by two friends, pursued the thief to the Scottish border, where from a wretched hovel his voice was answered by the neighing of his favourite, on which the unsuspecting Snowdon dismounted and rushed into the house; but, while in the act of unloosing his horse, he was run through the body by a concealed assassin.

Hepple was also the birthplace of Mabel Snowdon, who belonged to the same family as the above renowned swordsman. She was the wife of John Coughron (Scoticè *Cochran*), and the mother of the admirable George Coughron, who was born at the adjoining village of Wreighill on the 24th August, 1752. This prodigy of genius, had he lived, would have been a star of the first magnitude. He excelled all his competitors in the mathematical sciences, and soared above the reach of the hoary-headed philosopher. As a

poet also he bid fair to have attained pre-eminence. The attachment of this wonderful youth to books appeared at a very early age. At night his lamp frequently burnt out when conversing with the immortal Euclid, Newton, Simson, Emerson, Maclaurin, and others, with whose grand principles he became intimately acquainted. His perseverance was perhaps unequalled, but his progress supported his spirits, and he always returned to the spade or the plough with the greatest cheerfulness. During his brief career he had obtained no fewer than ten prizes for answering questions in fluxions alone. He challenged all the mathematicians of his time to answer the prize question

in the Gentleman's Diary for 1772, which was not accepted, and the solution was given by himself. This fact alone establishes his superiority in the mathematical sciences.

Previous to his death (occasioned by the small-pox), which happened at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the 10th January, 1774, he was engaged on very liberal terms by Dr. Maskelyne, astronomer-royal, to be his calculator. A bright path to the temple of fame was opened out to him, and the muses had woven for him a wreath of immortality; but his mighty soul, too great for this world, burst its clay prison, and soared aloft to brighter scenes and nobler pursuits.

E. H.

TRAITS OF THE TRAPPISTS—THE COUSINS OF MONTROSE.

THE Cardinal de Richelieu and the Marquise d'Effiat (whose son, Cinq Mars, his eminence soon after judicially murdered), on the 9th Jan. 1626, met to hold as sponsors at the baptismal font the young heir to the almost ducal house of Bouthilier de Rancé. The infant received the christian names of his illustrious godfather, and the little Jean Armand was endowed by the Cardinal with the sponsorial gift of the Abbey de la Trappe, to be holden by him in "command," that is, to take its profits and neglect its duties.

Let me here state, by way of parenthesis, that of all the abuses in the Church of France, there was none so outrageous as that of the "commendams." In old times, when war or pillage threatened an ecclesiastical property or institution, it was the custom to make over the same, recommended (*commendatum*) to some noble powerful enough to protect it. This was a provisional arrangement with the election of the titular; but the *commendatory* drew the revenues, and men became proud of being commendatories. They were ready to pay for the office by assigning to the nominators a portion of the income; and, moreover, the papal sanction always made an ultramontanist of him who profited by the bargain. The *commendams* increased daily, and that most in times when they ceased to be needed. "If an Indian

were to visit us," remarks Montesquieu, "it would take more than half a year, as he walked over the *trottoirs* of Paris, to make him comprehend what a *commendam* is." An Abbé *en commande* was "in orders," without being a priest, and might take a wife unto himself, on condition of surrendering his "commande." If he did worse than marry, such sacrifice was not required of him. At all times the office might be retained by a liberal payment. Indeed, the nobles who had the power of appointing, derived a considerable fortune from them. In the reign of Louis XIII. the Count de Soissons heaped a dozen of these offices on a single Abbé, who retained but a poor thousand crowns for his pay, and returned many hundred thousand into the coffers of his very religious patron.—But to return to De Rancé.

He was a marvellous boy that Jean Armand Bouthilier de Rancé! He was yet in short clothes when he puzzled the king's confessor by asking him questions on Homer in Greek; and he published an edition of Anacreon, with notes, at the same age (twelve years) as Campbell made the translation of the "Clouds" of Aristophanes, which was given to the world by a twopenny subscription of his schoolfellows. The Cardinal gave his godson some valuable church preferment for this piece of scholarship. Marie de Medicis pre-

sented him with greatness in the form of empty titles, and Church and Crown vied with each other in showering down upon him ecclesiastical privileges with much profit attached, and sufficient to satisfy the ambition of the most unconscionable of aspirants.

He was a marvel of a priest was this same Jean Armand! For once that he preached, a thousand times did he *couter fleurettes* in the willing ears of noble lady or village maid. He dressed in fine linen and a world of lace, wore red heels to his shoes, talked euphuistic nonsense in the circle at Madame de Rambouillet's, carried a sword on his hip, and was ever ready to run it through the body of the first man who dared but to "bite his thumb" as he passed. He drank hard, danced gracefully, swore round oaths, and made love irresistibly. He was grand master in the court of folly, and was perhaps scarcely out of his character when he espoused the widow of Scarron to the *grand monarque*. Compared with the orgies which scared the good people on his estate at Veretz, those at Medenham Abbey were puritanic righteousness. The only symptom of seriousness given by the master of the revel was in his addiction to the study of astrology. If beneath the shadowy splendour of the stars he registered many a perjured vow, he was as credulous as the maids whom he deceived in the promises he read in the constellations; and, if he was ardent in the pursuit of "maids who love the moon," he was not less so in the study of the moon itself. At this time he was not, indeed, in full orders, and therein he saw ample apology for his debauchery, his duelling, his love of field-sports, and his murderous cruelty to all who stood for a moment between him and his inclinations.

In 1651, soon after his full ordination, he refused the bishopric of Leon, in Britany, for the twofold reason that its revenues were small, and that its distance from the gay capital lent anything but enchantment to its episcopal prospect. He walked abroad in a perfect blaze of glory, such as tailors alone can create for man. The summary of his character may be found in an expression of his own: "I preached this morning," said he on one occasion,

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"like an angel, and now I am going to hunt like the very devil!"

This demoniacal incarnation set the climax to his crimes by seducing the Duchess de Montbazon,—no very difficult task; but the duke had been his benefactor. He was so gentleman-like in his vices that he might have pleased that very *nice* man of the world, Lord Chesterfield himself. If he lived ten years in close intimacy with the duchess, he did all he could not to shock the duke by forcing the intimacy on his knowledge. Excellent man! Mephistopheles could not have been more devilishly complaisant.

The guilty duchess suddenly died of an attack of measles. There is a legend which tells of De Rancé having unexpectedly beheld her in her coffin; it is somewhat apocryphal. It is fact, however, that he rushed through his own woods screaming her name, and hurling imprecations, like Ajax when defying Heaven. He was shocked, but it was after the fashion of Lady Jane Grey's husband in Dr. Young's poem. He bewailed his lost delights rather than his mistress's destiny, and his thoughts in presence of her body rested upon incidents that had better have been forgotten. He seriously tried to raise the devil in order to procure the restoration of the duchess to life. Failing in this, he became half insane, and in one of his wildest fits betook himself to a cast-off mistress of Gaston of Orleans for ghostly advice. The deposed concubine was sick of the world, and she speedily made De Rancé share in her sentiments. He went about with points untrussed, doublet unbuttoned, beard untrimmed, and cruelly loose-gartered. He began in this guise to excite admiration, and his fanaticism assumed such an aspect that his ecclesiastical superiors deemed him a fitting missionary to explore the wilds of the Himalaya. He deeply declined the office, and hinted to the Bishop of Aleth that he thought his vocation was to turn hermit. The good bishop said Satan himself had often done that, and impelled others to do the like, but that if he were a man with a manly heart there was other work for him in the world than the toil of eternally doing nothing. De Rancé took six years to make up his mind. At the end of that

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time he defrauded his natural heirs by selling his estates. The produce he invested for the benefit of the abbey of La Trappe, and, having obtained the consent of the king and the authorisation of the pope to enter upon the "regular" administration of the institution of which he had hitherto been only the titular superior, he proceeded to the godless locality, restored the old, or rather created an original, rigidity of rule, and very much disgusted the few monks who still lingered behind the dilapidated walls, and who were given to sip ratafia rather than read their breviaries. When De Rancé entered upon his new duties at La Trappe he received episcopal benediction at the hands of no less a person than the Irish Bishop of Ardagh.

There were but seven monks in residence at the monastery when De Rancé assumed authority there. He at once stopped their playing at bowls, and they threatened to horsewhip him. They were got rid of by a pension of four hundred livres each; and the new Abbé added example to precept by soon after burning all the love-letters he had received from the Duchess de Montbazon, and distributing daily alms and food to no less than four thousand beggars! He opened the institution to all comers, and without much questioning. Occasionally some who after admission repented of their course, and became desirous of entering the world again, were detained against their will; and I cannot help thinking that the Abbé himself, who maintained a heavy correspondence and repaired not unfrequently to the capital, was employed by the government to carry out its vengeance against political offenders. The regulations of the monastery would have made a Sybarite faint at hearing them only read. The hour for rising was the second after midnight. Silence was seldom broken, and the brother who ventured to raise his eyes from the ground, except when bidden, was guilty of a great offence. Hard labour, hard fare, and hard beds were allotted to the monks, whose only hope of escape from them was by death. The Abbot himself lived simply, and was no doubt a sincere man; but he had in his household a "cellarer," and what that official served at the abbot's

own table is a matter upon which I confess to be exceedingly curious. If De Rancé had a table and flask of his own, so also had he a will and a determination. He professed Jansenism—in other words, he believed that man of his own resolution could not walk in righteousness, but that he needed the prevenient grace of God to put him in that path, and enable him thereon to make progress. The Jesuits and Jesuitically-inclined popes held that where man had a will to be righteous the grace would follow to help him, and that such divine grace could not well be efficacious without the human will. No wonder that De Rancé was only considered half a saint by many of his co-religionists. It did not assist him to better his reputation that he quoted Horace and Aristophanes in his letters, and that he corresponded with Bossuet, the Eagle of Meaux. What merit was there in his denunciation of all classical learning (which he decried with a rabid earnestness that is imitated in our days by the Abbé Gaume), while he cited the erotic and irreligious poets of antiquity? What was the worth of his works to Rome when he sided with Bossuet in advocating the liberties of the Gallican Church? Recluse he was, and austere; but in his seclusion, and amid the practices of his self-discipline, he wrote to and was visited by some very gay people. The Duchess of Guiche enlivened his cell by many a visit, St. Simon amused him with his court-gossip, and Pelisson, the ex-Protestant, exhibited on his table the accomplished spider which that exemplary convert had laboriously educated. When alone he wrote diatribes against the learned Benedictines, and after these had shamed him into silence he penned lengthy apologies in support of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The work he most ardently pursued was one that has been taken up by the Veuillots and Cabills of these later times; and he was the first who qualified as a "*glorious idea*" the union of all Romish powers to annihilate the Satanic kingdom of England! He hated marriage, even in laics, and denounced it sarcastically as a more severe penance than any he had enjoined at La Trappe. This was among his

capital errors; yet he was rich in capital virtues too; but the contradictions in his character were very many. His latter years were years of dignity and perhaps usefulness, and he finally died, in the quality of a simple brother of the order, in the year 1700. Of the seventy-four years of his life exactly one-half was spent in the world, the other half in the cloister.

They who would become more fully acquainted with the details of the life of this singular man may consult Chateaubriand's last and dullest work, published during the viscount's lifetime. Of the companions and followers of De Rancé many interesting incidents may be found, by those who have patience to dig for them, in the five weary volumes, entitled "Relations de la Vie et de la Mort de quelques Religieux de l'Abbaye de la Trappe," published in Paris at the beginning of the last century. In these volumes we find that the brethren were sworn to impart even their *thoughts* to the Abbot. They who did so most abundantly appear to have been most commended in very bad Latin; and this and other acts of obedience were so dear to Heaven that when the authors of them stood at the altar their less eager brothers beheld their persons surrounded with a glory that they could hardly dare to gaze upon. The candidates for admission included, doubtless, many sincerely pious men; but with them were degraded priests, haunted murderers, run-away soldiers, robbers, and defrauders, who could find no other refuge, and on whose heels the sharply-pointed toe of the law was most painfully pressing. All that was asked of these was obedience. Where this failed, it was compelled. Where it abounded, it was praised. Next to it was humility. One brother, an ex-trooper, reeking with blood, is lauded because he lived on baked apples, when his throat was too sore to admit of his swallowing more substantial food! Another brother is compared most gravely with Moses, because he was never bold enough to enter even the pantry, with his sandals on his feet. Still, obedience was the first virtue eulogised—so eulogised, that I almost suspect it to have been rare. It was made of so much import-

ance that the community were informed that all their faith and all their works, without blind obedience to the superior, would fail in securing their salvation. Practical blindness was as strongly enjoined, and he who used his eyes to least purpose was accounted as the better man. One brother did this in so praiseworthy a way that in eight years he had never seen a fault in any of his brethren. It was not this sort of blindness that De Rancé required, for he encouraged the brethren in the accusation of one another. More praise is given to the brother who in many years had never beheld the ceiling of his own cell; and vast laudation is poured upon another who was so little accustomed to raise his eyes from the ground that he was not aware that a new chapel had been erected in the garden until he broke his head against the wall. On one occasion the Duchess de Guiche and a prelate visited the monastery; after they had left, a monk flung himself at the Abbot's feet, and confessed that he had during the visit ventured to look at the face—"Not of the lady, thou reprobate!" said De Rancé;—"Of the aged bishop!" gasped the monk. A course of bread and water compensated for the crime. Some of the brethren illustrated what they understood by obedience and humility after a strange fashion. For example, there was a rude basket-maker who had been received, and who was detained against his will, after he had expressed an inclination to withdraw. His place was in the kitchen. The devastation he committed amongst the crockery was something stupendous—and not, I suspect, altogether unintentional. However this may be, he was not only continually fracturing the Delft earthenware dishes, but incessantly running to the Abbot, and from him to the Prior, from the Prior to the Sub-prior, and from the Sub-prior to the master of the novices, to confess his fault; and then to his kitchen again, once more to smash whole crates of plates, followed by his abundant confessions, and deriving evident enjoyment alike in destroying the property and assailing with noisy apologies the officers of an institution which he was resolved to inspire with a desire of getting rid of

him. In spite of forced detention there was a mock appearance of liberality, and at monthly assemblies the brethren were asked if there were anything in the arrangement of the institution and its rules which they would desire to have changed. "They had only to speak." True, but, as they knew what would follow upon expressed objection, every brother held his peace.

If death were the suicidal object of many, the end appears to have been generally attained with speedy certainty. The superiors and a few monks reached an advanced age, but few of the brethren died old men. Consumption, inflammation of the lungs, and abscesses—at memory of the minute description of which the very heart turns sick, carried off its victims with terrible rapidity. Men entered, voluntarily or otherwise, in good health. If they did so, determined to achieve suicide, or were driven in by the government with a view of putting them to death, the end soon came, and was, if we may believe what we read, welcomed with alacrity. After gradual, painful, and unresisted decay, the sufferer saw, as his last hour approached, the cinders strewn on the ground in the shape of a cross, a thin scattering of straw was made upon the cinders, and that was the death-bed upon which every Trappist expired. The body was buried in the habit of the order, without coffin or shroud, and was borne to the grave in a cloth upheld by a few brothers. If it fell into its last receptacle with huddled-up limbs, De Rancé would leap in and dispose the unconscious members so as to make them assume an attitude of repose.

Every man, at least every man whose life is narrated in the volumes I have named above, changed his worldly appellation on turning Trappist for one more becoming a Christian vocation. A good deal of confusion appears to have distinguished the rule of nomenclature. In many instances when the original names had impure or ridiculous significations the change was advisable; but I cannot see how a brother became more cognizable as a Christian by assuming the names of Palemon, Achilles, Moses even, or *Dorothy*! "Theodore" I can understand, but *Dorothy*, though it bears the same meaning, seems to

me but an indifferent name for a monk, even in a country where the male Montmorencies delighted in the baptismal prefix of "Anne."

None of the monks were distinguished by superfluous flesh. Some of them were so thin-skinned that sitting on hard chairs their bones fairly rubbed through their very thin epidermis. They who so suffered, and joyfully, were held up as bright examples of godliness. This reminds me of Voltaire's famous Faquir, Bababec; who walked the world naked, carried sixty pounds of chain round his neck, and never sat down but upon a wooden chair, covered with nails, the points upwards! The dialogue between the Faquir and Omri is really not widely discordant from the sentiments in the old Trappist biographies. Omri asks if he has any chance of ever reaching the blessed abode of Brahma. "Well," answers Bababec (I am quoting from memory), "that depends very much upon circumstances; how do you live?" "I try," answers Omri, "to be a good citizen, father, husband, and friend. I lend my money without usury, I give of my substance to the poor, and I maintain peace among my neighbours." "Do you ever sit upon nails with the points upwards?" "Never." "Well, then, I am sorry for you," answers the Faquir, "for till you do, you have no chance of getting beyond the nineteenth heaven." "Do not let us be too hasty either to censure or to ridicule. Where there is gross error, great sincerity may abound. Faquir and Trappist thought as they had been taught to think; and Mr. Thompson, who has barely concluded the Bampton Lectures at Oxford for 1853, has told us in one of them, that even the sincere worshippers of Baal may have been more tolerable in the sight of God than intellectual Christians who, having a right understanding of the truth, neglect the duties which that truth enjoins them.

There is, however, matter for many a sigh in these saffron-leaved and worm-eaten tomes whose pages I am now turning over. I find a monk who has passed a sleepless night, from pain. To test his obedience, he is ordered to confess that he has slept well and suffered nothing. He tells the lie, and

is commended. Another confesses his readiness, as Dr. Newman has so recently done, to surrender any of his own deliberately made convictions at the bidding of his superior. "I am wax," he says, "for you to mould me as you will;"—and his utter surrender of self is commended with much windiness of phrase. A third, involuntarily as it were, remarking that his scalding broth is over-salted, bursts into tears at the enormity of the crime involved in such a complaint; and praise falls upon him more thickly than the salt did in his broth. "Yes," says the Abbot, "it is not praying, nor watching, nor repentance, that is alone asked of you by God, but humility and obedience therewith, and *first* obedience." To test the fidelity of those professing to have this humility and obedience, the most outrageous insults were inflicted on such as in the world had been reckoned the most high-spirited; and it is averred that these never failed. They kissed the sandal raised to kick, blessed the hand lifted to smite them. A proud young officer of Mousquetaires, of whom I have strong suspicions that he had embezzled a good deal of his Majesty's money, acknowledged that he was the greatest criminal that ever lived, but he stoutly denied the same when the officers of the law visited the monastery and accused him of fraudulent practices. This erst young nobleman, in his character of Trappist, had no greater delight than in being allowed to clean the spittoons in the chapel, and provide them with fresh saw-dust! Another, a young Marquis, performed with delight a servile office of a still more offensive character. This monk was the flower of the fraternity. He was given to accuse himself, we are told, of all sorts of crimes, not one of which he had committed or was capable of committing. "He represented matters so ingeniously,"

says De Rancé, who on this occasion is the biographer, "that without lying he made himself pass for the vile wretch which in truth he was not." He must have been a clever individual! he lied like truth.

When I say that he was the flower of the fraternity, I probably do some wrong to the Count de Santim, who, under the name of Brother Palemon, was undoubtedly the chief pride of La Trappe. He had been an officer in the army, without love for God, regard for man, respect for woman, or reverence for law. By a rupture between Savoy and France, he lost the annuity by which he lived; and, as his constitution was hopelessly shattered at the same time, he took to reading, was partially converted by perusing the history of Joseph; and was finally perfected in the half-worked conversion by seeing the dead body of a very old and very ugly monk assume the guise and beauty of that of a young man. These were good grounds; but the Count had been so thorough a miscreant in the world, that they who lived in the latter declined to believe in the godliness of Brother Palemon: thereupon he was exhibited to all comers, and he answered every question put to him by pious visitors. All France, grave and gay, gentle and simple, flocked to the spectacle. At the head of them were our James the Second and his illegitimate son. The replies of Palemon to his questioners edified countless crowds—and he shared admiration with a guileless brother who told the laughing ladies who flocked to behold him, that he had sought refuge in the monastery because his sire had wished him to marry a certain lady, but that his soul revolted at the thought of touching even the finger-tips of one of a sex by the first of whom the world was lost! The monk was as ungallant to Eve and her daughters as Adam was unjust to her who dwelt with him in Paradise.*

* Farindon, the old royalist divine in the days of King Charles, says, on the subject of Adam putting the blame of his disobedience on the shoulders of Eve, thus quaintly: "Behold here the first sin ever committed, and behold our first father Adam ready with an excuse as soon as it was committed.—He doth not deny, but in plain terms doth confess, that he did eat; and *comedi*, 'I have eaten,' by itself had been a wise answer; but it is *comedi* with *mulier dedit*, 'I did eat,' but 'the woman gave it,' a confession with an extenuation, and such a confession as is worse than a flat denial. 'The woman gave it me,' was a deep aggravation of the man's transgression. It is but *dedit*, she gave it him, but he was willing to receive it. And that which maketh his apology worse than a lie (?), and rendereth his excuse inexcusable, is, that he removeth the

I cannot close these brief sketches without remarking that among the professed brethren of La Trappe was a certain "Robert Graham," whose father, Colonel Graham, was cousin to Montrose. Robert was born in the "Chateau de Rostourne," a short league (it is added, by way of help, I suppose, to perplexed travellers) from Edinburgh. By his mother's side, he was related to the Earl of Perth, of whom the Trappist biographer says, that "he was even more illustrious for his piety, and through what he suffered for the sake of religion, than by his dignities of 'Viceroy,' High Chancellor of Scotland, and Governor of the Prince of Wales, now (1716) rightful King of Great Britain." The mother of Robert, a zealous Protestant, is spoken of as having "as much piety as one can have in a false religion." In spite of her teaching, however, the young Robert early exhibited an inclination for the Romish religion; and at ten years of age the precocious boy attended the celebration of mass in the chapel at Holyrood, to the great displeasure of his mother. On his repeating his visits, she had him soundly whipped by his tutor; but the young gentleman declared that the process was unsuccessful in persuading him to embrace Presbyterianism. He accordingly rushed to the house of Lord Perth, "himself a recent convert from the Anglican Church," and claimed his protection. After some family arrangements had been concluded, the youthful protégé was formally surrendered to the keeping of Lord Perth,—by his mother, with reluctance; by his father, with the facility of those Gallios who care little about questions of religion. After Lord Perth was compelled to leave Scotland, Robert sojourned with his mother, in the house of her brother, a godly Protestant minister. Here he shewed the value he put upon the instructions he had received at the hands of Lord Perth and his Romish chaplain, by a conduct which disgusted every honest man and terrified every honest maiden in all the country round. His worthy biographer is candid enough to say that Robert, in falling off from

popery, did not become a Protestant, but an atheist. The uncle turned him out of his house. The prodigal repaired to London and rioted prodigally; and thence he betook himself to France, and even startled Paris with the bad renown of his misdoings. On his way thither through Flanders he had had a moment or two of misgiving as to the wisdom of his career, and he hesitated, "while he could count twenty," between the council of some good priests and the bad example of some Jacobite soldiers. The latter prevailed, and when Robert appeared at the Court of St. Germain's Lord Perth presented to the fugitive King and Queen there as accomplished a scoundrel as any in Christendom!

There was a shew of decency at the exiled court, and respect for religion. Young Graham adapted himself to the consequent influences. He studied French, read the Lives of the Saints, entered the seminary at Meaux, and finally re-professed the Romish religion. He was now seized with a desire to turn hermit, but, accident having taken him to La Trappe, the blasé libertine felt reproved by the stern virtue exhibited there, and in a moment of enthusiasm he enrolled himself a postulant, bade farewell to the world, and devoted himself to silence, obedience, humility, and austerity, with a perfectness that surprised alike those who saw and those who heard it. Lord Perth opposed the reception of Robert in the monastery. Thereon arose serious difficulty, and therewith the postulant relapsed into sin. He blasphemed, reviled his kinsman, swore oaths that set the whole brotherhood in speechless terror, and finally wrote a letter to his old guardian so crammed with fierce and unclean epithets, that the Abbot refused permission to have it forwarded. The excitement which followed brought on illness; with the latter came reflection and sorrow; at length all difficulties vanished, and ultimately, on the Eve of All Saints 1699, Robert Graham became a monk, and changed his name for that of Brother Alexis. King James visited him, and was much edified by the spiritual

fault from the woman on God himself. Not the woman alone is brought in, but *multa* quam Tu dedisti. God indeed gave Adam the woman, but He gave him not the woman to give him the apple. *Dedit sociam non tentatricem.*"

instruction vouchsafed him by the second cousin of the gallant Montrose. The new monk was so perfect in obedience that he would not in winter throw a crumb to a half-starved sparrow, without first applying for leave from his immediate superior. "Indeed," says his biographer, "I could tell you a thousand veritable stories about him; but they are so extraordinary that I do not suppose the world would believe one of them." The biographer adds, that Alexis, after digging and cutting wood all day, eating little, drinking less, praying incessantly, and neither washing nor unclothing himself, lay down—but to pass the night without closing his eyes in sleep! He was truly a brother Vigilantius!

The renown of this conversion had many influences. The father of Alexis, Colonel Graham, embraced Romanism, and with an elder brother of the former, who was already a Capuchin friar, betook themselves to La Trappe, where the reception of the former into the Church was marked by a double solemnity—De Rancé dying as the ceremony was proceeding. The wife of Colonel Graham is said to have left Scotland on receipt of the above intelligence, to have repaired to France, and there embraced the form of faith followed by her somewhat facile husband. There is, however, great doubt on this point.

The fate of young Robert Graham was similar to that of most of the Trappists. The deadly air, the hard work, the watchings, the scanty food, and the uncleanness which prevailed, soon slew a man who was as useless to his fellow man in the convent as ever he had been when resident in the world. His confinement in fact was a swift suicide. Consumption seized on this poor boy, for he was still but a boy, and his rigid adherence to the severe

discipline of the place only aided to develop what a little care might easily have checked. His serge gown clove to the carious bones which pierced through his diseased skin. The portions of the body on which he immovably lay became gangrened, and nothing appears to have been done by way of remedy. He endured all with patience, and looked forward to death with a not unaccountable longing. The "infirmier" bade him be less eager in pressing forward to the grave. "I will now pray God," said the nursing brother, "that He will be pleased to save you." "And I," said Alexis, "will ask Him not to heed you." Further detail is hardly necessary; suffice it to say, that Robert Graham died on the 21st May, 1701, little more than six months after he had entered the monastery, and at the early age of twenty-two years. The father and brother also died in France—and so ended the Cousins of Montrose.

The great virtue inculcated at La Trappe was obedience. The only means whereby to escape Satan was bodily suffering. Salvation was most surely promised to him who suffered most. Of the one great hope common to all Christians the Trappists of course were not destitute; but that hope seemed not to relieve them of their terrible dread of the Prince of Evil, and his power. There is a good moral in Cuvier's dream, which might have profited these poor men had they but known it. Cuvier once saw, in his sleep, the popular representation of Satan advancing towards him, and threatening to eat him. "Eat me!" exclaimed the philosopher, as he examined the fiend with the eye of a naturalist, and then added—"Horns! hoofs!—*graminivorous!*!!—need n't be afraid of him!"

JOHN DORAN.

RYMER'S FŒDERA AND HIS MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS.

THE following Treasury Warrant, the original of which is in the collection of Robert Cole, esq. F.S.A. possesses unusual literary interest for a document of this nature.

1. It shows a considerable amount of royal patronage extended to Mr. Awn-

sham Churchill, the publisher of that important national work, the *Fœdera*, &c. of the historiographer Rymer. For five sets of sixteen volumes each, bound in an extraordinary manner, Churchill was allowed 337*l.*; being at the rate of 67*l.* 8*s.* a set, or 4*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* a volume.

2. It shows that a set of the book was presented by the King to the celebrated Leibnitz; by whose Codex Juris Gentium Diplomaticus, published chiefly from the archives of Wolfenbuttel, the plan of the Fœdera had been originally suggested.

3. It shows the sum which was given to the widow of Rymer for the fifty-four volumes of Manuscript extracts from the Public Records which were left by her husband at his decease. Rymer died on the 14th Dec. 1713. Some years before his death he had been obliged, from his necessities, to part with "all his choice printed books," and in an undated letter of Peter le Neve to the Earl of Oxford (Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. i. p. 386) it appears that he was anxious to sell his MS. Collections: "there are," says Le Neve, who wished that they should be bought for the Queen's Library, "fifty volumes in folio, of public affairs, which he has collected but not printed. The price he asks is 500*l.*" His widow, as we now find, was assigned the sum of only 200 guineas (reckoning the guinea at 21*s.* 6*d.*) The volumes thus pur-

chased now form the Nos. 4573—4680 inclusive among the Additional Manuscripts in the British Museum; being actually fifty-eight volumes, the contents of which are described in Ayscough's Catalogue, where the following Memorandum is prefixed:

"This collection is not printed in his Fœdera; but there is a particular and exact Catalogue of them in the 7th vol. [read the 17th] of the Fœdera, as also an exact Index at the end of each vol. They were ordered by the Right Honorable the House of Lords to be deposited in the British Museum, as an addition to the Cottonian Collection of MSS. and to be preserved with them."

4. Still less adequate is the sum allowed for the indexes—indexes to the seventeen printed and to the fifty-four manuscript volumes—only 35*l.* for the whole.

5. The Warrant further shows somewhat of the royal patronage extended to a work of Flamsteed the Astronomer Royal. This was the first volume of his *Historia Cœlestis*. Two other volumes were afterwards added.

AWNSHAM CHURCHILL. }

ORDER is taken this xvijth day of August, 1715, By Virtue of his Ma^{ty} Gen^l Lr^{es} of privy Seale, bearing date the 29th Sept^r 1714, And in pursuance of a Warrant under his Ma^{ty} Royall Signe Manual, dated the 19th July, 1715, That you Deliver and pay of such his Ma^{ty} Treasure as remaines in your charge unto Awnsham Churchill, Bookseller, or to his Assignes, the Sum of Six Hundred forty nine pounds Seven shillings, without Account, viz:—

For 5 Setts of the 16 Volumes of the Book called Rymer's Fœdera, extra ^r bound, which were furnished by Him for his Ma ^{ty} Service . . .	£	337	0	0
For the 14 th , 15 th , and 16 th Volumes of the same Book, for Mr. Libnitz . . .		10	10	0
For 54 Volumes of Manuscripts, extracted from Records, bound and letter'd, which were bought by Him, pursuant to his Ma ^{ty} Direction, of the Executrix of the said Rymer, to be placed in the Cottonian Library . . .		215	0	0
For making Indexes to print in the 17 th Volume of the said Fœdera, not only the Indexes of the whole 17 Volumes thereof, but also the Indexes of the said Manuscript Copies . . .		35	0	0
For Binding of 15 of Flamsted's <i>Historia Cœlestis</i> in Red Turkey Leather . . .		17	12	0
For Binding 15 more in Calve skin, gilt and filleted . . .		8	7	6
And for the Charges and Expences on receiving the particular sums aforesaid, w ^{ch} amount to 623 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , the sum of . . .		25	17	6
		<u>£649</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>

And These, together with his or his Assignes Acquittance, shall be your Discharge herein.

Indorsed, 26th August, 1715.

Rec^d then the full contents of this order,

p. me AWNSHAM CHURCHILL.

Witness, THO. LOWTHER.

"HEYDON WITH ONE HAND:"

AN ENGLISH DUEL IN THE YEAR 1600.

THE visitors to the public museum at Canterbury, after walking round the room for some time, and admiring the various objects of natural history and geology, the products of distant climes, the costumes and implements of savage tribes, and the multifarious curiosities which form the ordinary stores of such collections, are at length surprised, and perhaps unpleasantly shocked, by the sight of a human hand, in an attenuated and withered state, but neither extracted from the wrappings of an Egyptian mummy, nor tattooed by the islanders of the Pacific ocean, nor prepared by the care of the anatomist. An accompanying inscription states that it was once the hand of an Englishman, a knight of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that it was cut off in a duel, and that "Sir John died of the wounds he received in the said duel." The latter assertion is not correct. The mutilated man did not die from the loss of his hand, or from his other wounds; but there is no question that this hand, now shown to the holiday visitors of the Canterbury Museum, once belonged to Sir John Heydon, and that it was actually lost by him in a duel which was fought more than two centuries and a half ago.

It is the sufferer's left hand, severed from his arm by a blow struck about an inch below the root of the little finger, and cutting transversely down upon the wrist, from the socket of which it must have fallen out.

Various documents* relative to the duel are still preserved with the hand: but it is remarkable that they do not contain any statement on the part of Sir John Heydon, being copies of papers which emanated from the friends of his opponent, Sir Robert Mansfield, or Mansel:—

1. The first is Sir Robert's own "Report," or narrative of the encounter.

2. The next a letter which, though unsigned, was evidently written by Sir Bassingbourne Gaudy and William Hungate esquire, two magistrates, the friends of Sir Robert Mansel, in whose presence the depositions were received of two labouring men, who came into the field shortly after the close of the duel. It is addressed to the Lord Thomas Howard, afterwards Earl of Suffolk, and Lord Chamberlain, but whose sphere of action in the reign of Elizabeth was principally at sea.

3. Another letter to the like purport, addressed by the same parties to the Earl of Nottingham the Lord High Admiral, in whose opinion Sir Robert Mansel, as an officer of the navy, was doubtless anxious to stand fair.

As both these letters are undated, it is uncertain whether they were written at one time or not: but, from the tone of the second, it was perhaps of somewhat subsequent date to the other, and written when the discretion of the magistrates was called in question.

4. The depositions of the two husbandmen.

5. A letter addressed by Sir Bassingbourne Gaudy to the Chief Justice Sir John Popham, justifying himself and "his cousin Hungate" for having received the statements in favour of their friend and kinsman, Sir Robert Mansel. In explanation of his conduct, Sir Bassingbourne states that he was invited to Sir Robert Mansel's house in Norwich, "not knowing wherefore;" that he there found his cousin Hungate, and was requested to hear the two men's report; to which request he was induced to assent, knowing that Sir Arthur Heveningham and others had taken a similar part in favour of Sir John Heydon.

6. The Chief Justice, in reply, tells Sir Bassingbourne that he wished such declarations had been forborne of either

* For the transcripts of these we have to acknowledge our obligation to John Brent, esq. F.S.A. of Canterbury. A memorandum indorsed on the MS. records that the Hand was presented to the trustees of the Museum by the late Dr. Jarvis, of Margate. To that gentleman it was given in the year 1822 by Charles Viscountt Maynard, who received it from Mrs. Lomax, whose husband was descended from Mirabella, daughter of the last Sir John Heydon (nephew to the duellist) and the wife of Lawrence Lomax, esq.

party; for they were calculated rather to increase than to mitigate the quarrel; that the matter ought rather to have been inquired into, if necessary, "by indifferent parties and at indifferent places;" and that it was the duty of those who had the charge of the peace of the country to "persuade the casting-off and discontinuing (or perhaps the word was "discountenancing") of such base companions and batesowers"* as sought to win fame or credit to themselves in setting others at division, "by flattering one party and belying the other."

The duel appears to have taken place in the month of November, 1599. It was fought in the neighbourhood of Norwich, where the parties first met without Bestreet Gate, Sir Robert Mansel being attended by Sir Edwin Rich, and Sir John Heydon by Mr. Knyvett, who was the nephew of his opponent. They rode together towards Rackheath; and at length the place of combat was fixed upon by Sir John Heydon, upon which they appear to have proceeded to the combat alone, as we hear nothing more of Sir Edwin Rich or Mr. Knyvett. All the particulars of the fight are minutely described by Sir Robert Mansel; and a prolonged and savage struggle, by his own (the victor's) account, it appears to have been. Sir Robert says that he was himself wounded twice in the breast by Sir John's rapier, and afterwards stabbed by his dagger twice in his right arm. He soon wounded Sir John in two places, one of which was his thigh; next struck him a blow in the face, afterwards on his head, and a second time in the face: but it is remarkable that, though all these wounds are described, nothing is said of the more serious mutilation of his hand.† However, Sir John was so faint from his wounds, that he had scarcely power to sign a paper which Sir Robert

Mansel had brought with him in his breast, and which (according to his own statement) he forced Sir John to sign by threatening to take his life upon his refusal.

The depositions of the husbandmen are not particularly affirmative of Sir Robert Mansel's report. They seem chiefly to consist of replies to questions which were put to them in regard to portions of Sir John Heydon's statement, which has not come down to us. They even contradict Sir Robert Mansel's declaration of Sir John Heydon having signed the "articles" submitted to him; as both the men relate that when Sir Robert desired him to set his hand to the paper, he replied that he neither could nor would: whilst Sir Robert's story is that Sir John had signed it as well as his strength would permit before the men came up, and that on their arrival he again drew it forth from his pocket, in order to obtain Sir John's recognition of it in their presence, in which endeavour he acknowledges he was scarcely successful. It is therefore very possible that the men may have misreported the actual words that passed, whilst they were right in their description of Sir John's apparent refusal. Thomas Yarham's account that he did not see Sir Robert put any pen in Sir John Heydon's hand, but yet that he afterwards found a pen lying on the ground near Sir John, seems to be confirmatory of what Sir Robert had stated. One of the latter clauses of Sir Robert Mansel's Report and also one of Thomas Yarham's Deposition appear to have been directed against a statement put forth by Sir John or his partisans, that Sir Robert had been protected by some secret armour.

We will now present to our readers the several documents which we have described, deferring for subsequent insertion some biographical notices of

* *Bate-sower*, one who sowed debate or strife. See *Bate* in Nares's Glossary; Nares has *Breed-bate* and *Make-bate*, but not *Bate-sower*. He has also *Make-fray* and *Make-peace*, the last of which is still in use.

† These quarrels of honour were sometimes, at the period in question, carried on with such animosity, that the parties met in hostile encounter more than once. It is therefore not impossible that Sir John Heydon lost his hand at a meeting subsequent to that to which the papers refer. The writers of the letter to the Lord High Admiral speak of Sir R. Mansel's and Sir J. Heydon's "*last fight*," as if it had not been their first; and so it may have been followed by another, as the Chief Justice, and indeed the other writers, seem in their letters to anticipate.

the parties concerned in this sanguinary encounter:—

1. *Sir Robert Mansfield's Report.*

Sir Edwyn Ryché carried me without Bestreet Gate; my dere nephew Knyvett brought Sir John Heydon thether; where-uppon we rydd awaie towards Mr. Doyley's, and in a close uppon this syde the water, I intreated Sir Edwyn Ryché to goe to my nephew Knyvett, to the end we might be dismissed; whereupon he parted, and they both lighted and searched us, and measured our rapiers, and found Sir John Heydon's longer than myn by a full yache; then I desired Sir Edwyn Ryché to see whether his rapier would fytt the other, and it would; but he would not let me have it. Then I saide, I would fyght with my owne; my nephew Knyvett refused it absolutelie, and thereupon, after manie perswasions, that I would suffer Sir John's rapier to goe back to be shortened, I absolutelie refused, and swore that they both should not kepe me from ending the difference at that tyme with my owae sworde; whereupon we mounted on horse-back, and I led the waie, for so Sir John would have it. By and by my nephew Knyvett called, and tould me we were to ryde to Rackey wards, as I understood it, but, being ignorant of the waie, I was to be directed by Sir John, who ledd me another waie, and refused to fyght in a narrow place that we did ride thorough, which had a depe dyke on the one syde, and ploughed lands on the other syde. And then he made me take a waie to the topp of a hill between two great high waies, where he would neds have me leight, for he would ryde no further, although he sawe companie rydeing on both syds. When I sawe no remedie, I fitted my self thereunto, and cam upp to him, and in the verie first thrust he hurte me in the breste, which I followed, and hurte him in twoe places, whereof one was in the theigh, whereupon he turned his back towards me, and following of him he stumbled, and after I did judge he would falle I strooke him a blowe on the face, where-with he fell upon his hands and knees, and he cryed, "That I would not kyl him baselie on the grounde, for he would make me any satisfaction I would demand," which, I confesse, held me from doinge him any further hurte untill he did rise; and when he was upp, without speaking any one worde, he ran me into the brest againe, and my thruste myst him, as I thought, by his coming home to me. Then we fell to stabbes with our daggers, and at his goinge out I strooke him upon the heade with my sworde, and an other blowe at his face, which made

him loose his dagger, which instantlie he recovered; afterwards I charged to halfe sworde, and then he cryed to me to hould my hands, for he would make me any satisfaction; wherewith I stepped back, and soddenlie, before there passed any words, he thrust and hitt withall, came to stabbes with his dagger, and hurte me in the right arme two stabbs, whereupon I never left him untill he cryed the third tyme to me to hould my hands, saieing againe he would make me any satisfaction, whereunto I answered I would never trust a treacherous villane the third tyme; unless he would laie downe his rapier and dagger, which att the first, in valiant termes, he denied, untill he sawe me presse him so hotlie, he said yf I would not kyl him he would laie downe his rapier and dagger and make me whatsoever satisfaction I would, which I promised by oaths to performe, though he in the interim thrust his rapier in the grounde to breake it. But, perceiving it would not breake, he laid his rapier and dagger crosse-waies crosse by his fete, and stepped back as I willed him. Then I tooke upp his rapier and dagger, and carried them to the place where I left my purse and inkhorne, and drewe out my articles from my brest, where I carried them, and brought them, with ink and penn, to him to signe, who, seing me come towards him, fell downe and tould me I had killed him, and he was not able to wryte; then I did protest to kill him, which I would have done, yf he had not signed the articles, and thereupon he sette his hand, and tould me he could wryte no better, and so I putt upp the articles in my pockett, and at his request I cast my cloak upon him, and goinge towards my horse with his rapier and dagger, I espied twoe men coming verie nere, and it made me call them for wytnes; and then I asked Sir John whether he had signed this paper, which I drewe forth out of my pockett, whoe would make me no other answer, but that he hoped there was nothing but the articles, and willed me to remember he hadd not then redd them. Then, finding my self very ill, and had no use att all of my ryght arme, verie little of the other, and one of my wounds to rattell, I tooke both rapier and dagger, and left my ruffe, my spurres, and the scabberd of my dagger behind me. And being mounted, I caused one of the poore men to cast Sir John's cloake about me, and so I cam galloping to my house, where I found Sir John Townshend with many other gentlemen of worth, who can wytness of the unbuttoning and unripping of my dubblett, and striping of my self to be laide in bedd, in what manner and case I leave to their reports, and my self to justifie the truthé thereof, further

then by reputation or discretion, I shall be tyed within the cares of the least sence cannot with any sence be contraried,* nor with any honestie by Sir John Heydon himself, unto whome I gave his life twyce at that tyme, once to my own indangering of my life by suffering him to rise, and the second tyme when he yeilding me his rapier and dagger, whereof the world may be satisfied by his carrying it awaie and keeping it. In testimonie hereof I sette my hand,

ROBERT MANNSFELD.

Indorsed—To my verye lovinge frende, Mr. George Birchn, (?) at Norwich.

2. *Letter of Sir Bassingbourne Gaudy and Mr. Hungate to Lord Thomas Howard.*

Right Honourable,—Being requested by Sir Robert Mansfield to signifye unto your Lordship the report which two pore men made in our presence, of certaine matters lately happened betwene him and Sir John Heydon, as also of his and our proceedinges therein, we thought it fitt for the satisfaction of our frende, and our own discharges, to make the same knowne truly unto your Lordship, which we do not as doubtinge of your Lordship's good opinion of his honest and just dealinge in these actions, but only to satisfye his desyre who would rather have these thinges reported by us who were care-witnesses then by himself. Sir Robert Mansfield requested us to his house to Norwich, where he desyred we might heare what the two men would saye touchinge such matters as he would aske them of; we held it our parts in respect of our loves to him to heare them, havinge before knowne the like or more done by Sir John Heydon's frends. The reports we sende hereinclosed to your Lordship, which we truly and faithfully sett downe, as themselves upon their often hearing them redd confessed. That there was no force or practyse used to drawe them to Sir Robert Mansfield's house, we are well assured, for that they came neyther by warrant or any other authoritye. Being ther they were well entreated, no violence, no threats, no oaths, no evill countenance, or any other matter that might move feare or astonishment used to them, but they were proceeded withall myldely, courtesyie (and to other seaminge) to their owne contentment; and therefore, our good lord, we do upon our credits maintaine and avowe that what is sett downe in these articles we send hereinclosed, was voluntarilye, freely, and without any coercion delivered by them. And this we do not as lycbrands of sedition, but as true reporters of an undoubted

trewthe; thus hopinge your Lordship will soe esteeme of us, we humbly take our leaves and so rest,

Your Lordship's ever at commande.
To the right Hon. o' very good
Lo: y^e Lo: Thomas Howarde.

3. *Letter of Sir Bassingbourne Gaudy and Mr. Hungate to the Earl of Nottingham.*

Right Honourable,—Whereas ther hath growen of late great question touchinge the reporte of two pore men made unto us, of certain proceedinges had betwene Sir Robert Mansfeilde and Sir John Heydon, concerninge ther last fighte, which, for that it hath not only tended to the disgrace of Sir Robert Mansfeild's cause, but to our owne disgraces, we have presumed in the defence of our honest frend and our selves (hoping it might with as small offence be done by us for our frende as the like by Sir Arthur Heveningham and others for theirs), to make the trewth knowe unto your Lordship, which was in this manner: Sir Robert Mansfeilde having herd how greatly he was wronged by these men's speeches, and yet doubting of what he had herd, thought good to heare them himself, yet not without witnesses, and to that end made choyce of us, who at his entreaty went to Norwich to meet him, but to what end we knewe not till we came thither, where we founde the two men, who to us, in the presence of sundrye others, made this reporte, the treue cōpye whereof is here inclosed, which upon our credits was done voluntarilye and without any enforcement or constraint, either used by Sir Robert Mansfeild or us, for they were neither sent for by warrant nor kept by authoritye, but suffered to speak voluntarilye what they would. Ther speeches were sett downe by a publique notarye for the avoydinge of suspicion, redd sundrye times unto them with request to correct what was amiss, who avowed them to be true. We further avowe upon our credits that ther was neyther threats, oaths, or any other matter used to them which might any way amaze or astonishe them, but that all thinges were done myldely, gently, and without authoritye, which themselves sundrye times confessed. Thus much we have thought good to signifye unto your honour, as well in discharge of our credits, which have by these untrwe reports bene greatly oppressed, as to avoyde the occasion of more quarrells, which must needs aryse by this seditious practyse, if by your honour's discretion and others the same be not prevented. For, though we are always very willinge to do Sir Robert Mansfeild that

* We print this obscure passage as written in the transcript we have received.—EDIT.

right which to such a man appertayneth, yet we much disdayne to be instruments of any such base practyses as he and we are most unjustly charged withall, who would much more willingly quench the fire already kindled, then be procurers of any further mischief; which honourable censure of your Lordship we most humbly beseech, and with like humilitey take our leaves, restinge

Your Lordship's ever at commande.

To the right hon. o^v very singular good

Lo: the Earle of Nottingham, Lo:
high Admirall of England.

4. *Depositions of the two Husbandmen.*

The Report of Henry Hardyn of Norwich husbandman, in the presence of Sir Bassingborne Gaudy, knt. and William Hungate, esq. 22d of Nov. 43rd Eliz.

He saith that at his first coming in he found Sir John Heydon on the ground, and Sir Robert Mansfield coming from his horse towards Sir John Heydon with a written paper in his hand without either pen or ink in the hands of Sir Robert Mansfield or Sir John Heydon, all the while Sir Robert Mansfield was in the field.

The words used by Sir Robert Mansfield were these, that he heard Sir Robert Mansfield speak of setting to his hand, and he requested him to set his hand to it; and Sir John Heydon answered "that he could not, nor would not;" and that Sir Robert Mansfield made no reply.

That he saw no remove of Sir John Heydon out of that place where they found him, till he was lifted up into the cart, which was half an hour after Sir Robert Mansfield was gone out of the field, at least.

That he saw Sir Robert Mansfield take up no weapons, neither did he see any lye on the ground near the place where Sir John Heydon lay, or else where, saving in Sir Robert Mansfield's hands.

That he saw Sir Robert Mansfield's ruff-bond lye at the stile hard by the place where his horse stood after Sir Robert Mansfield's departure out of the field.

That he brought no spurs of Sir Robert Mansfield's to Sir John Heydon. Neither did he hear Sir John Heydon ask for any spurs.

That he did nothing to the stopping Sir John Heydon's blood, but went presently after his coming for Sir John Heydon his horse, to fetch a cart.

That Sir Robert Mansfield mounted on his horse with all the weapons he carried out of the field without any help.

The Report of Thomas Yarham of Costesey, in Com. Norfolk, husbandman (ut prius).

He saith, that he found Sir John Hey-

don lying all along upon the ground, very sore hurt, with a cloak upon his shoulder, and that Sir Robert Mansfield was coming towards him from his horse with his rapier and persuado,* both in one hand, and a paper, which he pulled out of his pocket. And thereupon Sir Robert Mansfield said, "Sir John, set your hand to this paper," whereupon Sir John Heydon answered, "that he would not, nor could not," and that no other words passed between them, and thereupon Sir Robert Mansfield took his horse and rid away.

That he put his hat upon Sir John Heydon's head, but stopped no blood.

That he saw no penn or inkhorn, &c. Neither did he see Sir Robert Mansfield put any penn into Sir John Heydon's hand, but he saw a very short penn lye upon the ground hard by Sir John, where it lay after Sir Robert Mansfield went out of the field.

That, at his coming in, there was no weapon about Sir John Heydon, nor near him, save those weapons that Sir Robert Mansfield had in his hands. That he did not see Sir Robert Mansfield take up any weapon after his coming in. That he did not remove Sir John Heydon from the place where he lay hurt, under the hedge-side, from the wind, till he was put into the cart; and that he did not stir from Sir John Heydon's head from his first coming till the cart came. Neither did Sir John tell Sir Robert Mansfield he should honour himself to leave them by his side. Neither did he call to the said Yarham for any spurs, for he saith that he saw none.

That, after Sir Robert was ridden away, and after Sir John was put in the cart, he saw two boys take up Sir Robert Mansfield's ruffe at the stile where his horse stood.

That, at his coming in, Sir Robert Mansfield said, "Old father, search me," and unbuttoned his doublet, but Sir Robert had nothing upon his breast saving a thin doublet, his waistcoat, and a shirt; and that Sir Robert Mansfield caused him to feel all about his breast with his hand, but found nothing.

That Sir Robert Mansfield leapt upon his horse without help, and that he is well assured Sir Robert Mansfield did not write any thing in the field after the coming of the said Yarham.

5. *Letter of Sir Bassingbourne Gaudy to the Lord Chief Justice Popham.*

Right Honorable,—Being ever careful of my own honest reputation, and most respective to mayntayne your Lordship's good opinion of me, I thought it my duty to manifest the truth of that which I un-

* Apparently a dagger.

derstand is reported to your Lordship not without prejudice to me, if your Lordship should not rightly be informed of the matter, which is this:—Sir Robert Mansfelde did request me to come to his house to Norwich, I not knowing wherefore, which accordingly I did, where I found my cozen Hungate, and there he requested me to be, with my cozen Hungate, a witness what two men (whose names were Yaraham and Harding) had reported of some matters between Sir Robert Mansfield and Sir John Heydon, which accordingly we did, and it was set down in writing and read divers times to them before me; then I asked them whether they would have any thing added or diminished; they said no. Then I asked them whether they spake any thing for fear, or hope of reward; they answered no. Then did I and my cozen Hungate set our hands thereunto, as thinking we might do so much at our friend and kinsman his request, as Sir Arthur Heveningham and others had done for the other; for my part I would be glad and have endeavoured my self to labour reconciliation between them, having ever shunned all occasions to the contrary. What they reported I am bold to send your Lordship a copy, under our hands. So humbly craving your Lordship's favourable censure of me and my actions, which never willingly shall displease your honour, I humbly take my leave. From Herling, this 5th of January, 1600. Your Lordship's humbly at comandement,

BASSINGBOURNE GAUDY.

To the right hon^{ble} Sir John Pop-
ham, knt. L. Chief Justice of
England, and one of her Ma^{tyes}'
most hon^{ble} Privye Counsaile.

6. *Reply of the Lord Chief Justice.*

To the right worshipfull Sir Bassingbourne Gaudy, knight, geve these with speady haste.

With my very hartly commendations, I have receyved your letters, with the inclosed declarations, which I wishe had bene forborne of either party, untill it might have bene examined by indifferent parties, and at indifferent places, if it shoold have bene thought fitte to have bene examined, which in my opinion might well have bene forborne. For they were not to mitigate, but rather to increase the quarrell, and in my opinion you that have charge to see to the peace of your cuntry and be friends, and wishe well to either party, shall do well both to perswade that good speeches be used of either party

towards other, and that neither party geve credit to the reports of either faction, which seeke to winne fame to themselves by setting others at division by flattering the one and belyng the other.

I can not think such reports to have growne from Sir Robert Mansfelde as ye delivered, as in tearing Sir Christopher Heydon and his brother "base knaves," with many unbeseming tearmes to be given by any one gentleman to an other, and the like I doubt not but is braited to be from the other side agayns; so that if you desire the peace of your cuntry and will be pleased to worke well for your friends, you woold of eyther side perswade the casting of and discontinuing of such base companions and batesowers, which as you tender your owne reputation and the quyet of your cuntry I exhort you to take care of, and when you finde any unbeseming haviour from eyther syde to other to perswade better and more gentlemanlike carriage, and even so I betake you to the protection of the Allmightie, and the peace of your cuntry to your cares. At Seargeants' Inne, the 18th of January, 1600.

Your loving frend,

JOHN POPHAM.

The parties whose names have occurred in these papers were among the most distinguished in the martial circles of their day.

Sir Robert Mansel was subsequently, during the reign of James the First, the leading man (next to the Lord Admiral) in the administration of all naval affairs, holding the important office of Treasurer of the Navy, and the titular distinction of Vice-Admiral of England. An extended memoir of him has recently appeared.* During the sixteenth and part of the seventeenth century the name of Mansel was commonly corrupted into Mansfield,† and we see that even Sir Robert himself fell into this change in his signature.

Sir John Heydon, his antagonist, was descended from a very ancient family, seated first at Heydon and afterwards at Baconsthorp, in the county of Norfolk. He was the younger son of Sir William Heydon, of Baconsthorp, Vice-Admiral of the coast of Norfolk, and deputy lieutenant (an office then limited to a few individuals, instead of being distributed *ad libitum*,

* In Mansell's History of the ancient Family of Maunsell, &c. reviewed in our vol. XXXIV. p. 301.

† See the index to King James's Progresses: all the Mansfields there named were Mansels.

as at present, to nearly every county magistrate), by Anne, daughter of Sir William Wodehouse of Hickling. Sir William Heydon died in 1593, leaving Sir Christopher his heir, who was knighted by the Earl of Essex at the sacking of Cadiz in 1596. Sir John was knighted in 1599, probably by the same hand, when in military service in Ireland. Both brothers were shortly after among the friends of the Earl involved in his disgrace, and they received pardons in the year 1601 for the share they had taken in his conspiracy.*

The only subsequent notice we have found of Sir John Heydon is in the year 1614. He is then called "*young Heydon with one hand*," for he was still regarded as young, and had not yet relinquished the fiery propensities of his youth. The anecdote is connected with the marriage of mistress Jane Drummond, one of the Queen's maids, to the Earl of Roxburgh; and Heydon's quarrel on this occasion was with the young Earl of Essex, the son of his former patron:—

At the wedding there fell out a brabble or quarrell 'twixt the Earl of Essex and young Heydon with one hand; which was to be decided presently, but that while the other went to fetch his sword, the Earl was stayed upon the water by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Queen took this as an affront to her feast; so there is great fault laid on Heydon, who is committed to the Fleet, and, if he find not the better friends, may pay dear for it. The day was dismal to him and his house; for in the morning there was a decree in Chancery, that the Sheriff and Justices of Norfolk should raise the county, and thrust his father out of the possession (which he kept by force) of all he hath.†

With respect to the matter last mentioned, it is evidently not reported with perfect accuracy by the courtly news-monger; for Sir William Heydon, the father, as already stated, had died in 1593; but the History of Norfolk so far confirms the picture here suggested of the state of the family property, as to tell us that Sir William "by engaging in several projects with certain

citizens of London, contracted a large debt, and sold much of his paternal estate;" and that the entail had been cut off by Sir Christopher the grandfather, who died in 1579. These difficulties are not very likely to have been surmounted by the astrological speculations of Sir Christopher the grandson and present head of the family, who had favoured the world with a Defence of Judicial Astrology, which was printed at Cambridge in 1603.

Of the one-handed Sir John we have found nothing more. We do not know when he died, or where he was buried. His elder brother, Sir Christopher, died in 1623; and both his martial and his scientific predilections descended to his sons. Sir William, the elder, was slain in 1627 in the expedition to the Isle of Rhé. Sir John the younger, and successor to Sir William, was Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance to King Charles the First,‡ and, whilst holding that office, was created LL. D. at Oxford on the 20th Dec. 1642. Anthony a Wood describes him as having been "as great a scholar as he was a soldier, especially in the mathematics;" and he is mentioned as "that learned knight Sir John Haydon" (for, we presume, this must belong to the nephew rather than the uncle—unless it be a mistake for Sir Christopher the astrologer,) with respect to a lunar rainbow which appeared during the illness of Henry Prince of Wales.§

But this was the last of a long-distinguished race, for the family was ruined by the Civil War.

With respect to the other parties mentioned in connection with the Norwich duel, it may be noticed that two, Sir Edwin Rich and Sir John Townshend were, (as well as Sir John Heydon's brother) among the knights made by the Earl of Essex in the Cadiz expedition of 1596.

Sir Edwin Rich was a son of Robert second Lord Rich, and brother to Robert (afterwards) first Earl of Warwick of his family. He was seated (by purchase) at Mulbarton, six miles from Norwich.

* See Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. xvi. p. 432.

† Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton, Feb. 10, 1613-14, Nichols's Progresses, &c. of King James I. vol. ii. p. 754.

‡ In 1639, if not before: MS. Addit. (Brit. Mus.) 5752, f. 298.

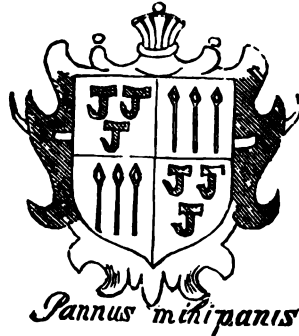
§ Rushworth's Collections, vol. i. p. 8.

The family of Knevett or Knyvett was seated at Ashwell Thorpe near Wymondham, in Norfolk, and the "Mr. Knevett" here mentioned is probably the same person with Sir Thomas Knevett of that place who was knighted in 1603. We believe him also to have been the same "Mr. Knevett" who had been one of the captains of the fleet opposed to the Spanish armada, and whose head was among the portraitures which surrounded the tapestry in the old House of Lords.

Sir John Townshend, who was at Sir Robert Mansel's house and welcomed him home, was of Rainham in Norfolk, the lineal ancestor of the present Marquess Townshend. He was a cousin of the Haydons, his great-grandmother having been Eleanor daughter

of Sir John Haydon, of Baconsthorp, K.B. Very soon after the date of the present papers he fell a victim to the practice of which we here find him an abettor. During the first parliament of King James (in which he was sitting for the borough of Orford) he quarreled with Sir Matthew Brown of Betchworth Castle, in Surrey: and a duel was the consequence. They met on horseback on Hounslow heath, where both were mortally wounded, Sir Matthew Brown dying on the spot, and Sir John Townshend on the 2d August, 1603. A like fate awaited his younger son Stanhope Townshend, who was mortally wounded in a duel in the Low Countries, where he was a volunteer in the service of the States of Holland.

J. G. N.



ARMS OF KENDAL,
on a Silver Tankard belonging to the Corporation.

Nunc ad Kendal, propter pannum,
Coetum, situm, aldermannum,
Virgines pulchras, pias matres,
Et viginti quatuor fratres,
Verè clarum et beatum,
Mihi nactum, notum, natum.

Now to Kendal, for clothmaking,
Sight, site, alderman awaking ;
Beauteous damsels, modest mothers,
And her four-and-twenty brothers ;
Ever in her honour spreading,
Where I had my native breeding.
Drunken Barnaby's Journal.

THE ANCIENT COMMERCE OF WESTMERLAND.

AT the first view it appears strange and surprising that one of the chief woollen manufactures of England in ancient times should have been seated in the remote county of Westmerland. Yet such we are assured was the case.

The cloths made at Kendal were famous as early as the 13th Ric. II.* if not before, and are the subject of continual legislative regulations during the reign of Henry IV.† Leland ‡ speaks of Kendal as *emporium laneis pannis cele-*

* See the Rotuli Parliament. iii. p. 271.

† Ibid. pp. 437, 498, 511, 614, 693.

‡ "In Westmerland is but one good market towne, caullid Kendale, otherwise as I wene Kirkby Kendale. Yt hath the name of the ryver caullid Kent, *wade et* Kendale, *sed emporium laneis pannis celeberrimum.*"—Itinerary.

berimum. Speëd and Camden repeat the same eulogium; and Drayton re-echoes it in the lines,

— where Kendal town doth stand,
For making of our cloth scarce matcht in all the land.

Camden adds further that the townsmen of Kendal exercised an extensive merchandise of woollen cloths throughout all England.*

It would, perhaps, be as little expected that the principal market of these Westmerland clothiers should have been at Cambridge; yet so it was. A fair annually held in the outskirts of that town, called Sturbridge Fair, proved so convenient as a central point of concourse for the manufacturers and retailers throughout the kingdom, that for some centuries it was the greatest fair in England, and especially for cloth.† So much was the mart indebted to this branch of trade that Fuller, in his *History of Cambridge*

University, relates a story that Sturbridge Fair originated with the clothiers of Kendal, who first exposed there for sale some cloths which had been accidentally wetted on their journey to the South. This anecdote is scouted by a subsequent historian of Sturbridge Fair as having been invented only for the ears of silly rustics: still, if the fair itself was not originated in this way, its great repute for cloth may possibly have arisen from some such circumstance.

The staple produce of the Kendal looms was evidently of that coarse quality which was required in large quantities for the lower classes of the community. We know from various passages of old authors that it was consumed especially by foresters and countrymen, being so commonly dyed of a green colour, that the name of the place was ordinarily used to express that colour.‡ Skelton, in his poem

* We find, however, no recognition of the above facts in Mr. C. Knight's "Pictorial History of England, being a History of the People, as well as a History of the Kingdom." In a chapter on the "national industry," vol. ii. p. 192, edit. 1839, it is stated that "When the woollen manufacture first began to assume importance as the great staple of the nation, it was chiefly carried on in London and the immediate neighbourhood, but it soon spread itself into the adjacent counties of Surrey, Kent, Essex, Berks, Oxford, and subsequently into Dorset, Wilts, Somerset, Gloucester, and Worcester. These were the counties which produced the best wool, and in the imperfect state of the means of communication, the manufacture naturally became located within reach of the raw material. The woollen manufacture had not yet found its way into Yorkshire, though in Devonshire, the wool of which was of an inferior description, it had existed long before the present period." The "period" intended we understand to be that of the kings of the house of Lancaster, commencing in 1399: some time before which, in 1336, the weavers of Brabant who had settled in York are mentioned (Rymer's *Fœdera*, iv. 723). We may conclude that Anderson and Macpherson, the authorities relied upon for commercial matters by the compilers of the Pictorial History, are not very accurate in their details of the early annals of the woollen manufacture. Nor do we find on consulting Mr. Bischoff's *History of Wool and the Woollen Manufactures*, 1842, 8vo. that either he, or Smith in his "Memoirs of Wool," has admitted the manufactures of Kendal to their due place in the subject. There is, however, an agreeable article on Kendal and its Manufactures in No. 86 of Dickens's *Household Words*, Nov. 15, 1851: but we apprehend not fully authenticated in the early historical details. What is the authority for setting forth John Kemp as the founder of the Kendal woollen manufacture?

† A spacious square, formed by some of the largest booths, was occupied by woollen-drappers, tailors, and others concerned in the cloth trade; and always retained its ancient appellation of the Duddery, which is mentioned in connection with a house of lepers called the "Fratres de Sterebridge, ubi nunc domus vetus eo loco ubi nunc pars fori lanarii, Angl. *the Duddery*." (Leland's *Collectanea*, i. 444, from the *Liber Bernwellensis cœnobii*.) Carter, who published his short account of Cambridgeshire just a hundred years ago (in 1753), after the trade of Sturbridge fair had begun to decline, says that 100,000*l.* worth of woollen goods had been known to be sold in less than a week's time in the Duddery.

‡ In an old poem on the battle of Flodden Field are these lines:—

With him the bows of Kendale stout,
With milke-white coats and crosses red;

upon which Mr. Cornelius Nicholson, in his *Annals of Kendal*, 8vo. 1832, p. 26, makes
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called the Bouge of Court, when describing the costume of Riot, tells us that—

His cote was cheekt with patches rede and blewe,
Of Kirkeby Kendal was his short demye,
And ay he sange, "In fayth, decon thou crewe,"
His elbow bare, he ware his gere so nye.

It seems to be doubtful, from the commentators Warton and Dyce, what article of dress was designated by the term "demye;" but both agree that by "Kirkeby Kendall" in this passage was intended the colour green.

So too in Hall's Chronicle, where we are told that king Henry VIII. with a party of noblemen, "came sodainly in a mornynge into the quene's chambre, all appareled in shorte cotes of Kentish Kendal (*a misprint probably for Kirkby Kendal*) . . . like outlaws, or Robin Hodes men," the allusion is evidently to the same colour.

In later writers it is usually termed "Kendal green," and it is frequently mentioned by our dramatists and poets, being the recognised dress of foresters.

In Anthony Munday's play of "Robin Hood, or Robert Earl of Huntington," 1601, occurs this passage,

— all the woods

Are full of outlaws that, in Kendal green,
Follow'd the outlaw'd Earl of Huntington.

Falstaff was attacked at Gad's Hill by "three mis-begotten knaves in Kendal green," (1st Part of Henry IV. ii. 4); and Ben Jonson in his "Underwoods" attires Greenhood

— in Kendal green

As in the forest colour seen.

From some lines in Hall's Satires it appears also that this was the colour worn by agricultural labourers, as blue was usually that of serving-men :

The sturdy plowman doth the soldier see
All scarf'd with pyed colours to the knee,

Whom Indian pillage hath made fortunate ;
And now he 'gins to loathe his former state,
Now doth he inly scorne his Kendall greene.

Hall's Satires, iv. 6, p. 76.

The most recent account of the Kendal manufactures is as follows :

This town, nearly as late as the beginning of the last century, exported largely of *coarse woollens* to America, but the machinery in Yorkshire and Lancashire (*inter alia*) have nearly destroyed it [the trade]. The *Kendal green*, superseded by the Saxon green,* was produced from a plant with a small yellow flour, and producing, when boiled, a beautiful yellow extract provincially known as *woodas* or *sarrat* (the *genista tinctoria* of Linnaeus), and from a blue liquor extracted from *woad*. These *cottons* (as such coarse woollens were called) have yielded to coarser things : floor-cloths, horse-cloths, linsays, and the like. The manufacture of carpets has recently become popular and flourishing. Hosiery, wool-card making, and horn-comb making, as trades, still exist to some extent.—Atkinson's *Worthies of Westmorland*, 1851, vol. i. p. 32.

The traders of Kendal were formerly associated in twelve free companies, which are thus enumerated in an ancient "boke off recorde" belonging to the corporation of the borough :—
1. Chapmen, Marchants, and Salters ;
2. Mercers and Drapers, Linen and Woollen ;
3. Shearmen, Fullers, Dyers, and Websters ;
4. Taylors, Imbrodyrers, and Whilters ;
5. Cordyners, Coblers, and Curryers ;
6. Tanners, Sadlers, and Bridlers ;
7. Innholders and Alehousekeepers and Typplers ;
8. Butchers and Fishers ;
9. Cardmakers and Wyerdrawers ;
10. Surgeons, Scryuyners, Barbers, Glovers, Skynners, (*obliterated*), and Poyntmakers ;
11. Snyths, Iron and Hardwaremen, Armerers, Cutlers, Bowyers, Fletchers, Spuryers, Potters, Panners,

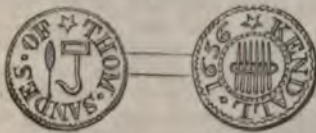
this note, with reference to the public room in Kendal called the White Hall : "It seems not improbable that White Hall (originally perhaps White Cloth Hall) has taken its name from the manufacture of this milk-white cloth." But this remark is founded upon a misapprehension. The old poet was not here describing a colour peculiar to the manufacture, or to the archers, of Kendale. White coats with St. George's cross were worn by all the infantry of our English armies; and the White Coats of London—that is, the trained bands of the city—are as often mentioned as any others. Mr. Nicholson repeats this misconception in p. 203, where he imagines that "spots might be easily, by poetic fancy, magnified into crosses red." In correction of this idea it is to be remarked that the white coats were not *besprinkled with crosses*, but every bowman, or soldier, exhibited only one cross back and front, displayed upon the whole of his body, as may be seen in the illuminations to the manuscripts of Froissart and other old historians.

* This change took place about the year 1770.—Nicholson's *Annals of Kendal*.

Plumbers, Tynkers, Pewterers, and Metallars; 12. Carpenters, Joyners, Masons, Wallers, Slaters, Thatchers, Glassers, Paynters, Pleysterers, Dawblers, Pavers, Myllers, and Cowpers. These incorporated companies gradually became extinct, the last of them (the cordyners or cordwainers) being "broken up"—*i.e.* dissolved—in 1800, in consequence of one Robert Moser refusing to recognise any legal power in the company to impose a fine upon persons, not being freemen, commencing business within the borough.

There is, in our estimation, something more than an ordinary local interest in such notices as we have now put together. Not only do the pack-horses of the Kendal clothiers again, in our mind's eye, tramp along the highways of Old England, but the knaves in Kendal-green again start forth from the wood-side, and the tattered hood of the same dye again barely shades the head of the labouring swain.

In Kendal itself the townsmen were prosperous in their industry, and bountiful in their charity; sometimes laying the foundation of families of landed gentry, and sometimes the more lasting structure of an almshouse or hospital. In the seventeenth century, like other traders, they felt the want of a currency of small value; and it was supplied, partly by the trading companies and partly by individuals, in the form of various tokens, of which some eight or ten varieties are known. It is by these tokens that our attention has been directed to the ancient manufactures of Kendal,* to the illustration of which they will be found to lend some further assistance.



1. The earliest in point of date is that of "Thomas Sandes of Kendal," 1656. The obverse presents the figures of a teasel and a wool-hook; and the reverse a wool-comb.

Thomas Sandes, who was mayor of Kendal in 1647-8, made a fortune as a manufacturer of "Kendal Cottons." He resided in the front house of the Elephant yard, (now the Elephant inn, which was rebuilt about thirty years ago,) using the back premises as his warehouses. His mint, consisting of two coining presses and other instruments, was a few years ago found in making alterations in these premises. He founded, in 1670, Sandes' Hospital in Kendal, endowing it with considerable property for the maintenance and relief of eight poor widows, and for the support of a school for poor children until they should be fitted for the free school of Kendal or elsewhere. The hospital premises consist of the master's house, school-house, library, and eight dwellings for the widows, with gardens and crofts. He also bequeathed a collection of books, including a valuable series of the ancient Fathers of the Church. He died, aged 75, on the 22nd Aug. 1681; and there is a handsome monument to his memory in Kendal church. It was originally erected against a pillar at the west end of the "aldermen's pew," but was moved last year (1852), in consequence of a renovation of the church, to an appropriate situation immediately over the south-west entrance door, in the interior of the edifice.

2. In 1657 a farthing token was issued under the name of the Mercers' Company. On one side it bears their arms, the Virgin's head,—the arms of trading companies being the same throughout the country as they were in London. On the reverse are the arms displayed by the town (as shown more at large in the woodcut at the head of this article), quarterly of teasels and wool-hooks. Above the shield are the letters K K, for Kirkby Kendal,



which are placed in like manner on the

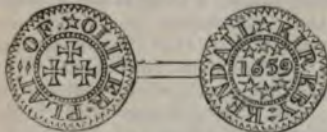
* "The Tradesmen's Tokens (of the 17th century) of Cumberland and Westmerland. By William Henry Brockett. Gateshead-upon-Tyne, 1853." 8vo. pp. 14. We are indebted to Mr. Brockett for the loan of the woodcuts which illustrate this pamphlet. He had previously published, "The Tokens of Durham and Northumberland. 1851."

seal of the town. The seal is of silver, circular, and one inch and a half in diameter; it has the date 1576, being the year following that of a charter granted to the town by Queen Elizabeth, and its device is a view of the town—the same as shown on the annexed shield.



The dies of this token, much worn, were found in 1803, among the ruins of the New Biggin, where the company of Cordwainers had their hall, and they are now in the museum of the Natural History Society in Kendal.

In 1659 two other farthing tokens were issued in Kendal by Oliver Plat and Edmond Adlington.



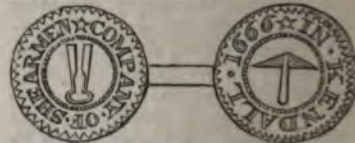
3. Oliver Plat was a gentleman of considerable property, both in Kendal and its neighbourhood, and lived on his estate at Summer How in Skelsmergh. The Rainbow inn in Kendal belonged to him; and an oak table and oak panel, bearing the inscription (boldly carved), "O.P. x E.P. 1638," were discovered when the house was rebuilt about twenty-five years ago. Some other articles, bearing the same initials, are preserved by Mr. John Fisher, jun. of Kendal. Mr. Plat was a Roman Catholic, and hence, probably, the use of the Maltese crosses.



4. Edmond Adlington displays the arms of the Dyers (as in London and elsewhere), Sable, a chevron between

three bags of madder argent, corded or. Edmond Adlington was sworn as a shearman-dyer in the year 1649, and followed that business in 1655 and 1657, as evidenced in the corporation books. The family came originally from Yealand in Lancashire, and carried on business there and at Kendal simultaneously. They were Quakers, and tradition says that Edmond was a man of immense bulk, weighing upwards of 24 stone, and that his wife was of little inferior weight, being upwards of 22 stone. He retired, and died, probably at his native place, at a great age. Francis Higginson, vicar of Kirkby Stephen, a pamphleteer against the early Quakers in the time of Cromwell, says that some of them stood naked upon the market cross on the market days, preaching from thence to the people; and particularly mentions the wife of one Edmond Adlington, of Kendal, who went naked through the streets there. The initial of the name of this over-zealous lady, "in virtue bold," accompanies that of her husband on the token, as we often find the case on these coins.

5. In 1666 the token here figured was issued by the company of Shearmen.



The two implements it represents are now almost entirely disused, having been superseded by machinery, which does the work better and cheaper. The large shears were used by the croppers to cut all the long hairs off the cloth; and, unless great care and precision were applied, there was danger of cutting the cloth, so that none but experienced workmen were employed, and they earned great wages. During the Luddite riots in the West Riding of Yorkshire in 1812, many of these artisans were implicated, some of them having been thrown out of employment by the improvements in manufacture, and many by their intemperate habits. The long hairs are now removed by a spiral thread fixed on a revolving cylinder, which gives a fine even nap to the cloth. The hand *teasel brush*, which appears on the reverse of the token,

was used for brushing the cloth—a brush being held in each hand. This operation is now also performed by machinery, the teasels being placed in a long, narrow iron frame, which is worked by steam-power. The vegetable teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*) continues still to be used—no artificial brush having yet been found to answer the purpose better than the natural one.

6. In the same year a token was issued conjointly by Thomas Wilson and Thomas Warde of Kirkland. Though



there are other Kirklands elsewhere, the arms of the town show that the token is rightly assigned to Kirkland in Kendal, which is thus described in the History of the county by Nicolson and Burn:—

Adjoining to the town of Kendal on the south is *Kirkland*, which is commonly reckoned part of Kendal [it now forms part of both the parliamentary and municipal borough], but it is a distinct township, separated from the town of Kendal by a little brook, which having but a small current, and as it were seeking a passage, is called *Blindbeck*. This place, being out of the mayor's liberty, is much resorted to by tradesmen that are not free of the corporation. Kendal church stands in *Kirkland*.

Whether Messrs. Wilson and Warde were partners in trade, or merely joint-issuers of the token, has not been ascertained; but instances of joint-issue by neighbours in trade are not unfrequent.

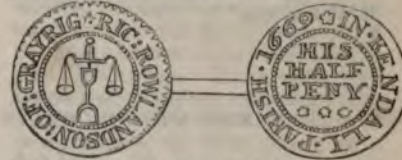
7. In 1667 James Cocke junior of Kendal issued a halfpenny token, ex-



hibiting a rebus upon his name.* This Mr. Cocke was sworn a member of the Mercers' Company in 1655, and became mayor of Kendal in 1681. His residence was in the Park; and a house which stood on the site of that now occupied by R. Hudson, druggist, in the Butchers' Row, belonged to the family, and before it was rebuilt in 1812, had the figure of a cock in stained glass in one of its windows.

8. Richard Rowlandson of Grayrig in Kendal parish issued a Halfpenny in 1669. The device is described by Mr. Brockett as "a pair of scales on a pedestal," but the pedestal looks exceedingly like a shovel.

Richard Rowlandson was a fellmonger and woolstapler, and lived on



his own estate at Lambert Ash, Grayrig, where he carried on his business. Grayrig is at a few miles distance from Kirkby Kendal; but Rowlandson had a branch establishment in the town, and others at Kirkby Stephen and Kirkby Lonsdale. It is related that he walked to London and back on business three times, and that he was there in the time of the Great Plague of 1665.

This was probably the last Token coined for Kendal, as the tokens struck by towns, trading companies, and individual tradesmen, at the period in question, "for necessary change," range for about 24 years, that is, from 1648 to 1672, and were checked as early as 1669. In that year the citizens of Norwich had a pardon granted them for all transgressions, and in particular for their coinage of halfpence and farthings, by which they had forfeited their charter, all coinage being declared to be the king's prerogative.† In 1672 all such currency was "cried down" by royal proclamation.

The remaining Westmerland tokens described by Mr. Brockett are—

Two for Appleby, 1. the halfpenny

* The obverse is nearly identical with that of the token of John Cocke of Leeds, the reverse of which is inscribed "William Balley, 1666, a half penny." Snelling, fig. 12.

† Blomefield's History of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 290.

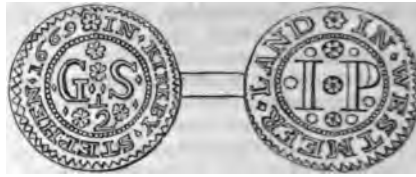
of Christopher Birkbecke (the King's head); and 2. the farthing of Edward Guy, rev. "I SERVE FOR CHANGE." Both these are dated 1666.

Six for Kirkby Stephen:—

1. Heart-shaped, with the arms of the Merchant Adventurers. The initials are probably W. B. R. not W. H. R. as here engraved.



2. That of "John Fallowfield and R. P. mercers."



3. H. R. 1659. Device, a pair of scales.

4. The halfpenny shown above (but KIRBY is spelt in the original without the K.)

5. The farthing of "Margre Sander-son;" device, a crown.

6. Jeffrey Thompson. Obv. a crown; Rev. a heart pierced with two arrows, with an eye above.

CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY AND LEGENDARY ART.

BY J. G. WALLER.

THE WHEEL OF HUMAN LIFE, OR THE SEVEN AGES.

THE Church, in developing its principle that "pictures were the books of the laity," did not stop at the mere delineation of historic facts. The events which constituted the foundation of the Christian creed were first in importance and therefore first in adoption on the walls of churches. Obviously next in rank were the figures of the heroes of the faith, with their emblems, forming, as it were, an index to their histories. These histories themselves were of frequent illustration. Thus, there was the great narrative of facts, next the examples for imitation. One link was yet wanting; it was to point a moral. Moral representations then succeeded; they were last in development, and contained evidences of the most thoughtful and philosophic spirit, sometimes seasoned with a little satire. Of these, the most interesting was "The Wheel of Life," or, "The Ages of Life," for the wheel is merely used as a vehicle to express motion in allusion to the ceaseless change which marks the current of existence.

The impulse given to art in the twelfth century is marked in many striking ways, and has made that era

celebrated as an epoch from which to date an advance which never receded until it reached its zenith in the days of Leo the Tenth; and it is in this period that we find the first examples of the treatment of this subject. The idea could not be new; it was probably a revival of some old tradition which had been preserved among the artists of Byzantium. But this is an unnecessary question to argue, as the subject owes its origin to the subdivision of man's life into so many fixed and definite periods. This subdivision is made by many ancient writers, Greek and Roman; not that they quite agree, but the same general thought is visible. Solon, Hippocrates, and Proclus among the Greeks, and Varro among the Romans, are those who have entered into the subdivision of the life of man into periods. Hippocrates and Proclus make seven divisions; Solon ten; Varro but five. Seven seems to have been the most popular, and obtained more ready acquiescence; yet it will be seen that the influence of Solon's divisions may be traced even in the arts of the middle ages. Hippocrates makes the first period to terminate at seven years; the second, at

fourteen; the third, twenty-eight; the fourth, thirty-five; the fifth, forty-seven; the sixth, fifty-six; the seventh and last no definite time, as of course. Proclus differs in the number of years assigned to each period, and thus divides the term: infancy, four years; childhood, fourteen; adolescence, twenty-two; young manhood, forty-two; mature manhood, fifty-six; old age, sixty-eight; decrepid age, eighty-eight. The author of the *Promptorium Parvulorum*,* written about the year 1440, comes nearer to Hippocrates: thus,—

The vii. agys. Prima, *infancia*, que continet vii. annos; secunda, *puericia*, usque ad quartum decimum annum; tertia, *adolescencia*, usque ad xxix. annum; quarta, *juventus*, usque ad quinquagesimum annum; quinta, *gravitas*, usque ad lxx. annum; sexta, *senectus*, que nullo terminatur termino; *senium*, est ultima pars senectutis. Septima erit in resurrectione finali.

Here the first three are nearly the same as that of Hippocrates; but the fourth, the period of "juventus," is extended to fifty years; the fifth to seventy, and he styles this period "gravitas;" the sixth he calls "senectus," or old age, and he divides this into two parts; the latter part of "senectus," or old age, is "senium," that is, senility: this, in fact, is the usual seventh period, but which is here placed in the final resurrection. The mediæval artists and writers therefore were indebted to the ancients for their materials, which they adapted and enlarged upon.

One of the earliest examples of the treatment of this subject is at Basle; the date is about the close of the twelfth century. It is exhibited by a circular window in the gable; one of that kind so closely resembling a wheel, which formed the germ of that beautiful development, the rose-window, which with its enriched tracery makes so remarkable a feature in some of our cathedrals. In the example alluded to, the periphery of the wheel has a number of steps or spokes, like a ladder, and upon this the figures climb. They are ten in number; thus, as in other instances I shall mention, agreeing with Solon's division. The figures are all the same size, and therefore symbolize rather

than represent: and the first is a young boy about to commence the ascent, with one arm on the upper stave and with upraised limb; a similar attitude marks the second; the third ascends with more confidence, and makes no use of his arms in the attempt; the fourth is similar; the fifth is at the summit seated, his head is covered with a cap of dignity. We now commence the descent, and this exhibits a whimsical rapidity; but, however, the sixth figure, although fallen from his high estate, yet retains a hold upon a spoke of the wheel, and still wears the cap like the seated figure in the fifth stage. The seventh shows a figure falling precipitately headlong; so in the next and eighth. The ninth has almost terminated the rapid course; while in the tenth and last the figure is stretched out at the bottom of the wheel, and the circle is complete. This is but a very simple and incomplete rendering of the subject; it offers but few details or developments, for these belong to a later age. The artists did not even confine themselves to ten figures; for the church of St. Stephen at Beauvais has a similar window to that just described, in the pediment of the north transept, with twelve figures on the wheel. In many respects it accords with that just described, but the figure on the summit reaches out his left hand in aid of the ascending figures, whilst, with a sceptre in his right, he repulses those descending. This work is of the twelfth century. At Amiens Cathedral is a later example in the south transept: here are seventeen figures even, and they only occupy the upper half of a circle. There is but little material difference, however, in development; the ascending figures are young and beardless, the descending old and with a beard; but there is not much attempt at character. This work is of the latter part of the thirteenth century.

Without giving a strictly chronological account, I shall, however, now refer to a very beautiful example in one of the finest MSS. in the Arundel collection in the British Museum, No. 82. This is of the early part of the fourteenth century, and it exhibits a development of the subject full of

* Edited by Albert Way, esq. F.S.A. for the Camden Society.

poetry and interest. Here the form of a wheel symbolises motion, but the figures do not climb; they are in so many circlets at the end of the spokes, and the centre of the wheel itself has the head of God the Father, nimbed and bearded, around which is this inscription: "Cuncta simul cerno; totum ratione guberno:" by this signifying that God rules by his will the phases of life, all being under his discerning eye. The first circlet is perhaps the most interesting, for I do not know another instance in which the first age is so treated, viz. a nurse with the child seated in her lap, a fire before her on which is a small pot or cauldron. The motto is "Mitis sum et humilis, lacte nutro puro." This idea of the nurse, which Shakspeare has so beautifully rendered, is by no means common, even in those developments that come nearer to the time of our great poet. It is therefore of particular interest; but I by no means draw a parallel, for there is a wide distinction between the medieval illuminator and the great philosophic mind of the age of Elizabeth. The next age is represented by a pretty, graceful figure of a youth, with a mirror in one hand and a comb in the other; he is arranging his curling locks. The inscription is "Vita decens seculi; speculo probatur."* Doubtless this is intended to figure the period in which personal vanity takes possession of the mind, but it seems to follow too close upon mere infancy. The next is still less clear; it is a young man holding a pair of scales, and attentive to their true balance. The inscription is "Nunquam ero labilis; ætatem mensuro." If the meaning of this be to illustrate the age of prudent calculation it comes too early; but perhaps it rather means the overweening confidence of youth, foreseeing no change, and thinking all is to be as they calculate upon. The next is the fourth age; a young man is on horseback, a hawk upon his fist. This is the inscription, "Non imago speculi; sed vita letatur." This is intelligible enough; life is now at its highest period of enjoyment, thus symbolised in the pleasure of field sports. We next arrive at the summit of the wheel; the highest

pitch of earthly ambition is represented, as also that period of life beyond which we date but decline. It is the figure of a king, royally crowned, a sceptre in his right hand, seated upon his throne. The motto is agreeable to the subject, "Rex sum, rego seculum; mundus meus totus." The sixth age is very expressively rendered; a figure in a long robe, his hood covering his head, and a long staff in his left hand, turns his head backwards towards the summit, expressive of regret. The motto is appropriate, "Sumo michi baculum morti fere notus." Equally good is the treatment of the seventh age; it is the last phase, but not the last subject which completes the wheel. It is represented by a decrepid old man, blind, leaning upon a child, who steadies the old man's staff as he bends under the weight of his infirmities. The motto is "Decrepitati deditus, mors erit michi esse." The next subject is but a continuation of the other; the old man is now stretched upon his death-bed, and a physician is by his side holding up an urinal, *secundum artem*. It may be observed that his attire is that of a clerk, as all practitioners in medicine were so at this period. The motto runs thus, "Infirmi deditus, incipio deesse." In the next the scene has closed; resting upon a bier is a coffin covered with its pall, two candles are burning at the head and feet, and a priest is reading the office of the dead. The inscription is "Putavi quod viverem, vita me decipit." Last of all, and forming the base of the wheel, is the tomb represented as raised, and a cross sculptured upon it, "Versus sum in cinerem, vita me decipit." The story is over and the moral completed. At each corner of the picture is a figure emblematic of the principal four divisions of life, Infancy, Manhood, Age, Decrepitude. The first, a child seated on the ground, but about to rise; the next, a royally attired figure, like that on the summit of the wheel; the third, a figure bearded and bending upon a staff; the last, an aged figure on the ground, as if incapable of motion. It may be remarked of this interesting example that it is executed in the best

* In the original the motto to this and the next have been evidently transposed; but I did not think accuracy of transcript obliged me to copy an error.

style of illumination of the time, and much grace is to be found in the figures and draperies. Notwithstanding the conventional habits of medieval artists, they seem to have employed a latitude and invention on this subject that gives it a peculiar value; and before I proceed with other instances I will notice the rules laid down for its treatment in the "Guide" of the Greek monastic artists of Mount Athos,* which may well be compared with that just noticed, as, notwithstanding points of difference, it has much in common. It is, however, much more comprehensive, and includes many a poetic thought and suggestion. I shall give the passage entire, as it will not bear well to be abbreviated. It is thus entitled,

"*How the deceitful period of this life is represented.*—Describe a little circle, make within an aged man with rounded beard, in royal attire, a crown on his head, seated upon a throne, the hands extended on each side, and carrying the same thing, as the world, which is figured beneath the Apostles at the Pentecost. About the circle write these words, 'The senseless world, deceiver, and seducer.'

"Out of the first circle make another larger one. Between these two circles inscribe four semi-circles disposed cross-wise. In the midst of them represent the four seasons of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter. Upon high, Spring, in this manner: a man seated in the midst of flowers and verdant meadows; he wears upon his head a crown of flowers, and holds between his hands a harp, which he plays. On the right side represent Summer, in this manner: a man, with a hat, holds a scythe and reaps a field. Below, represent Autumn, thus: a man beats a tree and makes the fruit and leaves fall. On the left side represent Winter, thus: a man seated and wearing a pelisse and hood, warming himself at a fire lit before him.

"Out of this second circle describe another yet greater. All about it make twelve recesses, then within, the twelve signs of the twelve months. Be very attentive to put each sign near the seasons which answer to it. Thus then, you put near Spring, the Ram, the Bull,

the Twins; near Summer, the Crab, the Lion, the Virgin; near Autumn, the Balance, the Scorpion, the Archer; near Winter, the Goat, the Water-pot, and the Fishes. Then dispose these signs, following their order, all about the circle, and be careful to write above each its name, and also the names of the months, in the following manner: above the Ram, write March; above the Bull, April; above the Twins, May; above the Crab, June; above the Lion, July; above the Virgin, August; above the Balance, September; above the Scorpion, October; above the Archer, November; above the Goat, December; above the Water-pot, January; above the Fishes, February.

"Without the third and largest circle, make the *seven ages* of man in the following manner:—Below on the right side, make a little child who ascends; write before him on a circle, child of seven years. Above this child make another greater, and write child of fourteen. Get higher, make a young man with moustachios, and write youth of twenty-one years. On high, on the summit of the wheel, make another man, with a curling beard, seated upon a throne, the feet upon a cushion, the hands extending on each side, holding in the right a sceptre, and in the left a bag full of money; he wears royal vestments, and a crown upon his head. Below him, on the wheel, write young man of twenty-eight years. Below him, on the left side, make another man, with pointed beard, head stooping and looking upwards; write, man of forty-eight years. Below him make another man, with gray hair, and laid down upon his back; and write, mature man of fifty-six years. Beneath him make a man with a white beard, bald, head bending down and hands hanging; and write, old man of seventy-five years. Then beneath him make a tomb, in which is a great dragon, having in his throat a man on his back, and of whom one sees but half. Near this in a tomb is Death, armed with a great scythe. He thrusts it into the neck of the man, whom he forces to go down. Outside the circle write the following inscription, near

* Manuel d'Iconographie Chrétienne. M. Didron, p. 403. Paris, 1845.
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the mouths of the personages. Near the little child, 'When then, being in ascent, shall I arrive on high?' Near the child, 'O time, haste thee to turn, in order that I may quickly reach the top.' Near the youth, 'Behold, I have arrived at the point of seating myself soon upon the throne.' On the young man, 'Who is it that is king like I? Who is above me?' Near the mature man write, 'Unhappy that I am! Oh time how hast thou deceived me.' By the old man, 'Alas! Alas! Oh Death! who can avoid thee?' By the tomb these words, 'Hell all-devouring, and death.' Near him who is devoured by the dragon, 'Alas! who will save me from all-devouring hell?'

"Make on the right side, and upon the left of the wheel, two angels, having each above their head the half of the seasons, and turning the wheel with cords. Above the angel who is on the right, write, 'Day.' Above him on the left, 'Night.' On the height of the wheel this epigraph—'The senseless life of the deceiving world.'"

This elaborate direction for the treatment of a subject which from the twelfth to the sixteenth century exercised the pencils and the chisels of the artists of the middle ages, has its interest in the absolute certainty that it conveys their traditions. The analogies that it bears to our examples are many, and, although less forcible in some details, it is a more complete whole than we are acquainted with in any extant example of the artists of the western church. Making the prime of life at twenty-eight years is too early, and not quite consonant with the general philosophic views on the subject; but in this it appears in some measure to follow the division of Hippocrates and the Promptorium. In other parts of the arrangement it will be in agreement and analogy with the previously-described example, and also others of a later period, which I will presently notice. The motion of the Wheel being performed by Day and Night is a highly poetic idea, as well as the wheel itself revolving around the zodiacal signs, typifying the revolving months of the year; this again further illustrated by the four seasons. It were impossible

to symbolize passing time in a manner more comprehensive. Most persons, having any acquaintance with Norman architecture, must occasionally have seen the zodiacal signs forming a conspicuous part of the ornamented mouldings of the arched entrances. It seems to me exceedingly probable they were so introduced as forming a part of an intention to symbolize ever-fleeting time—a moral on human instability; and most appropriate was it to exhibit that on the entrance door of the church.

The variations in the treatment of the subject are full of interest, and cannot be overlooked, and in continuation I will now bring to notice two English examples found in the two cathedral churches of Rochester and Canterbury. The first was discovered some years since in Rochester cathedral, and is a fragment of distemper-painting executed about the close of the thirteenth century. It is described in *Gent. Mag.*, vol. xxv. (New Series) p. 137. In that account the writer speaks of it, and not I think altogether incorrectly, as the "Wheel of Fortune;" but, from the record he cites, it is clear it was considered a religious subject. I therefore place its consideration under this head, because, in spite of distinctions from the "Wheel of Life," the "Rota Fortune" is evidently analogous, and was intended to impress the beholders with a conception of the instability of worldly grandeur. The subject is represented by a crowned female by whom the wheel is turned, and there were probably five figures (only three are preserved) climbing and falling from the wheel. All these are *bearded*, a distinction at once from the "Wheel of Life;" and the character of their attire improves as they ascend the wheel, the one sitting on the top being marked by superior richness in apparel. I will not enlarge upon this instance, and mention it only under this head, because M. Didron seems to doubt if there be a distinction between the "Wheel of Fortune" and the "Wheel of Life;" but the distinction pointed out above, and, furthermore, an example of Fortune's Wheel in *Cott. MS.* "The Pilgrimage of the Soul," which is strictly analogous, I think puts the

question out of dispute, and the figure of Fortune is there represented in the same manner.*

The example at Canterbury Cathedral is in the painted windows of the clerestory, and here is a division into six ages only, to which the following names are given: "Infantia, Pueritia, Adolescentia, Juventus, Virilitas, Senectus;" and it is also remarkable for having six other figures representing the six ages of the world. These figures are inscribed with the names Adam, Noe, Abraham, David, Jechonias; the name of Christ, which should be the last, is gone, but the nimbed figure remains to point it out, and a mutilated inscription around the whole yet contains the words—

*Hydria metretas capiens est quellbet ætas
Lympha dat historiam vinum notat allegoriam.*

These words have reference to the marriage of Cana; against which, on either side, are the six ages of life and the six ages of the world. The measures of water figure the ages of life anterior to Jesus Christ, but turned into wine they represent the ages of man sanctified: such is the allegory. The same parallel is made in the arrangement of the seven ages on the south door of Amiens Cathedral before alluded to.

We will consider now a later example at Troyes, in the church of St. Nizier, in some painted glass executed at the close of the fifteenth century. In this there is also a variation from previous instances. Seven females introduce seven figures, each personifying the seven ages, and a moral dialogue is held between the Genius of Religion, if we may so call her, and the different persons represented, and she further offers them a gift of appropriate moral significance. To the child galloping on a horse it is a little model of a church; to an amorous youth, who holds a rose, an object unfortunately broken away; to a third, which has disappeared, a vessel; to a young man who holds a falcon on his fist and is going to mount his horse, an object also broken away; to a mature man, a *savant*, a doctor, who holds a book, she offers a mon-

strance in which the host appears; to an aged, impotent man, and who walks on two crutches, a clock, to remind him of his last hour, which is near; to an old man extended on the ground, dying on a couch, and for whom the hour of justice is about to strike, the mysterious woman extends her left hand, whilst she holds in the right a naked sword. Opposite this Justice-Hope (who is clothed in green) is Death, a skeleton quite white, who carries a scythe on the left shoulder, holds an oar in the right, and comes to claim the dying man.† The glass is unfortunately in a very mutilated condition, but enough exists to shew the analogies with other instances, and the character of the variations from them. The child on horseback is a new idea, and its intent is to signify the mobility of childhood, ever striving forward. The youth with the rose may compare with the figure in the Arundel MS. who is sleeking his hair with a comb before a mirror. The introduction of the figure of Death too marks an era, and will be still further illustrated by the instance which follows. This example is another proof how much the artists gave loose to their imagination in the treatment of this subject.

The glass just described brings us down to the sixteenth century, and at this period engravings illustrative of human life in its different ages became evidently popular, though now rarely met with; yet two examples have recently been made known to me—an engraving on wood, and another on copper. The latter is in my possession, and is an extremely well executed Italian print of the beginning of the sixteenth century, and is worth a complete description, inasmuch as it is more than probable that Shakspeare was familiar with such designs, and had them in his mind when he put the moral of the seven ages into the mouth of "the melancholy Jaques." It must be observed, however, of these prints, that the wheel has given place to a succession of grades or steps, rising on one side and falling on the other, the uppermost stage or step being occupied by the figure re-

* Didron, however, mentions an example in a MS. of Augustin's "City of God," in the library at Amiens, strictly in accord with the painting at Rochester.

† See *Annales Archéologiques*, vol. i. p. 248.

presenting the prime age of life. The number of ages too is not confined to seven, but there are nine; notwithstanding this, it will be seen from the following account that the conception of the subject is close upon that of our immortal Bard. There is another peculiarity attending it, viz. that under each figure in a kind of hollow cavity is an animal which is supposed to bear the most resemblance to the age and condition of man in his period of life as represented.

The picture is composed of a rock made into nine steps. The first is occupied by a little child of *one* year old (for the ages are denoted by figures), in a go-cart, and holding a spoon in his left hand; the animal beneath is a pig feeding on acorns, and there is to each figure a distich in Italian which has reference to the disposition and character peculiar to the age. To this is—

Di gesti a un porcellin simil' è 'l putto,
Che spesso per natura è tutto brutto.

Thus the boy is likened to a pig on account of his nature being disposed to the satisfaction of mere animal instincts, his gratification being confined to the sustenance of life. In the second stage we recognise at once the source of Shakspeare's "schoolboy with his satchel." Here it is a boy of *ten* years old carrying books; the animal beneath him is a young lamb, and the couplet is—

A un agnellin simil' è un dieci anni,
Che par avversità non piglia affanni.

He is compared to a lamb, because heed for adversity does not yet give him any trouble. Next stage is a youth of *twenty*. This is the lover; in his right hand is a branch of myrtle, at his feet a young cupid is bending his bow. He is likened to a young goat, which is represented beneath, with these lines—

Veloce è 'l giovan' come il capriolo,
Spento dal dio d'amor, e dal suo duolo,

which describe him as swift as a young kid, and over-mastered by the god of Love and his wiles. Then follows the soldier, armed cap-a-piè, with spear and shield; his age is put at *thirty*—for all the grades here ascend and descend by divisions of tens—the bull is his emblem, and the inscription says

that by reason of his great strength he often runs great risks:

Di forza e par al tor un di trent' anni,
Ond' alle volte 'ncorre in gravi danni.

This is equivalent to the "sudden and quick in quarrel," and "seeking the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth."

We now arrive at the fifth age. Here is the justice, a seated figure; the shield is now put at his feet, and in his right hand he holds a bundle of fasces. His emblem is the lion, his age *forty*, and the distich declares him king among mortals, as the lion among beasts:

L'huom di quaranta è re tra li mortali,
Com'è il leon fra tutti gl'animali.

The two next, on the descending grades, find no analogy in Shakspeare, who preserves some of the earlier ideas, but the division of ten years between each age is still maintained, so now we have the man of *fifty*. He, like the figure in the windows of the church at Troyes, is a learned man; in one hand he holds his pen-case and ink-horn, and at his feet is an hour-glass and books. He is likened to a fox, and is said to be skilful in traffic:

Volpi è d'astutia l'huom giunt' a tal grado,
Che ben del trafficar conosce 'l guado.

Next is the man of *sixty*. His regard is fixed downward; his right hand holds an olive-branch, the symbol of peace; the garb and panoply of war, cuirass, spear, shield, and helmet lie at his feet, and he puts his foot upon them, as if to signify they were no more for him. He is symbolized by a wolf:

Si come il lupo in depredar procura,
Così tal huom in acquistar pon' cura.

As if to say, as a wolf lives on depredations, so man at this time puts all his care in acquisition, in fact, grows avaricious.

We now come again in analogy with our great poet, and the man of *seventy* is the "slipped pantaloon." He is a figure bending with age, attired in a long furred robe, his feet in slippers, "spectacles on nose," holding in his hand a tablet, on which are several counters, with which he seems to be reckoning. He is compared to the hound, called brache, used to hunt the hare, and which the couplet attached

to it assimilates to a man with a sack full of sins :

In dar fuga alla lepre cerca 'l braccio,
Com' huom che di peccati ha pieno il sacco.

"Last scene of all," the man of *eighty*. He is blind, and seated upon a tomb or coffin, the lid of which is partly aside ; the old man rests his head upon his hand, and has his right leg in the tomb. He is compared to an old ass, which is represented as worn out, crouched-up upon the ground, mumbling as he eats :

Com' asin vecchio che si posa e rangia,
Tal huom' si posa e borbottando mangia.

The moral of the story is still further carried out ; the phases of life are past, but the future consummation is now to be taught : here, also, we have analogy with the previously-described examples. In the centre of the rock in which the grades are cut is a cave, hollowed out, in which is Death, represented as a skeleton, whetting a scythe. There is a motto to the effect that none can escape from his hands. On his right, an angel raises a dying form, which calls upon him for aid ; and on the left, a demon, with a trident, is dragging a figure by one leg, who utters expressions of piteous deprecation. High above, on the right side, Christ is represented in the midst of irradiated glory, and surrounded by choirs of angels ; and an angel is conducting a figure to paradise, as thus indicated, from which another bends down to receive it. On the left side is the exact contrary : Satan, with a three-pronged fork, is seated on a dragon, and surrounded with demons, armed with instruments of torment. And as on the right an angel leads the soul to heaven, here a demon conducts one to hell, from which another bends down to take the guilty sinner. Both subjects are interspersed with illustrative inscriptions, which, however, are not of sufficient interest to write at length, as they are merely exclamations of suffering or of joy. Beneath the figure of Christ is the text, "Blessed is he that hears and keeps my word." Under Satan, "I enjoy others' ill and pain." There is a moral sentence over the top of the composition running thus : "Put not, Man, in living every care, spending in dress or other things as frail, as

in the end he who is born descends into the grave." The author of this design, which is treated with considerable skill, has recorded his name thus : "Per me, Christophero Bertello," and it is certainly superior to other instances of the kind that have fallen under my observation. The incidents of Death and Hell in the above belong also to the Greek Guide, and it serves to show how catholic has been the treatment of the subject, and how powerful the tradition. For, although the different examples show a considerable variation from each other, yet a common thought governs all. Some are more comprehensive than others, more select in their details, and possessing greater dramatic power, according perhaps to the genius or taste of the designer, but in all one view is always kept in sight, whatever variations there may be. The last example is brought down to the commencement of a new era pregnant with changes. The invention of printing had begun to render books a necessity, where before they were a luxury, and a most expensive one. They were no longer confined to the clerk ; but the laic, accustomed to a sort of hieroglyphic language addressed only to the eye, was now tripping on the heels of the ecclesiastic, and asserting his equal right of knowledge. In intelligent communities, therefore, particularly those where civil freedom had made advances, teaching by means of pictures fell into disrepute. The "Dance of Death" was about the last expiring effort of the system, and that was as much of a satire as a religious morality. But in countries uninfluenced by the Reformation, or by the free spirit that walked hand-in-hand by its side, the old system continued, almost unchanged,—and indeed in some sort still prevails ; and, as regards this particular subject under notice, M. Didron shows that it yet forms a popular print in the cottages of the peasantry in some parts of France. This is a particularly interesting fact ; and the variations are so curious that I give the entire account published by that writer :—

We have all seen in our villages, appended to the walls of the houses of our vine-dressers and labourers, a gross image, engraved and coloured at Epinal, repre-

senting steps, or rather stairs, having a double flight. On each stage of this double staircase ascends on the right and descends upon the left a couple, uniformly composed of a man and a woman, holding by the arms, as if mutually aiding each other in the course of life. Quite below, under a slope of the stairs, two new-born babes sleep in a cradle; they are not yet awakened to exterior life, or relation to it. A very little boy and a very little girl, amusing themselves with the games of their age, touch the first degree of the flight on the right. On the second grade, a youth of twenty years offers flowers to a young girl, who receives them blushing. On the third, a man of thirty years regards with affection his first-born, whom his young wife holds in her arms. On the fourth, we have forty years; the man, ten years previous an officer, is now become general; the wife has brought up her family, and thinks of enjoying the last good days which remain to her. At fifty years one is at the height of life, of happiness, and fortune. Man is above, one hand in his vest as a parliamentary orator, and the wife returns from church with a book of Hours under her arm. They seek to stop themselves: but they are carried away by the course of life, and it makes them descend the fatal flight, the descent of the left. They are already on the decline of their days. The man and woman make a stop regretfully at attaining sixty years. Ten years later one is at the age of decay: the back bent, and the long staff in the hand to sustain steps already very uncertain. At seventy years it is the decayed age: spectacles are wanted to see, a staff to walk, furs to take place of the natural heat which is gone. At last, at ninety years, we can no more advance but on crutches; the great-coat and the heavy vestments make a sad contrast with the light dresses which frivolous youth wears on the opposite flight. Yet a step more, and we attain the extreme

age. Death is there, his scythe on his shoulder. He goes to cut away the remnant of life which is yet feebly retained in the world by this old man and his old wife.

In this are many curious points adapted to the life and traditions of the French peasant, yet retaining much of the old medieval thought. The lover is prettily told; the young man and soldier becoming a general, seems as if the genius of the Empire or Republic had swayed the designer to accommodate the old idea to present circumstances; and the parliamentary orator is evidently an innovation to agree with modern ideas more recent even than the Empire, but now not much of a truth. The general resemblance of the design in thought and disposition to the older types is very interesting, as showing the evident connection between them; while the idea of associating man and woman together is not without some beauty, though more homely and less abstract. It is the view of life, with its phases and its ambitions, which might reasonably present themselves to a French peasant; and the boy and girl of the village marching onward together throughout life is not an unnatural idea.

It would not be difficult to extend the illustration of this subject still further; but the above sketch suffices to show how one thought was worked upon by different minds, producing varieties even when under the influence of conventional rules. The idea has been traced to the earliest periods of history, and, modified by circumstances, still teaches the moral of life to the illiterate peasant of a neighbouring state.

A BIOGRAPHY.

He was born in sweet September, when the morning skies were bright,
 And the moon's unclouded splendour filled th' o'er-arching vault by night;
 When the autumn breezes steady came across the Western main,
 And the yellow fields waved ready in their wealth of golden grain.

He was nursed where Dalriada's hoary cliffs o'erlook the wave,
 And he loved its wolds and meadows, every creek and haunted cave,

From the strand where Buaish' waters mingle with the crystal tide,
To the heights where Glynn's fair daughters dance on wild Glenariff's side.*

Oft he heard the heath-cock crowing in the morning's glorious prime,
Where the muirland stream was flowing, and the wild bee wooed the thyme;
Oft at eve, in musing wonder, listen'd to the spring-tide roar
Of the waves that break in thunder far on Baile-an-tuaid shore.†

In the dream of life what changes! Now his schoolboy days are pass'd;
He has left these mountain-ranges and our green, glad vales at last.
He has sought the dingy college and the city's dreary glare,—
Hiving up unhealthy knowledge, nursing unavailing care.

Oh, the vain and worthless laurels that adorn'd his aching head!
Oh, the wordy books on morals that the pale-faced student read!
Never more the woodland voices whisper'd in his longing ear,—
Still his own loved stream rejoices, but he is no longer here.

Now the throstle's notes are ringing in Druim-meenie's hazel glen,‡
And we hail the swallows bringing summer o'er the waves again.
Grandly now old Dalriada stretches to the winding shore,
But in glen, or bay, or meadow, we shall see his face no more!

* The well-known Irish quatrain transmitted by Randal M'Donnell to Archbishop Usher describes the extent of Dal-Riada from east to west:—

From the Buaish (Bush) which flocks fly over,
Unto the Cross of Glenfinneaght,
Extends Dal-Riada of subdivisions,
As all who know the land can tell.

Glenariff is one of the eight glens of Antrim. We would suggest the addition of a ninth, as the glen which stretches along the northern base of Knocklayd, from Ballycastle to Armoy, is equal to any of the others in picturesque beauty, and certainly superior in the attractions which it offers to antiquaries and prehistoric people. In old times this last ranked with the other glens, and formed the ninth. As a proof, we may mention a saying still quite common in that district: when any rumour circulates widely, it is said to be heard "over the *nine* glens." The names of the other glens, or glynnys, are—Glenarm, Glencloy, Glenballyemon, Glennaan, Glencorp, Glendun, and (last and greatest in historical associations) Glenshesk.

† *Baile-an-tuaid*, *Ballintoy*, generally translated "town in the north," but perhaps more properly "military station or fortified residence in the north." There was no town, strictly speaking, at Ballintoy, but there was a strong stone castle formerly, which stood at a little distance west from the present village. [Qu. is not the word *tuaid* the same with the Welsh *tywod*, signifying "sand?" Edrr.]

‡ *Druim-meenie* is a townland in the parish of Ramoan. It contains the ruins of an ancient ecclesiastical edifice. Dr. Reeves thinks that "this church was very probably the 'Ecclesia de Druim-Indich' which the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick states to have been founded by him in the region of Cathrigia (Carey), and to have been placed under the care of St. Enan." This opinion is certainly very much strengthened by the fact that the local designation of the place, even to this day, is *Kill-Enan*. It is not easy to account for the traditional mistake which designates the ruin as Goban Saer's Castle. There was formerly a castle or fort, in the immediate vicinity of Kill-Enan, called Caislen-na-Carragh, "the castle on the rugged height," which may have been known as Goban Saer's Castle. When it disappeared, it is not improbable that the name was transferred to the ecclesiastical ruin of Druim-Indich.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Gravestone of "Dame Joan" at White Ladies, Shropshire—Tower Royal—Romeland—Descent of the Manor of Stottesden, Salop—On supposed Showers and Springs of Blood—St. James's Park.

GRAVESTONE OF "DAME JOAN" AT WHITE LADIES, SHROPSHIRE.

MR. URBAN,—I have the pleasure of communicating to you a very interesting account of the destruction and restoration of Dame Joan's headstone in the ruins of the priory church at White Ladies, with which I have been furnished by the Vicar of Bolney.

Yours, &c. BERIAH BOTFIELD.
Norton Hall.

MEMORANDA of the Headstone of "Dame Joan," the wife of William Pendrell, buried within the walls of the ruined church of the "White Ladies," near Boscobel, which is extra-parochial to Donington, in the county of Salop.

In the Gentleman's Magazine* for 1809, p. 809, Mr. David Parkes, of Shrewsbury, exhibits a view taken in July, 1807, of a small headstone at the White Ladies, which bore the following inscription:

✠
Here lyeth
The Bodie of A Friende
The King did caLL
Dame Joane.
But Now shee is
Deceast and Gone
Interr'd Anno: Dō.
1669.

The headstone and the inscription I saw and read about the year 1807, whilst on a visit at Kilsall, in the parish of Donington, where I often passed a part of my vacations on my way to and from Oxford. The stone stood on the north side of the ruins within the chancel of the chapel, on the left as you entered the chancel door.

When, however, I became Curate of Donington in the year 1811, it had disappeared, and I well remember how disconcerted I felt, upon lionizing a bridal party to the White Ladies, to find that "the place thereof knew it no more," and how I was further annoyed by a young lady of the company, Miss B——, who declared that it never had stood near the chancel door, but in the middle of the nave; nay, she undertook to direct me to the spot, which I had some difficulty in

reaching, as, besides that elder and other bushes were flourishing there, I was compelled to beat down a luxuriant crop of nettles and other weeds ere the party could approach the place our mis-informant had pointed out, and then it turned out, as I knew it would. There was indeed a headstone, but of a later date than Dame Joan's, by a century or so.

I made frequent inquiries afterwards, at intervals, of the cottagers and others as to the disappearance of the monument, but without obtaining any satisfactory information.

Many had seen, and remembered it well, but they all gave it as their opinion that it had been broken down by some of the cattle of Mr. Lockley, who at that time occupied the united farms of Boscobel and White Ladies, and whose cows and horses had free entrance into the chapel from the meadow in which it stands.

I was far from agreeing with this supposition, for if the headstone had been thus broken down, the fragments would have remained, and I searched for them in vain; and often in subsequent visits to the place I have lamented the loss of what I thought an interesting relic, connected as it was with the history of the troublous times of England, and commemorative of the poor but honest family who had sheltered their outcast Sovereign in his extremest need.

More than twenty-five years passed away since I first missed the headstone, when, about the year 1837-8, in company with a relative from Lancashire, to shew him the Royal Oak, Boscobel House, and the White Ladies' ruins, I found at the latter place several masons and labourers at work repairing the outer walls (so far at least as to prevent any entrance into the chapel except through the Norman doorway at the north-west angle), levelling the turf, and bringing to light several grave-stones which had lain flat on the ground, and had been concealed, some probably more than two centuries, others for a shorter space of time, with decomposed vegetation and sods which spread rapidly over such mementos in so neglected a spot. I at once inquired of one of the workmen

* In the last edition of Blount's Boscobel, p. 56, reference is made to a former volume of the Gentleman's Magazine, that for 1792 at p. 893, where Mr. Parkes had before given a copy of the inscription, with a very slight sketch of the stone. In the Magazine for 1809 the stone is carefully represented.

whom I happened to know (Colley by name), "if he remembered where old Dame Joan's headstone stood," when he told me "that he had dug up the lower part of a headstone about the very place, and had laid it carefully aside, as it had a few letters upon it." He shewed it to me, and on inspection I felt satisfied that it was a remnant of the stone that had marked the good Dame's grave. Why I had not discovered it before, arose, I conclude, from there having been graves opened for the interment of some of the Roman Catholics in the neighbourhood, and the soil thrown over the fragment. The piece of stone found retained the letters—

Anno Dō

1669.

Having lately dipped into "Blount's Boscobel," and now observing (in addition to the evidence afforded by the spot where this relic was discovered) the corresponding date, and the rather unusual (I believe) abbreviation "Dō" for Domini, which on most monuments is Dom: or Dni, or the monogram D.,—I had not any doubt on the subject; and desired Colley to take care of the fragment and to inform Mr. Richmond (the then priest at the Black Ladies under whose direction the repairs were going on), when he came to inspect the work—with my compliments—that it was a portion of Dame Joan's headstone.

On my return home I referred to the note in Blount's Boscobel, and was, if possible, strengthened in my conviction of its identity.

The fate of this fragment was singular. Colley, as desired, laid it carefully (and as he thought) securely by: at dinner-time he took his wallet into the meadow to eat his noontide meal there—the masons either remained in the chapel or were quicker at their lunch; however, they returned to their work before he did, and when he came back the stone was gone: they had broken it into small pieces and mixed it with mortar, to place on the top of the wall which now fills up the lower portion of the handsome Norman arch of the north transept.

Had I not thus accidentally fallen in with this remnant of Dame Joan's headstone, I might possibly have been inclined to entertain the idea expressed in a note of one of the Boscobel Tracts—a collection in octavo, with which I had but lately become acquainted—"that the headstone had found its way into the museum of some antiquary," though its removal must have been attended with considerable trouble; and nothing can be well conceived more absurd than its abstraction from the place which alone gave it any interest. But the discovery of the frag-

ment in question shewed that this was not the case, for if any collector of ponderous curiosities had been the depredator, he would have had the sense to assure himself that he had taken the entire stone, and not have left behind the portion containing the date.

Another period of seven or eight years wore on, and in this interval I had the sad satisfaction, however trifling, of pointing out to all who inquired after Dame Joan's headstone, the spot where its last remains were imbedded in mortar.

I was fortunate enough also to discover the octagon stone table, which appears in the old engraving of Boscobel House and the Royal Oak. It is now in two portions; one of which forms the threshold of Boscobel House, the other forms the upper step at the wicket at the end of the path which leads from the said threshold unto the pasture field before the house in which stands the oak.

I had also the luck to trace out an old millstone, which had been mentioned to me as having lain "time out of mind" near the site of the mill of Humphrey Pendrell—one of the five loyal brothers—but which had never fallen under my notice. Richard Radford, an old blacksmith at Shakerley in the parish, affirmed that "he had seen it there not so many years ago." On this hint I examined the spot, but no vestige of the millstone was to be found "under the big oak in the mill meadow," as he described it, and it is still so called, though there is not now a trace of the mill, or its pond, or pool, remaining.

It struck me that the stone might have been used for some purpose in or about the house called the White Ladies farmhouse, built about the year 1814, and upon inquiring of the mason employed on that occasion, after some recollection he well remembered that it was brought from the meadow and placed as a cover over the grating of a sough or drain which carries the superabundant water from the fold-yard, and there, sure enough, I found it the day following, buried in straw and manure, and perhaps it does not see the light for a month in each year.

In one of my colloquies with the old blacksmith, the name of a sick parishioner, Martha Willock, was mentioned, and he chanced to remark that he had known "Matty and her husband many years, for they lived at the White Lady Chapel before he did." I observed to him that "that could not be, as the Willocks had only come into the parish about five-and-twenty years since, and lived at Neachley near the Brook, the husband being shepherd to Mr. George Bishton," adding "that the cottage at the White Ladies had been

pulled down more than thirty years ago." "That's very true, Mr. Dale," said he, "but please to hear me: the Willocks left the White Ladies above thirty years ago, for Mr. George Bishton sent all of them off to the other side of Shrewsbury, to his farm at Wallop in the Forest there, and there they stopped I do not know how many years, but it was a good while before they came back again."

Here, thought I, is a possible chance of my learning somewhat of the mysterious disappearance of Dame Joan's headstone; and I lost no time in calling upon old Martha (since deceased) and found Radford's account correct. As he stated, she had lived with her husband and children for some years at the White Ladies. (The cottage in which they lived had been run up by the late Mr. Lockley, the tenant of Boscobel, for the accommodation of his nephew and two nieces of the name of Handford, or rather had been converted from a stable or shed, with the materials of some old buildings hard by, into a tolerably convenient residence. The Handfords, however, did not remain there long, and it was tenanted successively by labourers, and amongst others by the Willocks and the old Blacksmith.)

To my inquiries Martha said "she remembered Dame Joan's headstone very well; that strangers and gentlefolks who came to the ruins noticed it much, and that once she lent one of them a knife to scrape the moss out of the letters, whilst another wrote them down in a little book, and said how glad their friends at home would be to read them." "Well," said I, "it is gone long ago. Do you know what became of it?" "To be sure I do, sir. It was broken all to pieces by Molly Stocking. I saw it with my own eyes." "How did this happen, Martha?" "If you'll listen to me, sir, I'll tell you all about it. Molly was servant at the Meese Hill farm (about half a mile off, in Tong parish). She often came down to the White Ladies, for a woman from Albrighton used now and then to bring Molly's young child to see her. Well, one day after harvest she came down—not to see the child though—but she came into the house, and, after talking a-bit, she said, 'Martha, will you lend me your axe?' 'Yes, Molly,' says I, 'you're welcome to it, but bring it me again;' and she went out with it, and in less than a minute I heard a knocking in the Chapel, and I thought I'd go and see what she was about, and if you'll believe me, there she was, knocking the stone all to pieces! 'Why, gracious! Molly,' says I, 'what are you a-doing? Do you know that you've destroyed the tombstone of my Lady Dame

Joan, who brought the King to his throne?' It gave me quite a turn to see what she had done." "And pray, Mrs. Willock, what did she say?" "Why, she said, 'Well, it cannot be helped now, if it is so; and whether it's Lady Joan's or Lady any body else's, I must have some stones to scour the floors well at the Meese Hill, for my missus 'lies-in before Christmas, and she'll have the house well cleaned from top to bottom before then,' and she began to fill her brat with the broken pieces. I remember," said Martha, "it was as beautiful sparkling bright-coloured stone as ever I saw. She asked Nanny Shingler, who was standing by, to help her, but Nanny—(she was a Catholic you know) said she would not touch a piece of it for the whole world."

I then inquired if she could tell me about what year all this happened, and she at once satisfied me on that point from the best of Cottage Mother's Chronicles—the birth of her children, saying, "It was at or soon after Michaelmas that we left the White Ladies, and Eliza was born at the Forest in the next year; besides Sir, here's the Bible with all their names and ages written down." I examined the family birth-roll and found "Eliza, August 11, 1808."

And thus after thirty-five years' uncertainty as to the cause of the disappearance of Dame Joan's headstone, it was from an accidental word dropped by old Richard Radford, that I at length became cognizant of its violent and untimely fate by the rude hands of a thoughtless servant-woman.

Had I been aware, when the Willocks returned to the parish, that they had ever lived at the White Ladies, the suspense of my little antiquarian research might have had an earlier termination—by a quarter of a century.

J. DALE,

Curate of Donington, Salop.

Albrighton, June, 1849.

P.S.—Several persons having expressed a wish that the memorial of Dame Joan should be restored, and the Rev. Mr. Jones, R.C. priest of Breewood, who has charge of the burying-ground within the walls of the White Ladies' Chapel, having given his consent, a subscription was entered into, headed by a member of the "Rox-burgh Club," and, during the last summer, a fac-simile of the demolished headstone, with its quaint inscription, was placed *in statu quo*.

J. DALE.
Bolney Vicarage, near Cuckfield,
7th March, 1853.

Note.—Before closing this subject the reader may be glad to be informed more specifically who "Dame Joan" actually was,

She was the wife of William Pendrell, one of the five brethren who at the time of the King's escape lived at Boscobel, then rather a new house. In the Harleian Miscellany (8vo. edit. 1810, vol. vi. p. 251) it will be seen that William's wife "stripped off the stockings, cut the blisters, and washed the feet of the King" after his night march from Madely in company with Richard Pendrell (p. 251); and that whilst the King and Colonel Careless were in the Oak, "William and his wife Joan" were on the watch, "still peaking up and down, and she commonly near the place with a nut-hook in her hand, gathering of sticks" (p. 252); and when Charles awoke from his nap in the Oak "very hungry, and wished he had

something to eat, the Colonel plucked out of his pocket a good luncheon of bread and cheese, which Joan Pendrell had given him for provant that day."

We are quite dissatisfied with the Collector of the Boscobel Tracts for having spoken disparagingly of the tract from which we make these quotations, and having omitted it from his collection; for in many respects it is by far the most genuine account of all that took place at the White Ladies and Boscobel. There are the names of nine or ten families still remaining in low life in the neighbourhood—and the "hurden or noggen-shirt" and the "broom-hook" are provincial terms thereabout.

J. D.

TOWER ROYAL.

MR. URBAN,—The street called Tower Royal, or rather what remains of it, is a narrow street running north and south from Watling Street (opposite the church of St. Michael Royal), into the new street called Cannon Street West. It has been much curtailed by the metropolitan improvements* in that quarter, and it is by no means improbable that the extension of the alterations now in progress will shortly cause the demolition of the remaining portion. Upon this I found my apology for the observations I have to make upon the following passage in Stowe's Survey, tit. VINTRY WARD, where in reference to the ancient building called Tower Royal, whence the present street derives its name, occurs the following passage:—

"At the upper end of this street is the Tower Royall, whereof that street taketh name. This tower and great place was so called of pertaining to the kings of this realm, but by whom the same was first built, or of what antiquity continued, I have not read, more than that in the reign of Edward I. the 2nd, 4th, and 7th years, it was the tenement of Simon Beawmes; also that in the 36th of Edward III. the same was called The Royall in the parish of St. Michael de Paternoster, and that in the 43rd of his reign he gave it by the

name of his inn, called The Royall, in the City of London, in value twenty pounds by year, unto his college of St. Stephen at Westminster; notwithstanding in the reign of Richard II. it was called the Queen's Wardrobe, as appeareth by this that followeth.

"King Richard having in Smithfield overcome and dispersed his rebels, he, his lords, and all his company entered the city of London with great joy, and went to the Lady Princess his mother, who was then lodged in the Tower Royall, called the Queen's wardrobe, where she had remained three days and two nights right sore abashed; but when she saw the King her son she was greatly rejoiced, and said, Ah, son! what great sorrow have I suffered for you this day! The King answered and said, Certainly, madam, I know it well; but now rejoice, and thank God, for I have this day recovered mine heritage and the realm of England, which I had near hand lost.

"This Tower seemeth to have been at that time of good defence; for, when the rebels had beset the Tower of London, and got possession thereof, taking from thence whom they listed, as in my Annals I have shewn, the Princess being forced to fly, came to this Tower Royal, where she was

* An Act, 11 and 12 Vict. cap. cclxxx, for widening and improving Cannon-street, and for making a new street from the west end of Cannon-street to Queen-street, and for widening and improving Queen-street, and for effecting other improvements in the city of London. [22d July, 1847.]

In the schedule to this Act, pp. 4,118, 4,119, appear the following, viz. :—

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 12. Tower Royal (east side). | 15. Tower Royal (east side). |
| 13. Ditto. | 16. Ditto. |
| 14. Ditto. | 6. Ditto (west side). |
| 5. Tower Royal Court. | 7. Ditto. |
| 4. Ditto. | 8. Ditto. |
| 3. Ditto. | 9. Ditto. |
| 2. Ditto. | 10. Ditto. |
| 1. Ditto. | |

lodged, and remained safe, as ye have heard; and it may also be supposed that the King himself was at that time lodged there. I read that in the year 1386, Lyon (Leon), King of Armonie, being chased out of his realm by the Tartarians, received innumerable gifts of the King and of his nobles, the King then lying in the Royall, where he also granted to the said King of Armonie a charter of a thousand pounds by year during his life. This for proof may suffice that Kings of England have been lodged in this Tower, though the same of later time have been neglected and turned into stabling for the King's horses, and now letten out to divers men, and divided into tenements."

Stowe does not seem to have been aware that the building known as the Queen's Wardrobe had borne that appellation before the reign of Richard II. and that such wardrobe was first appropriated to the use of King Edward the Third's queen, Philippa of Hainault, the grant to whom bears date 22 Decr. 1330. The enrolment of the grant upon the Patent Roll* seems conclusive upon this point; for the King thereby granted to Philippa, Queen of England, his very dear consort, his houses with the appurtenances in *the Reol*, in his city of London, to have for her Wardrobe for the term of her life, saving the reversion to himself. Stowe, whose remarks generally convince the antiquarian reader that he had inspected the records he cites, never (I am strongly of opinion) could have seen this record.

The grant by King Edward the Third to his Queen did not comprehend all the houses that he possessed in "la Reol," for in the 38th year of his reign he granted

out a tenement, with two shops, *in vico de la Ryole*; † and next, as we have already seen, he, in the 43rd year of his reign, A. D. 1369, granted ‡ the inn called *The Reole* to his newly founded College or Free Chapel of St. Stephen at Westminster, "in part recompense (for so are the words of the grant) of 184*l.* 1*4s.* 4*d.* which the college were wont to receive yearly at his Exchequer in part of the endowment of the chapel,"—a money payment having been evidently assigned until a sufficient endowment in lands could be provided. As the Exchequer could not, at any rate, have been permanently charged with the support of this chapel to the prejudice of his successor, some other provision § was made by King Edward's will, and thereupon it may reasonably be inferred that this inn called *The Royal* was resumed by Richard the Second, together with Queen Philippa's Wardrobe, for it is evident that the former building formed no part of the possessions of St. Stephen's Chapel at the time of its dissolution in the first year of King Edward the Sixth; in fact, some years before that period the *tower* called *The Royal* (and it is to be recollected that it had never been described as a tower in the earlier records) was holden by a lay subject of the crown *in capite*, namely, by one Thomas Howe, who in the 33rd year of King Henry the Eighth ¶ procured licence to alien "*Turrism vocat' le Ryall*," in the city of London, to Richard May, citizen and merchant-taylor of London, who dying seised thereof, 29 April, 38th Henry the Eighth, the inquisition ¶ usually made after the decease of all tenants in capite was taken, wherein this building is described as a certain tower or great messuage called *The Royall*, otherwise

* Pat. 4 Edw. III. p. 2, m. 15.

Pro Ph'æ Reginâ } R. omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem; Sciatis quod dedimus et concessimus pro nobis et heredib; n'ris Philippæ Reginæ Angl' Consorti n'ræ carissimæ domus n'ras cum pertin' in *la Reol* in civitate n'râ London habendum pro garderobâ suâ ad terminum vitæ suæ de dono n'ro: Ita quod post mortem ejusdem Ph'æ domus predictæ cum pertin' ad nos et heredes n'ros revertantur. In cujus, &c. T. R. apud Westm' xxij^o. die Decr'. Per ipsum Regem.

† Pat. 38 Edw. III. p. 2, m. 1. "Rex concessit Roberto de Corby in feodo unum tenementum cum duabus shopis in vico de la Ryole Lond' per servicia debita." (*Calendar*.)

‡ Pat. 1 Hen. VI. p. 5, m. 27, per Inspeximus, recit. (inter alia) Cart. 43 Edw. III. "— unum Hospicium cum pertinentiis vocatum le Reole in civitate n'râ London—tenend' de nobis et heredibus n'ris per servicia de eod' Hospicio ab antiquo debita et consueta imp'p'm, et in valorem xx^{l.} per annum."—Mon. Anglicanum, 1st edit. vol. iii. p. 63; ed. 1830, vol. vi. p. 1348.

§ It is evident, from the documents given in the Monasticon, that King Edward the Third provided for St. Stephen's College by his will and by directions given to his executors.—See Mon. Angl. ed. 1830, vi. 1348.

¶ Pat. 33 Hen. VIII. p. 5.

¶ Escaet. 38 Hen. VIII. No. 117 (Post mortem Ric'i May). "— sciatius die quo vivus et mortuus fuit de quodam Turre sive magno messuagio vocat' *Le Royall*, al's dict' *Le Ryall*, al's dict' *Le Tower in le Royall*, in paroch' S'c'i Thomæ Ap'li," &c.

The Ryall, otherwise the Tower in the Royall, in London, in the parish of Saint Thomas the Apostle, in the street called The Royall, in the ward of Cordwainer, and holden of the lord the King by the service of yielding 12*d.* by the year. I also find that one Thomas Dunscomb subsequently in the 36th Eliz. obtained a licence to alien the tower or great messuage called The Ryall, otherwise Tower Royall,* to one Richard Scales. Later than this date I have not discovered any thing further of this place of ancient regality.

If we compare dates we shall find that Queen Philippa died 15 August, 1369; and that the date of Edward the Third's grant to his College of St. Stephen is the 10th of October in that same year, viz. in the 43rd year of his reign, and it appears highly probable that the Queen's Wardrobe was turreted and put in a defensive state during the period of Queen Philippa's occupation of it as her wardrobe, so that the subsequent descriptions of "La Reole," "Hospitium vocatum le Reole," and "Tower Royall," all point to one and the same edifice, which I may once more remark was not in earlier times, so far as I can find, described as a Tower,—indeed Froissart, from whom Stowe in

every probability derived his information,† after relating the particulars of Wat Tyler's invasion of the city, says, "The King immediately took the road to *The Wardrobe* to visit the Princess his mother, who had remained there two days and two nights under the greatest fears, as indeed she had cause," for, according to Trussell, in his continuation of Daniel's Hist. of England, "1382, 4 Ric. II. no sooner was the King gone forth of the Tower to the place appointed, when Tyler with some of his comrades entered the Tower gates, rifled the King's lodging, barbarously entreating the King's mother, both with bad language and worse blows;" but that this Wardrobe was a strong place at that time there is not much reason to doubt, for the Dowager Princess of Wales fled to it for refuge.

I have searched for the grant ‡ made to the King of Armenia, alluded to by Stowe, under the above title, as having been made while King Richard the Second was lying in The Royal, anno 1386, but the grant does not bear date from The Royal, but "at Westminster," so nothing can be collected in furtherance of my inquiries as to the description of The Royal at that time.

Yours, &c.

T. E. T.

ROMELAND.

MR. URBAN.—In Maitland's History of London (edit. 1739, p. 455), he mentions, among the Remarkables in Billingsgate Ward, "Roomland, or place where the masters of coal ships, coal mongers, and heavers daily meet to transact their affairs in."

It is remarkable that in Entick's edition of Maitland in 1775 there is no mention of this Roomland, except that, after reciting an Act of Common Council of 6 June, 1707, for regulating the fish market at Billingsgate, which was established by an Act of Parliament of 10 and 11 Will. III., it is said, that "this place is now more frequented than in ancient time, when Queenhithe was made use of for the said purpose."

And under the head of Queenhithe

Ward (Maitland, 1775, p. 1030), I find "certain impositions were set upon ships and other vessels coming thither (to Queen Hithe), as upon corn, salt, and other things, toward the charge of cleansing Romeland there, the 41st Edw. III."

"This Romeland being annoyed with dung, filth, &c. it was ordered by an Act of Common Council, 41 Edw. III. that the place should forthwith be made clean and paved."

And in the 3 Edw. IV. "the market at Queenhithe being hindered by the slackness of drawing up London Bridge, it was ordained, that all manner of vessels resorting to the City with victual should be sold by retail; and if there came but one vessel at a time it should come to Queenhithe; but if two vessels, one should come

* Pat. 36 Eliz. p. 7. "—alienare Turrin sive magnum messuagium vocat' *Le Ryall* alias *Tower Ryall*."

† Stowe's *Annales*, 1631, p. 282, col. 2. "The same day after dinner, about two of the clock, the King went from the Wardrobe called the Royall, in London, toward Westminster, attended on by the number of two hundred persons, to visit St. Edward's shrine." [This was the day of Wat Tyler's death; after which, p. 290, col. 2:] "The King went to the Lady Princesse his mother, who was then lodged in *the Tower Royall* called *the Queen's Wardrobe*, and there she had remained two days and two nights sore abashed."

‡ Pat. 9 Ric. II. p. 2, m. 31. "Rex concessit Leoni Regi Ermonia consanguineo suo (qui per inimicos suos e regno suo miserabiliter expulsus fuit) mille libras annuas e Scacario quousque dictum regnum suum adeptus erit."

to Queenhithe, and the other to Billingsgate; if three, two of them to Queenhithe, and the third to Billingsgate, &c.; always the more to Queenhithe."

Romeland at Billingsgate was probably part of the possessions of the abbey of Waltham. The Abbat's London residence was at St. Mary-at-Hill, on the south side of the church, and the property of the abbey extended into Thames Street and to the river side at Billingsgate.

In an account of John Higham, Collector of Farm Rents for the Court of Augmentation, in 31 and 32 Hen. VIII., a Return is made of xiijs. iij*d.*, as received from the Chamberlain of London for quit-rent of one tenement, and "unius *le key* juxta Byllingesgate in parochia prædicta (St. Mary-at-Hull)" and of xxvjs. viij*d.* from the Wardens of the Fishmongers of London for the quit-rent of one tenement, formerly of Robert Herdinge, and late of Alice Mungeanies, widow, lying at Holyrood Wharf, in the parish aforesaid; and of xxvjs. viij*d.* from Giles Polyfer for quit-rent of one tenement at Holy Rood Wharf, late of John Shelton, of London, mercer, in the parish aforesaid.

There is a singular coincidence as regards this Romeland at Billingsgate, adjacent to the town residence of the Abbat of Waltham at St. Mary-at-Hill, and another Romeland at Waltham Abbey.

Of this Romeland at Waltham Abbey, Dr. Thomas Fuller (History of Waltham Abbey) says: "The mentioning of the

consent of Pope Alexander to the suppression of Waltham dean and canons, and substituting Augustinians in their room, mindeth me of a spacious place in this town, at the entrance of the abbey, built about with houses, called 'Rome land,' as (Peter Pence were termed 'Rome Scot') at this day. It is generally believed that the rents thereof peculiarly belonged to the Church of Rome. Thus the Pope would not be so bad a carver as to cut all away to others, and reserve no corner to himself."

Fuller also takes occasion to say, with reference to an item in the churchwardens' accounts of Waltham Abbey, in 34th Henry VIII. of sixpence "paid to the ringers at the coming of the king's grace," "Yet Waltham bells told no tales every time King Henry came hither, having a small house in Rome land, to which he is said oft privately to retire for his pleasure."

I send you, Sir, these imperfect notes on the subject referred to by your correspondent T. E. T. in his communication of the very interesting decree of the Court of Chancery, printed in your time-honoured Magazine for this month, not venturing to solve the question as to the meaning and derivation of the name of "Romeland;" but in the hope, that any contribution of authorities bearing upon the question may assist some of your more learned readers to elucidate a point upon which I have been very desirous of information.

Yours, &c. GEO. R. CORNER.

Eltham, 31 March, 1853.

DESCENT OF THE MANOR OF STOTTESDEN, SALOP.

MR. URBAN,—The following account of the descent of the manor of Stottesden, Salop, is arranged from a manuscript in my possession, and may be acceptable as relating to the history of that county, and showing the succession of a manor from a remote period.

Stottesden gives name to one of the hundreds of the county of Salop, and was known in the time of the Saxons and at the Conquest as *Condetret*. At what period the latter designation ceased to be used cannot now be exactly ascertained.

Edwin, the great Earl of Mercia, held this manor before the Conquest; upon that event it was granted to Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, who kept it in his own hands. The church is mentioned in Domesday as possessing revenues worth twenty shillings annually, and was by Earl Roger granted to the abbey of his foundation at Shrewsbury.

On the death of Roger, Count Palatinate of Shropshire, the manor devolved to his eldest son, Earl Hugh, and subsequently to the brother of the latter, Robert de Belesme, third Earl of Shrewsbury, who,

revolting from Henry I. in 1102, forfeited this manor, with the hundred of *Condetret* and the rest of his estates, which thereby became annexed to the Crown.

By inquisition 12 John, 1210, it was found to be held by William de Gamage, but by what service does not appear. From him it descended to his son, Matthew de Gamage, who dying in the same reign without issue, it escheated to the Crown, under whom Yvo Pantulf and Hugh Pantulf, the sons of Hugh Pantulf, Baron of Wem, and sheriff of Shropshire from 1180 to 1189, held it as bailiffs to King John, who, in the 17th year of his reign, 1215, took the manor into his own hands; but lands here still continued in the families of the former possessors, for in the 3rd Hen. III. 1218, William de Gamage had seisin of lands in Stotterden, but by what service the jurors were ignorant.

In 1240 King Henry III. granted this manor, to which it is apprehended the hundred was attached, to John de Plessetis, Earl of Warwick, in right of Margery de Beaumont his second wife (the sister and heiress of Thomas de Newburgh, Earl of

Warwick). He, in the 28th of that reign, obtained the king's charter to hold a weekly market here on a Tuesday, and an annual fair for three days, viz. the eve, the feast, and the day after the feast of the Assumption of our Lady; with the privilege of free warren over the manor; of which he died possessed 47 Hen. III. and also of the hundred of Stottesden, this being the first notification of the existence of the hundred under that name. He had a son, Sir Hugh de Plesssetis, Knt. of whom we only know that he left one daughter, lady of this manor; who, in the 53rd Hen. III. married John de Segrave, Lord Segrave (who was thirty-nine years old at the death of his father, Nicholas Lord Segrave, in 23rd Edward I.) to whom with other possessions she brought the manor of Stottesden. John de Segrave, Lord Segrave, died in Gascony in the 18th Edw. II. having survived his eldest son, who died the same year, leaving Sir John de Segrave, his eldest son, lord of this manor. He died 27th Edw. III. having married Lady Margaret, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Brotherton, eldest son of King Edward I. by his second Queen, Margaret of France. Lady Margaret was created Duchess of Norfolk in 1398, and dying in the following year, was interred in the church of the Friars Minors in London, when this manor descended to John Lord Segrave their only son. He married Blanche, daughter of John Lord Mowbray; but, dying without issue, this manor descended to his only sister Elizabeth, the wife of that John Lord Mowbray who was slain near to Constantinople 42nd Edw. III. when this manor descended to their eldest son, John Lord Mowbray, who in the 1st Rich. II. was created Earl of Nottingham, and died a bachelor 6th of that reign. The manor then vested in his brother Thomas, who was created in the same year Earl of Nottingham and subsequently Duke of Norfolk; but, being banished the kingdom for challenging Henry Duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry the Fourth, died of the plague at Venice in 1400; having married first Elizabeth daughter of John Lord Strange, by whom he left no issue, but, by his second Duchess, Isabel or Elizabeth (eldest daughter of Richard Fitzalan Earl of Arundel, and sister and coheir of Thomas Fitzalan, seventh Earl of Arundel) he had Thomas Mowbray, Earl Marshall, his eldest son. He was beheaded at York 6th Hen. IV. having married Constance daughter of John Holland, Duke of

Exeter; by whom he left a son, John de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, who enjoyed this manor, and died 1st Edw. IV. having married Eleanor, daughter of William Lord Bourchier; by whom he had a son, John Mowbray, 4th Duke of Norfolk, created Earl of Warren and Surrey, 29th Hen. VI. and died seised of this manor 15th Edw. IV. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, by whom he had a daughter Anne, betrothed to Richard Duke of York, second son of King Edward IV. She died young, when this manor vested in William Marquess of Berkeley and Earl of Nottingham, eldest son of James Lord Berkeley, and his wife Isabel, daughter of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and sister of Thomas Mowbray, Earl Marshal; who, in 3 Hen. VII. obtained a licence and disposed of this manor to John Russell, Bishop of Lincoln, and other feoffees to his use. He died 6th Henry VII. 1491, without issue. Maurice Berkeley, in the 9th year of Hen. VII. levied a fine of the manor of Stottesden to Humphrey Coningsby of Neen Sollers, and his wife; whose descendants seem to have held lands in this manor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.*

The manor, having reverted to the Crown, was granted, 36 Hen. VIII. 1544, to Richard Purslow, esq. with the manor of Walton in this parish. John Purslow, esq. died 11th April, 36th Eliz. 1594, seised of the manor of Walton in Stottesden. In 31st Eliz. license from the Queen under the great seal in consideration of *8l. 6s. 8d.* to Thomas Throckmorton and Margaret his wife, and John Throckmorton, gent. to grant and alienate to William Norton the manor of Stoterton, alias Stotersdon (with other adjoining manors and lands) to hold to the said William, his heirs, &c. for ever, of the Queen and her successors, by the accustomed services, and which sale was completed to the said William Norton in the following year.†

In 1714 the manor, &c. was sold by Sir George Norton, knt. to Henry Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, and was by him devised to Mrs. Ann Smith, who left it, together with other large estates, to the celebrated William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, from whom it passed to his brother Gen. Harry Pulteney, who, leaving no issue, devised it to Frances daughter of his cousin-german Daniel Pulteney, esq. who married William Johnstone, writer to the signet (afterwards Sir William Pulteney, Bart. M.P. for the town of Shrewsbury

* An interesting account of the family of Coningsby will be found in vol. xciii. part ii. page 583, Gent. Mag.

† The family of Norton were eminent stationers in London, one of whom held the office of Treasurer of Christ's Hospital.

during (thirty-one years), after whose death in 1805, and that of his only child the Countess of Bath without issue in 1808, it came to his heir-at-law William Harry Earl of Darlington, created Duke of Cleve-

land in 1833, and is now possessed by his son the present Duke of Cleveland.

Yours, &c. HENRY PIDGON.

Shrewsbury, April 15th, 1853.

ON SUPPOSED SHOWERS AND SPRINGS OF BLOOD.

MR. URBAN.—M. Collin de Plancy, in his curious (but not unexceptionable) work, entitled *Dictionnaire Infernal*, has an article on the subject of Extraordinary Showers, such as "pluies de crapauds et de grenouilles, pluies de feu, pluies de sang." On the last of these he says, with a misplaced sneer at the ignorance of our forefathers, "Nos ancêtres, qui étaient si sages, voyaient dans ces phénomènes, aussi-bien que dans tout ce qu'ils ne comprennent point, les signes précurseurs de la colère divine." (Vol. ii. p. 193.) But in an instructive little volume, called *The Life of a Tree*, published by the Christian Knowledge Society, this apprehension, while it is as clearly stated, is treated with more respect.

"We frequently read, in old books, of the occurrence of showers of blood, and noted as demonstrating the special anger of God against a people or district; and, in truth, the blood-bedropped ground presented a spectacle sufficiently calculated to arouse the easily-excited fears of an ignorant age. Modern science in this, as in many other instances, has destroyed these unreasonable apprehensions." (p. 35.)

Thus Livy, in an enumeration of prodigies (b. xxxiv. 35), says, "In foro, et comitio, et capitolio, sanguinis guttæ vise sunt." Our own historian Speed relates, that in the reign of Brihtrick, King of Wessex, "many prodigies appeared, and more perhaps than will be believed, for it is reported, that in his third year a shower of blood rained from heaven, and bloody crosses fell on men's garments as they walked abroad." These and other wonders, "some took to be presages of the miseries which followed through the Danish invasion and through famine." (Speed's History, p. 3,000.)

But, to come to our own times, a paragraph in the *Gent. Mag.* for June, 1821, mentions, "It is stated, in accounts from Giessen, in Hesse Darmstadt, that on the 3d of May there fell in different parts of the city a rain of the colour of blood. . . . many of the inhabitants were much alarmed by the shower." (P. 544.) Like the popular belief in witchcraft, these apprehensions are extremely hard to dispel. But when facts are compared from different quarters, something is generally found to

impair such delusions. And in learning that such showers are not always of a red colour, we gain a step toward divesting them of an ominous character. The *Overland Englishman*, a Calcutta monthly newspaper, of April 19, 1843, under the head of *Mofussil* (i. e., country), states as follows: "A strange yellow liquid has rained lately at Futteepore Sierec. The matter adhered to the fingers when touched, and dyed the ground where it fell." (P. 3, col. 2.) Here the cause of alarm was removed by the colour, and the occurrence was merely recorded as unusual, without being considered portentous. In explanation of red showers, M. Collin de Plancy says,

"Il n'y a jamais eu de vraies pluies de sang. Toutes celles qui ont paru rouges, ou approchant de cette couleur, ont été teintes par des terres, ou des matières semblables emportées par les vents dans l'atmosphère, où elles se sont mêlées avec l'eau qui tombait des nuages. Plus souvent encore, ce phénomène, en apparence si extraordinaire, a été occasionné par une grande quantité de petits papillons, qui repandent des gouttes d'un suc rouge, sur les endroits où ils passent." (P. 192.)*

The shower resembling blood, before-mentioned, at Giessen, was analysed by Professor Zimmerman, who ascertained that its component parts were oxide of iron, an earthy acid (*d'acide de terre*), and carbon. In *The Life of a Tree*, already quoted, another solution is given. The spores of the red-snow plant, which are so light as frequently to float in the air, and are thus conveyed to great distances, when "dropped on the surface of the earth, are the cause of the marks so long looked upon with dismay." (P. 34-35.)

2. Another class of such phenomena is the supposed bleeding of a fountain or river, or the gushing of blood from the ground. Thus Livy mentions a report, "*Vulsiniis sanguine lacum manasse.*" (B. xxvii. c. 23.) And again, at c. 37, "*Minturnenses, terribilius quod caset, adjiciebant, sanguinis rivum in portu fluxisse.*" And Virgil enumerates similar appearances among the prodigies which were said to accompany the death of Cæsar.

Nec . . . puteis manare cruor cessavit.

(Georg. i. 485.)

* Voyez l'Historie Naturelle de l'Air et des Météores, par l'Abbé Richard. (Note of M. Collin de Plancy.)

The late Mr. Hugh Murray, in his *Encyclopædia of Geography*, describing Esbele in Syria, the Byblos of the Greeks, says, "About a mile from Esbele flows the Ibrim, the ancient Adonis, the periodical reddening of whose waters, 'supposed with blood of Thammuz yearly wounded,' gave occasion to a wild and fantastic Phœnician festival."* (P. 894, 2d. ed.) Mr. Townley, in his translation of Maimonides on the Laws of Moses, regards this legend as "a story probably occasioned by a red ochre, over which the river ran with violence, by its annual increase at this season of the year." (P. 343, note xvi. where copious references on the subject are given. See also Lightfoot's Works, folio, vol. i. p. 2,018.)

There are several instances of "blood" springing out of the ground, in the Saxon Chronicle, under the years 1098, 1100, and 1103, and all occurring in Berkshire. Whether the annalist meant to connect them with the death of William Rufus, in 1100, and the scarcity which prevailed in the other years, is not quite clear. Lord Hailes, in his *Annals of Scotland* (ed. 1797, vol. i. p. 322), relates an instance more specifically from ancient historians, under the year 1184.

"A fountain, near Kilwinning, in the shire of Air, ran blood for eight days and eight nights without intermission. This portent had frequently appeared, but never for so long a space. In the opinion of the people of the country, it prognosticated the effusion of blood. Benedictus Abbas and Roger Hoveden relate the story with perfect credulity. Benedictus Abbas improves a little upon his brother, for he is positive 'that the fountain ran with pure blood.'" (R. Hoved. 622. Ben. Abbas, 406.)

The solution of this prodigy may perhaps be inferred from the circumstance, that in Ayrshire "there is abundance of coal, lime, and ironstone, in every district." (See Playfair's *Description of Scotland*, 1819, vol. i. p. 170.)

3. There is another fancy which regards such appearances, not as indicative of future disasters, but of former ones. In Mr. G. Woodward's *Answers to Berkshire Queries* (Art. East Hendred), in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No. xvi. p. 30, a case of this kind occurs.

"I never heard of any battle nearer than Wantage, where the inhabitants tell you of a battle between the Danes and the Saxons, and shew you a close called *Blood Close*, from that action; and if you will

believe them, the earth is so drenched with blood in one particular place, that it now, on a sunshiny day, throws a purple hue upon the shoes and boots of the traveller; but this is much better accounted for from the sort of loam that composes this part of the field, which is naturally of a purple colour."

In Mr. Eyre's "Observations, made at Paris during the Peace, 1803," another such appearance is described as occurring in the Place de la Concorde, which, if not accounted for by the nature of the soil, carries with it a melancholy reality from the recent occurrence of the cause.

"There is a circumstance, generally believed in Paris, and indeed witnessed by a colonel in the British Guards, who himself related it to me, that I think necessary to mention here. During the usurpation of Robespierre, executions in this square were so numerous and frequent, that the earth absorbed such showers of blood, that even at this distant period, after a storm of rain, a purple liquor, resembling blood, is seen to issue from the ground. Without wishing to invalidate the testimony of the narrators of this wonder, in my opinion, this marvellous appearance may proceed from a natural cause, as any soil of red clay would produce the same phenomenon." (P. 73.)

With this exception, if necessary, it is to the credit of our old historian Fuller, that he was one of the first to place this idea in its true light. "What William of Newborough writes of the place near Battle Abbey, in Sussex, where the fight was fought between the Normans and the English, that on every shower fresh blood springeth out of the earth, as crying to God for vengeance; being nothing else than a natural tincture of the earth, which doth dye the rain red, as in Rutland and in other places." (Church Hist. b. vi. s. 14.) But, though discarded from the pale of admitted fact, it may be allowed to keep its place in poetry. Hannah More's *Legend of the Bleeding Rock* was suggested by a picturesque rock at Belmont, about six miles from Bristol, exhibiting red spots of sandstone. Thus the supposition has found its level, which it may harmlessly retain.

There is a curious article on the plant called *Danes-Blood* (Danewort) in Mr. Halliwell's *Popular Rhymes and Nursery Tales*, 1849, under the head of *Sherston Magna*, p. 198-9.

Yours, &c. J. T. M.

* Milton, *Par. Lost*, i. 501, where, however, another reading is "suffused with blood." The catalogue of Vibius Sequester omits the Adonis among its rivers.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.

MR. URBAN,—Very little seems to be known about the condition of this park before it was replanted and beautified by Charles II. In Mr. Cunningham's excellent "Handbook of London," it is said, till that time, to have been little more than a grass park, with a few trees irregularly planted, and a number of little ponds. I subjoin, however, the contents of two documents which shew that the laying out and embellishment of the park upon a somewhat elaborate scale was effected by James the First. Some of your correspondents may, perhaps, have the opportunity of showing how the decorations executed in pursuance of the following warrants had so entirely gone to ruin as to leave no suspicion of their existence. The particulars of the planting of the "mulberry garden" given in the "Handbook," as having taken place in 1609, "when 935*l.* were expended by the king in planting mulberry trees near the palace of Westminster," are quite consistent with the execution of the following warrants. And, perhaps, some of the "number of little ponds" which existed before the relaying out of the park by Charles II., may have been the remains of the "waterworks and fountaynes," which had fallen into decay by the lapse of time.

The mention of "houses and defenses for orange trees," presents a curious fact in the horticultural history of the country. These orange trees must have been some of the earliest in England, perhaps only second to those said to have been planted at Beddington in Surrey, by Sir Francis Carew, who married the niece of Sir Walter Raleigh, the first introducer of the fruit; and which trees are alluded to by Bishop Gibson in his Additions to Camden's "Britannia," as having been there in 1595.

The first document is the draft for a warrant under the privy seal. Being incomplete, as drafts were often left, it is without date, but the mention of the princess Mary, who lived only from March 1605 to Dec. 1607, confines it within a very limited period:

"James, by the grace of God, king of England, Scotland, Fraunce, and Irland, defendour of the faith, &c. To our trusty and welbelovéd Sir Thomas Knyvet knight, warden of our mynt, greeting: Where we have appointed you to make within our parke belonging to our pallace of Westminster, comonly called Saint James parke, certeyne fountaynes, walkes, waterworkes, and other thinges for our pleasure, and certaine howses, and defenses for orange trees and other forreine fruites for

the beautifying of our said parke, and likewise certaine howses for the keepinge and feedinge of our reyne deere, and of our game of ducks. And whereas by the direccion of the Earle of Suffolke, our chamberleyne, you have made certaine necessarie lodgings for some gentlowomen attending upon the Ladie Marie, our daughter. Theise are to will and authorise you out of such our monyes as are or shalbe from time to time in your handes, risinge by the profit of our minte, to pay or cause to be paid all such somes of money as shalbe requisite for the makinge, finishinge, and amendinge, of the said fountaynes, walkes, waterworkes, and other thinges, and for the said buildings and keepinge of our games, according to such billes of charge of the same as shalbe subscribed by the officers of our workes for the time being or any three of them, whereof the surveyor or comptroller of our said workes to be allwayes one. And we are further pleased to graunt unto you an allowaunce of six pence by the day for the attendance of one man to keepe our said orange trees and other forreine fruites, and also an allowaunce of foure pence by the day for one other man to keepe and feede our said raine deere, ducks, and other fowles in our said parke, to be also paid out of our monyes arising by the profits of our said mynt. And theis our letters shalbe your sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf. Given, &c. under our privie seale, at our" (not completed).

But I have also met with an *original* warrant under the privy seal, relating to the same matter, and directed to the same person, but varying considerably in effect as regards the extent of embellishment designed for the park. It has the advantage of being complete in every respect.

"James, by the grace of God, king of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defendour of the faith, &c. To our trusty and welbelovéd Sir Thomas Knyvet, knt., warden of our mynt, greeting: Where we have appointed you to make within our parke belonging to our pallace of Westminster, comonly called St. James parke, certaine howses and defenses for orange trees and other forreine fruites, for the beautifying of our said parke, and likewise for the keepinge of our game of ducks: Theise are to will and authorise you out of such our monyes as are or shalbe from time to time in your handes, to pay or cause to be paid all such somes of money as shalbe requisite for the said buildings and keepinge of our games, according to such billes of charge of the same as shalbe

subscribed by the officers of our worke for the time being, or any three of them, whereof the surveyor or comptroller of our said worke to be allwayes one. And theis our letters shalbe your sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf. Given under our privie seale at our manor of Greenwich, the sixteenth day of Aprill, in the third yere of our raigne of England, France and Irland, and of Scotland the eight and thirtieth.

“(Signed) THO. PADSER.

“Dep. Hug. Alington.

“To our trusty and welbelovéd Sir Thomas Knyvett, warden of our mynt.”

The date of this warrant (1605) is four years previous to the planting of the mulberry garden.

But we are not left to conjecture whether these directions were carried out. In the “Pell Records. Extracts; James I.” edited by F. Devon, esq. are entries of several payments relating to the stocking and laying out of Saint James’s park, which shew that operations for that purpose were in progress for some years, and that the king, besides the rare collection of “orange trees and other forreine fruites,” (what were these latter?) must have had a considerable zoological collection there. Among them will be found payments for works, including the purchase of land, the building of houses and making of ponds for cormorants, ospreys, and others, to be there kept for the royal “disport;” the ponds being supplied with water by a sluice from the Thames. “Rosamond’s pond” was supplied by a stream from Hyde park.

With reference to the laying out of the park specified in the documents given above, there will be found in the same work complete evidence that the directions were fulfilled; at all events, that they were paid for. At pp. 327-331, is the copy of a warrant issued upon the appoint-

ment of the Earl of Montgomery to be keeper of the palace, &c. of Westminster, under the date of 4 Dec. 1617. It is directed to the treasurer and under-treasurer of the Exchequer, and recites that, “Whereas by virtue of sundry former warrants under our privy seal, there hath been a yearly sum of 37*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* paid out of the receipt of our exchequer as well unto our right trusty and well-belovéd Thomas Lord Knivett, as to Robert Viscount Rochester, late Earl of Somerset, keepers successively of our palace of Westminster, and other places thereunto annexed;” &c. which sum was apportioned for the paying of charges for various sorts of fowls kept in Saint James’s park; and by virtue of other letters under the privy seal (one dated 27 October, anno 2; the other 12 December anno 3; to one of which the draft given above very probably belongs), sundry other allowances were granted to the said Lord Knivett, warden of the mint, namely, “20*l.* per annum for loss of lodgings at Whitehall, formerly in his charge as keeper of our privy chambers and gardens there; 6*d.* daily for a man to keep the orange trees and other foreign fruits; and 4*d.* daily to another man for feeding the rein deer, ducks, and fowls;” all which yearly allowances amount to the sum of 72*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* “We being graciously pleased to bestow the said office of keeper of the palace of Westminster on our right trusty and right well-belovéd cousin, the Earl of Montgomery, during his life, are pleased that he shall receive all the said particular allowances yearly during his life, out of the treasury of the receipt of the Exchequer;” therefore the said treasurer, &c. are to pay the same, together with the charges for keeping in repair of the “fountains, walks, waterworks, houses, and defenses for orange trees lately made by the said Lord Knivett by our appointment.”

Yours, &c.

J. B.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The Institute of British Architects—Arrangements of the New Crystal Palace Company—The British Museum—Nelson Correspondence—Napoleon MSS.—Statues for the London Mansion House—Monument to the Duke of Wellington in Guildhall—The Moore Statue in Dublin—The Castou Memorial—Memorials of the late Dr. Pereira—The Tradescant Monument—Paintings of St. Paul’s Cathedral—The London University—Christ’s Hospital—Relics of Sir Isaac Newton—Works of Galileo—Scientific Personal honours—Mrs. Beecher Stowe—The Rev. William Ellis—Panorama of Granada.

At a meeting of the *Institute of British Architects* held on the 4th of April, the annual medals were presented by the President, Earl de Grey. Her Majesty’s Gold Medal was awarded to Sir Robert Smirke,

and presented to Mr. Sidney Smirke, as the representative of his brother, who was prevented from attending by the state of his health. To Mr. Hargrave (now in Australia) is awarded the Silver Medal of

the Institute, for an essay on the Construction of Walls; to Mr. John Chamberlain, a similar medal, for an essay on the Employment of Colour in the Decoration of Buildings, including the use of Frescoes, &c.; to Mr. W. G. Coldwell, a medal of merit, for an essay on the Use of Iron in Architectural Construction; to Mr. J. T. Knowles, a medal of merit, for an essay on Architectural Education; and to Mr. T. A. Britton, a premium in books, for his sketches of the monthly subjects proposed to the students by the Council. At the same meeting, Signor Abbati read a paper "On the Decorative Painting of Pompeii." This gentleman has devoted the greater part of his life to the study of the remains of Pompeii, more especially in their artistic features; and he exhibited extensive series of very beautiful drawings of the paintings of that city, which he described as frescoes, executed exactly in the modern method, except that, as the whole of the plaster on which the subject was painted was laid upon the wall at once, some portions became comparatively dry before the colour was applied. He entered minutely into the form and arrangement of the Pompeian houses, and into the composition of the different colours employed. The latter branch of the subject was further elucidated by Mr. M. D. Wyatt, and considerable interest was evinced in the restoration of a Pompeian house, now in progress, under the superintendence of Signor Abbati and Mr. Wyatt, at the New Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

Mr. Anderson, an agent from the Crystal Palace Company, has made a careful inspection of the two British possessions in Egypt—Cleopatra's Needle and the Luxor Obelisk—with a view to a contingent resolution to remove one of them, if not both, to London. The inspection, it appears, is unfavourable as regards the first. The Needle is actually built into a part of the sea wall and ramparts forming the fortification of the city of Alexandria, and to pull down so much of the fortification as would be required to disinter the obelisk and to launch it, and afterwards to rebuild the wall, would not only occupy a great space of time, but must involve a considerable amount of expense not originally anticipated. In addition to these circumstances, it is stated that the Viceroy himself has a very strong objection to a breach of such a nature being made or left open for any time in the present state of European politics. With respect to procuring casts from ancient works of art in Egypt, which formed also one of the objects of Mr. Anderson's visits to Alexandria, that gentleman reports that he had an interview with the Viceroy of

Egypt on the 5th of March, and the Pasha then kindly assured him that every facility should be afforded to any person commissioned by the company to collect copies of works in Egypt.

The account of the income and expenditure of the *British Museum* for the year ended March 31, together with the estimate for the current year, has been just issued by order of the House of Commons. The state of the Library makes it now impossible to find room for new books in any quantities:—accordingly, the sum asked for the purchase of printed books is only half of that granted for last year, namely, 5000*l.* The wants of the Library are not diminished, and the expenses of the establishment cannot be reduced, for over-crowding and constant shifting of books, alterations of press-marks in catalogues, and other operations following of necessity, make more work than would the whole five thousand pounds' worth of books, with plenty of shelf-room in the Library to arrange them on. When the library building shall be enlarged, large annual grants will be required, books will be both more difficult to find and more expensive to buy than now, and the nation will feel bitterly the cost of procrastination, because the richest kingdom in the world cannot resolve to place its national library on a fair footing with its other public establishments.—*Athenæum*.

NELSON'S Correspondence with Lady Hamilton—the same that was printed by Mr. Pettigrew in his recent "Life of Lord Nelson," formed a three days' sale, last month, at Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson's, and on the whole brought good prices. The letters in Nelson's own handwriting were about 300 in number, and sold for sums varying from 10*s.* to 23*l.* The prize of the collection was, the last letter which Nelson lived to write. It is written on thick grey-blue letter paper, and was found in his cabin unfinished after Battle of Trafalgar. Sir Thomas Hardy and Dr. Scott inclosed it to Lady Hamilton in a sheet of foolscap, and sealed the envelope with their seals. This highly interesting letter sold for 23*l.*,—and has gone, we are glad to state, to enrich the treasures of the British Museum. It runs as follows:—

"Victory, Oct. 19, 1805, noon,
Cadix, E.S.E. 16 leagues.

"My dearest beloved Emma, the dear friend of my bosom. The signal has been made that the enemy's combined fleet are coming out of port. We have very little wind, so that I have no hopes of seeing them before to-morrow. May the God of battles crown my endeavours with success: at all events, I will take care that my name shall ever be most dear to you and Horatia, both of whom I love as much as my own life. And as my last writing, before the battle, will be to you, so I

hope in God that I shall live to finish my letter after the battle. May Heaven bless you, prays your

"NELSON AND BRONTE.

"October 20th. In the morning we were close to the mouth of the Straits, but the wind had not come far enough to the westward to allow the combined fleets to weather the shoals off Trafalgar; but they were counted as far as forty sail of ships of war, which I suppose to be thirty-four of the line, and six frigates. A group of them was seen off Cadiz this morning, but it blows so very fresh, and thick weather, that I rather believe they will go into the harbour before night. May God Almighty give us success over these fellows, and enable us to get a peace."

The writing extends over three sides, and bears the following words in Lady Hamilton's penmanship:—

"This letter was found open on his desk, and brought to Lady Hamilton by Captain Hardy. Oh, miserable, wretched Emma—Oh, glorious and happy Nelson!"

The letters most eagerly contended for were those, of course, in which the "Nelson touch" was most characteristically exhibited; such as, his thirst for battle—his burning desire to be up with the French and *at* them—or his calm and modest confidence that victory would not fail him. Others, again, were eagerly sought—and these chiefly on the first day—which bore for their seal the large and beautiful profile of Lady Hamilton. Some which alluded to the hero's house at Merton, and to his desire for rest on shore, were much in request, and brought good prices. 4*l.* 10*s.* were given for a letter written in 1799, in which he says: "I long to be at the French fleet as much as ever a Miss longed for a husband, but prudence stops me. They will say this cried-up Nelson is afraid with eighteen ships to attack twenty-two. The thought kills me." The sum of 8*l.* was well laid out in obtaining a long letter, with this Nelson-like writing in it: "John Bull, we know, calculates nothing right that does not place the British fleet alongside that of France. I have now travelled a thousand leagues of sea after them. French fleet, French fleet, is all I want to have answered me. I shall never rest till I find them,—and they shall neither if I can get at them." The correspondence of the Queen of Naples with Lady Hamilton sold in one lot for 12*l.* 12*s.* Of the letters to Nelson, the most interesting were from brother officers, as Earl St. Vincent, Sir T. Hardy, Lord Hood, and several from the Duke of Clarence. The sale included part of the Worcester porcelain breakfast service presented to Nelson by the ladies of England. The service is not remarkable for elegance of form; but as each article bears the Nelson arms, and other characteristics, good prices were given for even inferior portions. The total produce of the sale, including the breakfast service, was 501*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Napoleon MSS.—"Nearly six hundred unpublished and most confidential letters to his brother Joseph, written with heart in hand, calculated to throw the truest light on Napoleon's real character, sentiments, and purposes, and dispel clouds of prejudices, with difficulty concealed by Joseph in Europe, and brought to this country for safe keeping, were, after his death, by my instrumentality, deposited in the United States' Mint at Philadelphia as a place of security; and after four years' safe keeping there, on the 23rd of October, 1849, in my presence, surrendered by Joseph's testamentary executor to his grandson Joseph, then twenty-five years of age, according to his grandfather's will, which bequeaths to that grandson those precious developments, together with other unpublished manuscripts; among them part of Joseph's life, dictated by himself, and the republican Marshal Jourdan's Memoirs, written by himself. These perfectly unreserved and brotherly confidential letters,—several hundred in Napoleon's own handwriting, written before he became great, will demonstrate his real sentiments and character when too young for dissembling, and quite unreserved with his correspondent. Joseph relied upon them to prove what he always said, and often told me, that Napoleon was a man of warm attachments, tender feelings, and honest purposes."—*Ingersoll's History of the Second American War.*

We noticed in our Magazine for August 1852, the determination on the part of the Corporation of London to commission the production of a certain number of Statues for the adornment of the Mansion-house. In carrying out their intention; the Corporation have avoided competition; they visited various studios, and then named by ballot six sculptors, who are commissioned to produce an ideal figure from one of the English poets, and to be paid 700*l.* each. The artists selected are Messrs. Baily, McDowell, Foley, Lough, Calder Marshall, and Thrupp; and they have each submitted a sketch in plaster of their design, one fourth the real size, which is to be somewhat larger than life. The subjects are—following the same order as the names:—"Bright Morning Star," Milton; Leah, from Moore's Loves of the Angels; Egeria, from Byron's Childe Harold; Comus; Griselda; and a figure called the "Lion Slayer," which last is withdrawn, and a substitute to be provided.

The committee of Common Council on the proposed *City Monument to the Duke of Wellington* have made their report, and the court have thereupon resolved to submit the statue to the general

competition of British artists. The price is to be 5,000*l.* and three months are to be allowed for the production of the necessary models. Five hundred guineas are placed to the credit of the committee for the purchase of five of the rejected models at such sums as they may choose to give and the unsuccessful competitors to take. To provide a suitable site for the monument in Guildhall, and in order that it may form a companion to the Nelson monument, it has been resolved to remove the Beckford monument from its present position, at the east side of the steps opposite the principal entrance, to the west end of the Hall.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the *Testimonial to the late Thomas Moore*, lately held in Dublin under the presidency of the Earl of Charlemont, it appeared that 1,315*l.* had been subscribed, out of which 1,161*l.* has been paid up, and an expenditure of 138*l.* incurred. A communication had been received from London, through Mr. Longman, announcing that the London subscription amounted to 279*l.* The testimonial is to take the shape of a bronze statue, to be executed from the marble portrait taken of the poet by Mr. Charles Moore. It is to be placed in an open space fronting what was the Old Parliament House of Ireland, and close to Trinity College, where Moore received his education.

A *Memorial to the memory of Caxton* was promoted some years ago by the present Dean of St. Paul's (see our Magazine for August 1847), but it fell far short of the anticipated receipts. At a meeting of the subscribers held on the 10th of July, 1851, it was resolved to place the fund at the disposal of the council of the Society of Arts, for the purpose of erecting a statue in iron. Difficulties, however, occurred in carrying out that resolution, and it is now proposed to put the sum in hand, amounting to 170*l.*, together with any unpaid subscriptions which may hereafter be received, in charge of the Printers' Pension Fund, in order to found an annuity to be called the Caxton Annuity, and to be applied to increase the annual allowance of that pensioner who before he became necessitous may have contributed the largest amount to the Printers' Pension Fund.—We are glad to add that the recent anniversary festival of the same institution, under the presidency of Lord Mahon, was more successful than any of his predecessors.

While on the subject of memorials, we may mention that two committees have been formed to obtain funds for honouring the memory of the late *Dr. Pereira*;—the one, general, of which Mr. N. Ward is chairman, and Mr. T. B. Christie secretary,

—the other in connexion with the Pharmaceutical Society. The first proposes to place a bust in the College of the London Hospital, and to distribute a portrait amongst the subscribers,—the latter contemplates obtaining a die for a medal to be awarded as a prize for researches or proficiency in *Materia Medica*.

A new tomb, which was subscribed for some time since, to the memory of the old naturalists and collectors of antiquities, the *Tradesants*, has been erected in Lambeth churchyard.

Mr. Parris has completed a floating gallery in the cupola of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, to accomplish the intended restoration of the paintings of Sir James Thornhill. Viewed from below it appears like a leaf-like kind of platform of boards floating in mid-air some 220 feet high. (The great cornice where the paintings begin is 60 feet above the whispering gallery, and the cupola rises 60 feet perpendicularly,—altogether 220 feet from the pavement of the Cathedral.) It is only on reaching the whispering gallery that its character can be properly estimated. It comprises two galleries,—one on a level with the great cornice, and the other some 30 feet above it, in the spring of the cupola. The flooring of each is sustained by poles, firmly secured, one end riveted into ring bolts inserted into and through the solid masonry of the cupola (two feet and a-half in thickness), and secured with iron plates on the outside, while the further end is supported by strong wire ropes secured above through the upper gallery to the framework of the over-dome. The platform occupies only one-eighth part of the circumference of the cupola; so that when one compartment is finished the gallery will be shifted round to the next, and so on till the restoration of the whole is completed.

The Senate of the *London University* have appointed two Examiners,—one in Classics, in the place of the late Dr. Jerrard,—and one in *Materia Medica*, in the place of the late Dr. Pereira. The candidates for the classical examinership were very numerous; but Dr. William Smith, the editor of the *Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquity, Biography and Geography, and Professor of Classics* in New College, London, has been appointed, and no more fit person could have been selected. The candidates for the *Materia Medica* examinership were, Dr. Ballard, Dr. Garrod, Dr. H. Davies, Dr. Dickson, Dr. Lankester, Dr. Pitman, Dr. Royle, and Dr. G. O. Rees. The last-named gentleman was appointed.

The election of the Master of *Christ's Hospital*, vacant by the death of Dr. Rice, took place on April 5. Upon the present

occasion the old rule of confining the choice to the persons educated on the foundation was set aside for the first time. The candidates were the Rev. A. G. Jacob, D.D., Principal of the Sheffield Collegiate School, and the Rev. H. Newport, M.A. Master of Exeter Grammar School. The result of the ballot was announced as follows: Rev. A. G. Jacob, 140; Rev. H. Newport, 80. The salary attached to the office is, we believe, 800*l.* per annum, with a residence.

At a *soirée* given by Mr. Weld at the apartments of the Royal Society, the *Newton Collection*, lately bequeathed to the Royal Society by the Rev. Charles Turnor, was exhibited for the first time. Among the articles is the philosopher's gold watch in a richly chased case, bearing a medallion with Newton's likeness, and the following inscription:—"Mrs. Catherine Conduit to Sir Isaac Newton, Jan. 4, 1708." The Royal Society now possesses the most complete collection in existence of relics and memorials of their former illustrious president.

A new volume—the ninth—of the great edition of the *Works of Galileo Galilei*, published by order of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, has just made its appearance at Florence. Its chief interest consists in the documentary history of the celebrated Galileo process, drawn from the original records preserved in the Vatican. It contains also a large mass of correspondence, including letters to or from Castelli, Cavalieri, Cesi, Campanello, Gassendi, Micangio, and Torricelli. This makes the fourth volume of the Galileo Correspondence.

Mr. *Hinds*, the astronomer, has accepted the appointment of Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac, vacant by the death of Lieut. Stratford. It is worth about 500*l.* a year.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Baronet on *Dr. Henry Holland*, who is well known in his profession for a series of essays and papers entitled "Medical Notes and Reflections."

At the *University of Cambridge* the Chancellor's gold medals to two commencing Bachelors have been adjudged to 1. L. Craven, Trinity; 2. E. A. Scott, Trinity.

At *Oxford* Arthur Gray Butler, scholar of University, has been elected to the Ireland Scholarship; and for the Johnson Scholarships Mr. Arthur George Watson, B.A. of Balliol College, as Theological Scholar; and Mr. Joshua Jones, B.A. of Lincoln College, as Mathematical Scholar.

The University of Kiel have conferred (*honoris causâ*) the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on our countryman *Prof. Donaldson*, in recognition of his scientific researches and various public

tration of ancient architecture, and in acknowledgement of his services in the formation of their Museum of Antiquities.

Chevalier Bunsen has obtained a recognition of his services to ancient church literature—particularly by his work on "Hypolitus and his Age"—from the University of Göttingen. The Theological faculty of that University has conferred on the historian the degree of Doctor, "for the rare theological science of which he has given proof."

The Academy of Sciences of Berlin has granted to *Dr. Freund*, the eminent philologist and lexicographer, the expenses of a journey in Switzerland and the Tyrol, for the purpose of investigating the Romanic dialects spoken in the districts of ancient Rætia.

The Emperor of Austria has granted the Golden Medal for literary and artistic merit to *Mr. Leoni Levi* for his work on the "Commercial Law of the World."

Mrs. *Becher Stowe*, the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," landed at Liverpool on the 10th April, and has been received with much distinction at Glasgow and Edinburgh. Her first public appearance in Scotland was at the City Hall, Glasgow, when above two thousand persons were assembled to welcome her. The Rev. Mr. Stowe acknowledged the honour done to his wife in an address marked by much good taste and feeling. In reference to American slavery, Professor Stowe spoke in a temperate and judicious tone, explaining the difficulties attending any scheme of immediate abolition, and assuring the meeting that many, even in the Slave States, were anxious for the removal of the evil, and that the tone of public feeling on the subject was steadily advancing. One of Mrs. Stowe's brothers, the Rev. Charles Beecher, also addressed the meeting, and resolutions were passed bearing on the subject of slavery, and on the services rendered to the cause of religion and freedom by Mrs. Stowe. Her husband, the Rev. C. E. Stowe, is Professor of Theological Literature in the Andover Theological Seminary, Massachusetts, and has the reputation of being one of the most learned divines and classical scholars in the United States. The Liverpool admirers of Mrs. Stowe gave a substantial testimony of their regard in the form of a purse of a hundred and fifty guineas. At the Edinburgh meeting the sum of 1000*l.* was presented to Mrs. Stowe on a silver salver,—the salver to be retained as a memorial of her visit; the money, which had chiefly been the produce of penny offerings, to be spent according to Mrs. Stowe's discretion in promoting the Anti-slavery cause.

The *Rev. William Ellice*, long a missionary in the South Sea Islands, and author of "Polynesian Researches," has volunteered to proceed to Madagascar, with his family, as representative of the London Missionary Society, and will superintend an effective staff of missionaries. The Queen Regent has for some years cruelly persecuted the native Christians, and expelled European teachers; but the Prince, who has long professed Christianity, has, on coming of age, openly declared in their favour. Upwards of 7,000*l.* has been collected to enable the directors of the London mission to carry out their plans. Mrs. Ellis is the author of "The Women of England," and other works of wide popularity.

A new Panorama is to be seen at Mr. Burford's in Leicester Square. The subject is the *City of Granada*, and its wide and fertile plain as viewed from the garden of the Generalife, the romantic old Moorish villa which overlooks the Alhambra. A writer in the *Quarterly Review*, in whom we cannot fail to recognise Mr. Ford, the best English authority on all *cosas de Espana*, bears valuable testimony to its merit; and we can speak personally to the fidelity, both as to outline and colour, with which the artist has reproduced the crumbling towers of the Moorish citadel, the broad blue *Vega*, and the massive forms and delicate tints of the Sierra Nevada.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Peak and the Plain; Scenes in Woodland, Field, and Mountain. By Spencer T. Hall, *The Sherwood Forester*. 12mo.—Mr. Hall has been known for some years as a popular writer, especially in his own district; his compositions, whether in prose or verse, having for the most part a reference to local scenery and local associations. His "Forester's Offering," a volume of verse published in 1811, and his "Rambles in the Country," which first appeared periodically in the *Sheffield Iris*, and then in a volume in 1842, were both shortly out of print; and the present very pleasing little volume is a selection of the best portions of both those works, with several additional chapters. The district which has suggested the greater portion of its contents lies about the Derbyshire hills, the rivers of Hallamshire, and the still lingering echoes of Merry Sherwood; where Robin Hood and Little John are yet familiar in the tales of local tradition. His tenth chapter is an argument on Robin Hood's identity. Mr. Hall will not allow the bold outlaw to have been a myth: and yet he does not appear to have considered Mr. Hunter's recent evidence, that the reign of Edward II. was his true period—adhering to the previous notion, which connected him with the partisans of Simon de Montfort.

As a specimen of Mr. Hall's pictorial skill we extract—in a somewhat condensed form—his graphic sketch of the Nottinghamshire Water-mills, a class of buildings about which, to a penetrating and reflective mind, the spirit of the past attaches more permanently than almost any other: "To say that the old water-mills of Not-

tinghamshire surpass, or even equal, all others in that antique and grotesque interest which makes them such favourites with tourists and landscape-painters, would be incorrect. Yet how many instances could be pointed out, between the Erewash and Doverbeck, of old mills with patch-work walls and mossy roofs, that have maintained a quiet standing, longer even than that of the parish churches, and sounded their monotonous clack to the slow and dreamy march of nearly a thousand years! Many of these, if they do not rival their contemporaries of the Derbyshire cloughs, or the ravines of Northern and Western Britain, in the wildness of their situations, have still a good deal of the same originality of architecture—the same curious antiqueness of construction in their well-worn wheels; and, above all, that necessary proximity to some beautiful glimpse of water, lying like a patch of fallen sky in the green and bowery valley, which, under any circumstances, affords a more than welcome charm. * * * Whenever a mill is denoted by the rising of its clump of grey buildings from the bottom of our valleys, a pond—sometimes so large as to deserve the name of a lakelet—is also sure to be seen expanding in the sunshine, clear as crystal and serene as the light, its margin fringed with luxuriant verdure; and if the rush and clatter of the works be temporarily stayed, the waters playfully escaping by some sparkling weir, as if overjoyed to find a way to their natural channel, which may be seen winding away, as far as the eye can reach, accompanied by its train of light willows, or dusky elders." After alluding with re-

gret to the removal of the old Abbey Mill at Newstead, Mr. Hall proceeds:—"At the end of the lake at Rufford, the Abbey Mill still clacks as of yore in the green-wood shade; there are several, too, on the little river Greet, in the neighbourhood of Southwell; and sounds and glimpses of many others, equally ancient and rural, come crowding on the memory while we are talking. By the way, do you remember Goldthorpe Mill, and one or two others, where that rivulet winds so beautifully down from Roche Abbey, and glides through the orchards and pastures of Oldcotes? * * * * *

And do you remember the old "King's Mill," between Sutton-in-Ashfield and Mansfield? It was at the bottom of a very deep dell, on the side of the road, equally distant from the two towns, and about the loneliest building between them. It is believed by many that it got its name from the miller there, in the reign of Henry the Second, having arrested that king upon suspicion of his being a deer-stealer. My own belief is, that it was so called from being the manor-mill—the manor being a royal one. Though with a few anachronisms—such, for instance, as introducing guns, which were a much later invention—Robert Dodsley has embodied the popular ideas pleasantly enough in his play of "The King and the Miller of Mansfield." It is supposed the ballad from which he chiefly obtained them was composed long before the invention of printing; and that some portions of the mill, as it recently stood, was of an older date than of the reign of Henry the Second, there can be no question. Not only for its legendary associations, but for the antiquity of its appearance, and the picturesqueness of its position, have I often lingered in my youthful days, and looked down upon it from the road with true delight. There it stood, a low dusty-grey pile, under the bosom of a fresh green bank that guarded its dam above, bearing the marks of innumerable alterations and repairs. At a short distance foamed the little river Mann, in a beautiful fall between mossy rocks, and flowed on by a pleasant shrubbery, catching the waters of a small cascade by the way, that fell like liquid silver from a rock beneath the road. John Cockle's house was incorporated with the mill, and in later times had ceased to be a residence, a neat little cottage having been erected for that purpose in the shrubbery. Ancient broken wheels and worn-out mill-stones were reared against the grey old walls, or scattered about the yard. An ample barn and its inferior appendages shewed that agriculture, if not forest-keeping, was combined with the miller's avocation after the

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days of Sir John Cockle. And with such a lovely primrosed slope on one hand, as I scarcely ever elsewhere saw; and so many quaint traits and memorials of primitive life on the other; with the brook calmly gliding away through its centre into other and far different scenes; whenever the dell of the old King's Mill and its romantic associations recurs to my memory, such feelings are sure to arise with it as it is sweet to cherish—only that out of them will grow a pensive regret that future times can see no trace of what it was in those gone by."

Treatise on the Local Nomenclature of the Anglo-Saxons, as exhibited in the "Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici;" translated from the German of Professor Heinrich Léo, Ph. and LL.D. of Halle. With additional Examples and explanatory Notes: [by Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A.] 12mo.—We take the liberty, on the authority of the initials which we find attached to the Translation Preface, to state the name of the Englishman to whom we are indebted for this republication of the valuable essay of Professor Léo, a work which, though directly relating to England, founded on the great English work of Mr. J. M. Kemble, and actually published ten years ago, has hitherto enjoyed no place in our literature. It is, however, we should add, only a portion of Professor Léo's work, the full title of which is "Rectitudines Singularum Personarum," and its scope

The etymology of places is a subject which has always excited a considerable amount of curiosity, but generally attended with so much uncertainty, so great a variety and diversity of conjecture, and so wide a latitude of acceptance, as to have degenerated into mere trifling, instead of contributing a substantial and valuable quota to descriptive topography. This has evidently arisen from a want of system, and a failure in tracing to their pristine elements those names of which the orthography is now much perverted. When we know that by far the greater proportion of English names is of Saxon origin, it is obvious that no better source of information on this head can be found than the charters in Mr. Kemble's Codex. The names in Domesday book, there is reason to believe, are in many cases perverted by the misapprehension of the Norman clerks, who took them down from oral report; but the large body of names in the Codex Ævi Saxonici furnishes an ample and authentic field for the foundation of accurate principles in this inquiry.

The Anglo-Saxon will help us to the meaning of most of the names of our vil-

lages. Those of the larger towns, together with the rivers and hills, and other natural features of a striking character, have an anterior origin. "Many (observes Mr. Williams) must be sought for in old British words, some in Norman-French, more in the Danish and Icelandic." (p. x.)

Professor Léo starts with this rule: "Names of places amongst all the German races are generally composed of *two* members, the second designating by some general and appropriate word the settlement or neighbourhood to be described—such as town, mountain;" the first distinguishing the particular place from others. "This first component has reference to matter of history, to an event, to a local feature, to a mode of worship,—or it is an adjective." Very frequently, also, and this is a point which is not sufficiently admitted by Professor Léo, the first component is the personal name of the original settler or early owner.

The first part of Prof. Léo's essay is divided into four sections: 1. Of German names of places in general; 2. The intimations of German Mythic and Traditional history afforded by Anglo-Saxon names of places; 3. References to Nature in names of places; 4. References to Moral Qualities and Customs contained in names of places.

The reference of various local names to the gods and other mythic personages of Saxon story is, we think, rather overstrained in Section II. Whilst some of them may be admitted as bearing allusion to Woden or Thomar, and the deities or heroes of pagan superstition, others perhaps retain merely the similar name of an early proprietor; or the prefix may bear some other interpretation. *Wis* or *Wish*, as Mr. Williams suggests, may be the British *usk*, signifying water; and *Grim*, in Grimsdike, &c. is (according to Mr. Guest's interpretation) not from *grims*, maleficus, but always allusive to a boundary.

We also look with suspicion, we must confess, upon such romantic and sentimental etymologies as are introduced into the following passage, though its curious suggestions have possibly some partial foundation:—"Islands appear to have been specially considered holy ground amongst the pagans, like as they were devoted to monastic purposes in Christian times. *Es-ig* (asen or ansen island, the island of demi-gods), *Hel-ig*, (Hela's island, the island of hell,) and particularly some savage mythological names of islands or islets,—these force upon us the conviction that islands were the scenes of those executions which assumed the form of human sacrifices amongst the Germans,

and in which the criminal was immolated as an expiation to the gods; thus *Torney*, the island of anger; *Baddes-ey*, islet of the effeminate; *Ludes-ey*, island of the worthless. *Domeceselq*, *insula aciei iudicii*, seems to have been a place for condemnation and execution." Here we cannot but remark that *Torney* is perhaps only a variation of *Thorney*, and that *Ludes-ey* and *Baddes-ey* may each have been called after the personal names of their owners. It is suggested by the author that they were places where the condemned were drowned beneath hurdles, as related by Tacitus. We further suspect that many of the places which are supposed to perpetuate the mythic or semi-mythic King *Offa*, and other personages of the like character (p. 9), are really named after creatures of flesh and blood, who were once their sturdy possessors.

In some cases, where the etymology of a place appears evident, it is liable to misinterpretation, from one of the words which entered into the composition of the name having itself changed its sense in the lapse of ages. Of this, *bridge* is an example: Professor Léo remarks that "The word *bryeg*, *brugg*, does not represent what we should now call a bridge, but an artificial elevated road, a stone pier, serving as a pathway,* or any paved way." We imagine, however, that the examples cited, *Weybridge* and *Cambridge*, are derived from bridges across rivers. The author tells us, also, that although *weg* occurs constantly, in the sense of *way*, as well as *path* and *strat*, still "*weg* may also have been used for names of dwelling-places, for *Mylenweg* (Cod. Dipl. i. 109) might be such a place, according to the sense in which it occurs."

A review of the words which bear reference to cultivation produces an interesting remark, that by far their most distinguishing characteristic is this—that every property was inclosed within certain boundaries. "Not only are those the most frequent words in nomenclature which convey this idea of inclosure and circumvallation, and such a one is *tún*; but the greater proportion of the words themselves signify the same thing. Besides *tún*, *ham*, *burh*, *hëarh*, *æta*, *wurð*, *haga*, *fyrðe*, *snaides*, are of the same stamp. Inclosures, landmarks, walls, palings round about, are everywhere indicated, and appear to have

* In our vol. xxxvii. pp. 486, 576, 577, were several articles upon the *bridges*, landing-places on the Thames and other rivers. From the above definition it will be observed that the term was applied to them quite as legitimately as to bridges which span the whole stream.

been more or less inviolate and sacred—through legal decrees or popular prepossessions. An appreciation of the sacred nature of personal property betrays itself throughout Anglo-Saxon cultivation; the whole race is imbued with the notion of the security and the sanctity of private right; and this is in analogy with what we trace in other German tribes."

In the section which discusses "references to moral qualities and customs," supposed to be contained in names of places, the author has relied too implicitly on the superfluous and merely ornamental epithets with which the writers of the Anglo-Saxon charters embellished those compositions. He even goes beyond their intended meaning when he interprets the phrase, "locus qui *celebri* Rimecudā nuncupatur onomate," as implying an "honourable appellation,"—where *celebris* is nothing more than "well-known," or "notorious." So also with the term *ludibundo nomine*, it was a passing fancy of the clerk, but surely does not amount to etymological evidence. Under this head we meet again with *Grim*, which is here derived from *grima*, a mask.

After all, there are probably many suggestions put forth in these pages, that will admit of discussion and dispute; for etymology at the best is ambiguous and deceptive; but Professor Léo and Mr. Williams deserve our best thanks for the foundation they have laid for a more systematic and more rational interpretation of the local nomenclature of England than has hitherto prevailed. The index to the component particles, which is given at the close of the book, will furnish the means of pursuing this interesting inquiry as occasion suggests.

An Analysis of Herodotus. By J. T. Wheeler. (*Bohn's Classical Library*). Post 8vo.—We are glad to see that this series includes subsidiary works, as well as translations. This is the second edition of the Analysis, a work which (as the author confidently expects) the hard-working student will find to lighten his labours. The notes, though not numerous, are pertinent, but we regret that they are nearly confined to the two first books. The Summaries of the ancient history of Assyria, Egypt, &c. which "have been incorporated in the form of notes," it must be confessed, deserve the latter name rather than the former. There was a time when manuscript analyses of classics used to be sold at a shop near Magdalen Bridge, in Oxford; but things are much altered for the better, as this volume can sufficiently testify.

Notes on Herodotus. By Dawson W. Turner. (*Bohn's Classical Library*).—These are in a great measure re-written for the second edition, and additions have been made. They are partly original and partly selected from the best commentators, such as Wesseling, Baehr, Heeren, &c. Dr. Doddridge in his "Family Expositor" had already remarked the coincidence between Herod. ii. 114 and Galatians vi. 17. To the note on b. iv. c. 35, it may be added, that the late Dr. Owen Pughe conjectured that Alon, one of the earliest British bards, "is the same person as is called Olen, Olenus, Ailinus, and Linus, among the different people of Greece, and even in Egypt; for it is remarkable that the same attributes are ascribed to him with them, in our triads." (*Cambrian Biography*, p. 5.) Some notices of Herodotus, from various writers, are prefixed. It is altogether a very useful compendium, and we hope that the example will be followed, by illustrating other authors in the same way.

The Pharsalia of Lucan. Translated into English Prose. By H. T. Riley, B.A. (*Bohn's Classical Library*). Post 8vo. pp. xi. 427.—A series of classical translations of course includes Lucan; but a poet whose writings read turgidly in verse, is not to be simplified by reducing to prose. The poet who bears this process best, as well as we can remember, is Ovid, whose *Metamorphoses*, translated by old Clark of Hull, delighted us in our boyish days. The main question, however, is not smoothness but correctness; and wherever we have tested Mr. Riley's translation, we have reason to be satisfied, for it is accurate without servility. The text of Weise has been adopted, except in a few instances, where the reading of Curtius, Weber, or the older commentators, seemed to be preferable.* Notwithstanding their labours, the text, as Mr. Riley owns with regret, is still in a corrupt state. The notes are so numerous, that they will often save the trouble of reference to other books, for which the reader may well be thankful. Mr. Riley does not always agree with his author, but in his estimate of Cæsar's character charges him with untruth, maintaining that Cæsar was "more humane than most of the conquerors of ancient times," (b. vii. l. 792.) The concluding note, to the effect that "the work of Lucan breaks off at the same point as Cæsar's narrative of the civil war," shows

* The edition of Curtius was published at Leipzig in 1726; that of Weber, at the same place, 1821-31, in 3 vols.; and that of Weise at Quedlinburgh in 1833.—REV.

that Mr. Riley has diligently studied the subject, and may also give rise to some critical speculation. The narrative is illustrated by parallel passages from the Commentaries, and other histories of the civil war. No notice is taken (that we perceive) of May's Supplement, which has obtained the distinction of being appended to several editions of the Pharsalia.

We think a few opinions on the original will not be unacceptable. The contemporary judgment of Quintilian is perhaps the most important. "*Lucanus, ardens, et concitatus, et sententiis clarissimus, et, ut dicam quod sentio, magis oratoribus quam poetis adnumerandus.*" (Inst. Orat. x. l. 90.) Even from this eulogy some deduction is made by Crevier:—"Ajoutons qu'il n'est orateur que par l'énergie et l'audace de ses pensées et de ses expressions, et que la simplicité, le naturel, et la douceur, lui manquent absolument." (Hist. Emp. Romains, ii. 503.) A little before, he says in plain terms, "C'est une histoire, et non pas un poëme." Niebuhr, in his Lectures on Roman History, speaks in stronger terms of disparagement. "There cannot be a more unfortunate epic than Lucan's Pharsalia; it proceeds in the manner of annals, and the author wants to set forth prominently only certain particular events. There are passages in it like the recitative of an opera, and written in a language which is neither narrative nor poetry." Again, "Lucan belongs to the school of Seneca, and his example shews us how much more intolerable its tendency is in poetry than in prose. Chateaubriand, who is the offspring of a similar school, is a perfect pendant to the bad poet Lucan." (ii. 157, 220.) La Harpe remarks, as accounting for the failure of the translations to become popular, "Dans l'original il n'est guère lu que des littérateurs, pour qui même il est très pénible à lire." (Cours de Litt. i. 224.) Still it is fair to add, in the words of Harles, "Nec tamen defuerunt, qui cum defenderent, atque Lucanus multos nactus est et editores et interpretes." (Notitia Litt. Rom. 1803, p. 141.)

It is Written. From the French of Professor Gausson. Post 8vo. pp. 231.—This is the third English edition of the work on "The Plenary Inspiration of the Scriptures," entitled *Theopneustia*, which was noticed in May 1843 (p. 500). We then remarked that "M. Gausson not only combats objections, but also follows up evasions, and that with great ability; and the impression which he leaves on the reader's mind will be very powerful, unless anticipated by invincible prejudices." This opinion we now gladly repeat, not only on account of its justice, but also (to speak

candidly) because it makes our present task the easier. The present edition is somewhat condensed, but for that reason it will be more suitable to a numerous class of readers. Some extracts from a letter of the author to a London journal are prefixed, which serve further to explain his views and rebut imputations of sentiments which have been improperly attributed to him. We can add a circumstance of some little importance in a notice of this volume. A clergyman of our acquaintance, having occasion to address an individual on the subject, found he could not do better than make an analysis of M. Gausson's work; and his attempt not only effected the object, but particular commendation was passed upon it in a society where it was afterwards read. We must conclude by saying that this edition is neatly printed, and forms an elegant volume.

Talpa, or Chronicles of a Clay Farm. By C. W. H. *Vignettes by G. Cruikshank.*—Talpa, the mole, has, no doubt, much to teach man—the farmer. Happily some farmers are not unwilling to be taught; and so it has been with C. W. H., of whom we know nothing, except that, after having written some clever papers in the Gardener's Chronicle, rather scattery in their style and tantalizing in the imperfect information they gave, he has tacked them up in a remarkably tasteful book, and has had the good fortune to obtain from Mr. Cruikshank twenty-six of his very cleverest illustrative vignettes.

The plot, if we may so speak, of Talpa, is briefly this. The author-farmer did not take his farm at all; "*it took him.*" It was a melancholy possession; growing worse year by year. Every incoming tenant diminished the rent—drew a little more of the life-blood that was in the soil, but did not draw it into his own veins, for all who dealt with that land were infected with influenza, or ague, or marsh-fever. So it came to pass, that he who chronicles the clay-farm had but the alternative of trying to work upon it himself or of abandoning every remunerative idea. "Collective wisdom" had pronounced it undrainable, because there was no fall. In conclusion, however, the chronicler found "collective wisdom" wrong, by nine feet, and thereupon manfully determined to find it wrong many times yet before he gave over.

To follow him through his various mining exploits, turning the land bottom upwards, and confounding every other farmer in the country, would take too much of our space. Besides, no one should read extracts from Talpa, missing the fun of

the illustrator. Can anything be better than the picture of horror and opposition at the downfall of field fences, testified in the wild uplifted twisted arms of the two old beldame pollards (p. 48), against which our Quixotic chronicler is advancing lance in hand? We do not, however, allow this to be a case of mere "prejudice." "The park and the pleasure" are wholly insufficient to gratify our love of field boundaries. Let fields have breadth, if you please, but for Heaven's sake do not denounce the leafy green frame-work of these beautiful pictures! At that point where the yellow-brown wheat meets the line of turnip or of clover, let us not be begrudged a little border of the sweet-briar rose, or the wild hop, or the clematis; a bank where the thyme and violet may grow, and primroses in spring make the whole face of nature cheery and gay. How unobservant must be our chronicler if he has not noticed the quiet, almost pathetic, beauty that lies in our hedge-rows! They are absolute sanctuaries for our wild-flowers—the only spots left by the scourging and scavenging farmer, where now and then some poor little scrap of moss or fern may nurse itself up in peace. And, as in every country there must be roads, who can contemplate the bare drift-way, without the shelter of a tree, passing over hill and dale, and not think with fond recollection of the pretty rural lanes, trees meeting over-head, shadows thrown over the ground, and bordered in season by all the glorious bloom of May and the bright red berries of autumn? So then, witty and wise farmer—ingenious C. W. H.! we part at issue with thee in this, thy most outrageous heresy; and not the less, because thy very last vignette marks out just the sort of Newmarket Heath road to which thou wouldst reduce the poor traveller. Of such roads we have had enough—treading them often with a wearied and sickened spirit—pining for the sheltered hedge-row and deep (not too deep) embowered lane, and thanking God for trees as fervently as Mr. Howitt thanks Him for mountains.

The Farmer's Manual of Agricultural Chemistry. By A. Normandy.—This little work is arranged in a popular form and divested of all perplexing technicalities, so that it may be taken up and followed through its various steps by persons previously uninitiated in chemistry. It is therefore peculiarly suited to those whose business prevents them from studying the subject in a more extended form. The importance of a knowledge of chemistry to the practical farmer is now generally recognised, and we have no doubt will here-

after form a leading feature in the education of the agriculturist. The author has appended to his work two chapters on the diseases of cereals, a subject he appears to have carefully studied, and he suggests many valuable and ingenious methods for the prevention and cure of those troublesome maladies.

The Elements of Land Valuation. By John Lanktree.—This is a praiseworthy attempt to place land valuation on a less arbitrary and empirical basis than that on which it has hitherto rested. The author proceeds on a sound theory of rent, and furnishes practical rules and tables for calculation. It is especially intended for the use of valuers of land in Ireland, but might afford useful hints to those of the other parts of the kingdom.

Visits to Holly Farm. 8vo. pp. 30. *The Pretty Village.* 8vo. pp. 32.—These are two pleasing volumes, in large type, for young children (we presume), in the style of the "Book about Animals," noticed in our Magazine for December, p. 619. The engravings would be very attractive to children on a bookseller's counter. But they put us in mind of "days gone by," and lead us into a train of thought unadapted to present avocations. So we must stop short at commending them to our juvenile friends.

Three Months under the Snow. 18mo. pp. 162.—This narrative, which contains the journal of a young inhabitant of the Jura, in a perilous situation, is taken from the French of M. Porchat, who assures us that it is "founded upon truth." If it is too highly wrought in language for our calmer English tastes, it is very instructive, and may perhaps be the means of enabling its readers, through the exercise of similar motives, to meet the trials of other latitudes than the mountains of the Jura.

Diary of Martha Bethune Baliol, from 1753 to 1754.—This is an engaging book, —written after the fashion of many of the imitation diaries which we have of late years read. And yet it is more to our taste than several of like date and origin; while simple and well conceived and tolerably accordant with what we know of the state of Scotch society a hundred years ago, it does not approach too nearly to our authentic records of character. We confess to a dislike of introducing actual anecdotes of celebrated persons in these newly-framed "Diaries" and "Records," as in the case of "Sir Thomas More."

Martha Bethune Baliol's Diary em-

braces the period of one among the many plots for bringing in the Scots' "true king," each of which cost heart-breakings and deaths. Martha is the affianced wife of the son of Charles Earl of Derwentwater, who fell on the scaffold in 1745. This Charles and his elder brother were alike subjected to attainder in 1716; but while the elder fell the younger then escaped, only to perish thirty years after.—The surviving son, Charles, accompanied by Dr. Archibald Cameron, the brother of Lochiel, comes over on like enterprises, and the Diary treats of his short residence beneath the Baliol roof, the courtship and engagement, his flight on discovery, the seizure and execution of Cameron, and the death in the battle at Haatenbee, while fighting against the Duke of Cumberland, of Lord Derwentwater himself. The novel, for such it is, is busy and stirring, and has some well portrayed scenes and characters.

Pitcairn: the Island, People, and Pastor. By the Rev T. B. Murray. Lon-

don; Christian Knowledge Society.—This is a very interesting and well-written compendium of all that has been told of Pitcairn's island up to the last year particularly showing the present state of religion among the settlers, under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Nobbs, and giving an account of the visit of Admiral Moresby.

The Philosophy of the Senses. By R. S. Wyld. *Fcp. 8vo. pp. xiv. 505.*—This treatise takes a view of "Man in connexion with a material world." It seems to have been suggested by a course of lectures delivered at St. Andrew's University by Sir David Brewster. The author remarks, that his attempt to unite in one volume both physics and metaphysics is rather perilous, but the subject require it. (p. v.) He has touched on too many debatable subjects to please all readers alike; but there is a becoming seriousness in the tone of his work which ought to secure for it a respectful attention at least.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

March 17. Lord Viscount Mahon, Pres.

Matthew Dawes, esq. of Bolton-le-Moors, solicitor; Charles John Armistead, of Leeds, gentleman; and Jonathan Gooding, esq. Town Clerk of Southwold, were elected Fellows of the Society.

Rob. Cole, esq. F.S.A. presented a manuscript copy of a proclamation issued by the Pretender, dated 23rd Dec. 1743: stated to have been affixed in the towns through which the rebels passed in 1745.

Edward Phillips, esq. F.S.A., exhibited a variety of medieval remains found recently in the bed of the Shirborn river at Coventry, consisting of rings, a variety of implements, coins (the greater portion apparently of the 15th century, with one small brass Roman coin of Crispus), tradesmen's tokens of the 17th century, some pilgrims' and livery brooches of lead, &c.

Jonathan Gooding, esq. of Southwold, exhibited a medal by Albert Durer, bearing the date 1508, with Albert Durer's monogram. It represents a female bust nearly to the shoulders, the head thrown back, but looking upwards. The original drawing for this medal is preserved in the British Museum. The lady represented was Albert Durer's wife. In the Museum there is also a copy of this medal with a reverse, which this has not: it is supposed that the reverse was probably attached to

the medal at some subsequent period. Mr Gooding also exhibited the matrices of two seals, a weight of a quarter noble, and several farthing tokens of the reign of James I. and Charles I. found near Southwold.

Robert Lemon, esq. exhibited an oil-painting in his possession, presumed to be a portrait of the poet Milton. It had formerly the poet's name in an old hand, written at the back upon the canvass, but which upon the re-lining of the picture a few years ago was removed. Mr. Lemon, in illustration of this portrait, presented the copy of a letter preserved among the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum (No. 7003, fol. 116), from Mr George Vertue to Mr. Charles Christian dated August 12th, 1721, describing an interview between Vertue and Deborah Milton, the poet's youngest daughter, in which she repudiated a supposed portrait of her father then shown to her, "it being of a brown complexion and black hair, and curled locks. On the contrary (she said) her father was of a fair complexion, a little red in his cheeks, and light-brown lancel hair;" a description which Mr. Lemon considered closely to tally with the portrait before the Society.

Arthur Taylor, esq., F.S.A., communicated some remarks "On the name of Godmanchester, as derived and explained

by Camden." That great antiquary believed the name to be derived from a certain Gormo, a Danish chief, whom he identified with Guthrum the Dane, who obtained from Alfred the kingdom of East Anglia, after the battle in 878, which restored the Saxon throne. The only authorities that have appeared in support of Camden's rather confident hypothesis, are a nameless verse, and a passage from Picus or Pike, a writer of the time of Henry I. To these can only be added one to the same effect from Malmesbury, containing the words "Gudrum quem nostri *Gurmundum* vocant;" and one from Ingulf, with the words "Godroun quem nos *Gurmound* vocamus." After investigating these statements, and the identity of a personage whom the Danish antiquaries have called Gormo Anglicus, but whose actual existence appears very apocryphal, Mr. Arthur Taylor concluded by remarking that in the Domesday Book the place is *Godmundeestre*, as it is also called by Henry of Huntingdon; and in a charter to the Abbey of Ramsey, pretending at least to a Saxon origin, we find it *Guthmuncester*. These are obviously different forms of the same word, and imply a derivation, not from the Guthrum or Godroun hitherto under notice, but from some *Guthmund* or *Godmund*,—the Saxon lord of a deserted Roman city.

John Bruce, esq. then read a paper upon the Imprisonment of William Penn in the Tower of London, A.D. 1668, founded upon some entries on the minutes of the Privy Council of that period, communicated by Robert Lemon, esq. The imprisonment in question having arisen out of a public disputation between Penn, or rather between Whitehead assisted by Penn, and the Rev. Thomas Vincent an ejected minister of St. Mary Magdalen's Milk Street, in the City of London, Mr. Bruce's first point was, that the biographers of Penn had over-estimated the importance of Penn's share in that discussion, and that, misled by the Quaker reports of what took place, and having omitted to inquire into the biography of Vincent, and the report of the transaction given by him, they had done Vincent considerable injustice. Vincent was shewn to be a man of great learning and piety, who rendered eminent service during the great plague in 1665. Mr. Bruce proved that Penn's committal to the Tower was upon the sole authority of Lord Arlington, and upon a charge of blasphemy published in a work entitled "The Sandy Foundation Shaken." The punishment of the printer of his book was also shewn, and also that Vincent, having endeavoured to print a reply, the printer and concealer of a small

portion of his book were brought before the Council, and summarily dealt with after the fashion of the Star Chamber. The endeavours made by Sir William Penn to effect the release of his son were established from the Council Books; and the consequences of the King's interference, and mission to young Penn of the celebrated Stillingfleet afterwards Bishop of Worcester, were minutely traced, and are likely to make considerable alterations in the published biographies of the great Quaker philanthropist. Stillingfleet's influence was shewn in the Apology published by Penn for his Sandy Foundation, and it seemed to be Mr. Bruce's opinion that Stillingfleet without the Tower would probably have brought Penn back to the Church.

Mr. Bruce also entered upon the history of Penn's "No Cross no Crown," showing that the first edition, published in 1669, was a totally different book from the second edition published thirteen years afterwards, and that the statements of Penn's biographers respecting the portion of the work written in the Tower are very loose and inaccurate.

The paper, although depriving William Penn of something of the high-flown romantic interest which is endeavoured to be thrown around every portion of his life by his biographers, is by no means depreciatory of the young Quaker hero.

April 7. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. V.P.

Arthur Taylor, esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society eleven proclamations: viz. one of King Charles II., nine of King James II., and one of William III.

George Godwin, esq. one of the auditors appointed to audit the accounts for the year 1852, read an abstract of the receipts and disbursements.

Henry Mogford, esq. of Denbigh-street, Pimlico; John Brent, jun. esq. of Canterbury; and John Watkins, esq. F.R.C.S. of Aldersgate-street, were elected Fellows.

Dawson Turner, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a fac-simile drawing of an illumination prefixed to the Gospel of St. Matthew in a Latin MS. of the Gospels given by Ada sister of the Emperor Charlemagne to the monastery of St. Maximin at Treves, and now preserved in the public library of that city. From its perfect resemblance to a similar figure in the Codex Aureus of the Harleian Collection No. 2788, it must have proceeded, if not from the same hand, yet from the same school of art, probably Italian.

The Rev. Matthew Lowndes of Buckfastleigh, Devon, communicated a specimen of the old horn-book for children, in general use about sixty years ago in dames' schools, but which were extin-

guished by the introduction of Dr. Bell's Sand-bag.

Henry L. Long, esq. communicated, from the archives of the municipality of Vevey in Switzerland, a letter in French from General Ludlow to the authorities of that town, where he had lived in exile after the restoration of King Charles II., written in July, 1689, immediately previous to his return to England upon the accession of King William III.

The next paper read was "An Account of the Roman Villa, and the Discoveries made on the Borough Hill near Daventry, the ancient Bennavenna;" by Beriah Botfield, esq. F.S.A. of Norton Hall: with illustrations by Mr. Edward Pretty of Northampton, and a map of the vicinity.

The Secretary lastly read a portion of "Annals of Thothmes III. as derived from Hieroglyphical Inscriptions;" by Samuel Birch, esq. of the British Museum.

April 14. Capt. Smyth, R.N., V.P.

Samuel Joseph Mackie, esq. of Folkestone; Richard Kyrke Penson, esq. of Oswestry, architect; Henry J. B. Nicholson, D.D., Rector of St. Alban's, and Vice-President of the St. Alban's Architectural and Archæological Society; William Francis Ainsworth, esq. of Hammersmith, F.G.S., and F.R. Geog. S.; and Frederic Collings Lukis, M.D. of Guernsey, were elected Fellows.

A note from the Rev. J. Henthorn Todd, D.D. was read, upon a porcelain seal found in the county Limerick; an animal on its top seems to be a rabbit, although the head is shapeless. Such seals are found in many places in Ireland, at such depths in the ground as prove that they are of some antiquity. They are usually however square, and the present is peculiar in being oval. Another note upon the same subject, from Samuel Birch, esq. of the British Museum, was also read. He had found the inscription to be in the Chinese seal character. There has been already published, by Mr. Edmund Getty, a work entitled, *Notices of Chinese Seals found in Ireland*, 4to. Belfast, 1850; and the inscription on the present oval one, an unusual type, resembles half of that fig. 9, 13, 46, 63, described as partly unintelligible. One character is *sin*, heart, but the upper character is uncertain, and the seals have been read in the most conflicting manner by the late Dr. Gutzlaff and some Chinese themselves. Mr. Birch inclosed the impression of a seal of this class which some years ago belonged to Mr. T. Allen of Lambeth. It is the No. 9 of Mr. Getty's Plate I. This was said to have been brought from China by a person who gave it to his wife's mother when a girl. "This (remarked Mr. Birch)

may perhaps help to fix the age of the seals, which are inscribed with a character by no means so ancient as some have conjectured."

Robert Chalmers, esq. exhibited a sketch of a small cross and chain, recently found in a grave at Kingoldrum, Forfarshire. The chain is of bronze, eight inches long; the cross of the same material, but little more than two inches in diameter. A skeleton was found with them, doubled head and knees together, placed in a sitting posture between three slabs of stone; a fourth had probably been removed, but it did not appear whether the place of interment had been covered with another stone. The grave had been at one time within the precincts of the churchyard. A small glass vessel, with one or two other articles of which no distinct account was obtained, were found at the same time.

F. W. Fairholt, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a drawing of a remarkable coffin-lid of black marble, now preserved in Ely Cathedral. It once formed part of the pavement of St. Mary's Church in Ely, until the repair of that structure in 1839, when it was removed to the cathedral, and has been set upright in the ambulatory of the choir. It was found face downwards on the floor of the church, which may account for the perfect preservation of all parts, except the faces of the figures on it, and they may have been marks for iconoclastic zeal at the time of the Reformation or the age of the Commonwealth. From the character of the architecture, which is minutely chiselled on the canopy, there need be no hesitation in fixing the date of this work to the early part of the 12th century; the peculiar treatment of the angel's wings and the ornament upon the dress are additional traits of the art of that period. The inscription in Lombardic letters on the soffit of the arch—*Sanctus Michaelis orate pro me*—is a clue to the meaning of the central bas-relief, which represents the soul of a bishop carried to heaven by the Archangel Michael. This conventional mode of representing the soul as a small naked figure, has many parallels in early Byzantine art. The crozier which accompanies the figure is of very early character; it is a simple crook, and is seen of similar form on the monumental effigy of Roger Bishop of Sarum, 1193, in Salisbury Cathedral, after which period the form fell into disuse. An early example occurs on the monument of Bishop Radulphus, 1123, in Chichester Cathedral, to which period Mr. Fairholt attributes the slab under notice.

April 23. This being St. George's Day, the anniversary meeting was held, and the President delivered his customary Address.

It appeared that fifty-seven had been added to the Society during the present Session: against which it has suffered the loss of six from death and six from retirements. The Council elected for the ensuing year is as follows: Lord Viscount Mahon, President; Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., the Lord Bishop of Oxford, J. Payne Collier, esq., and Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., Vice-Presidents; John Bruce, esq., Treasurer; the Lord Viscount Strangford, Director; Sir Henry Ellis and J. Y. Akerman, esq., Secretaries; George Godwin, esq., Henry Shaw, esq.,; and as new members, J. B. Bergne, esq., Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, Richard Ford, esq., Edward Hawkins, esq., James Heywood, esq. M.P., the Rev. Joseph Hunter, Robert Lemon, esq., Peter Levesque, esq., J. H. Parker, esq., and Sir Charles George Young, Garter.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

April 1. Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart. V.P. Mr. W. H. Clarke, of York, communicated an account of the tessellated pavement recently found at York, which was noticed in our last Magazine, p. 398.

Edward Hawkins, esq. introduced to the notice of the meeting a portion of the remarkable British and Roman antiquities discovered on Farley Heath, Surrey, in 1848, on the property of Henry Drummond, esq. M.P. Extensive vestiges of entrenchments are there visible, and tradition pointed out the spot as the site of an ancient town. Foundations of buildings have been brought to light, and in the course of excavations prosecuted by Mr. Drummond's direction, numerous ornaments have been found, many of them beautifully enamelled and of very singular forms; several bronze celts, of unusual types, a large assemblage of Roman coins, upwards of a thousand, comprising coins of forty-five Cæsars, and several undescribed coins of British princes. A potter's kiln was discovered, containing several urns of the usual Romano-British wares, arranged therein for the purpose of being fired; numerous fragments of Samian vessels, relics of glass, &c.; and with these were discovered also objects of an earlier period, weapons or implements of stone, and antiquities of the class usually attributed to an early British age. A record of these remarkable discoveries was published in 1850, by the accomplished poet, Martin Farquhar Tupper, esq. who resides in the immediate neighbourhood.

Mr. Hewitt communicated an account of the monster cannon preserved at Edinburgh Castle, known as Mons Meg, and formerly at the Tower of London, whence it was conveyed back to Scotland, by order

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of George IV., in 1829. This extraordinary piece of ancient ordnance closely resembles the huge bombard at Ghent, supposed to be the same which is mentioned by Froissart. Mons Meg is first named in the reign of James IV., having been used at the siege of Dumbarton in 1489; but tradition affirms that the piece existed long prior to that time. The construction is very curious; long bars of iron are welded together, like the staves of a cask, and strongly hooped with welded iron; the length is upwards of fifteen feet, and the enormous weight rendered this cannon almost unmanageable in the field. It has been supposed, with much probability, that it was fabricated at Mons, in Flanders, whence James II., King of Scots, imported in 1460, as chroniclers have recorded, a celebrated bombard, called the Lion.

The Dean of Exeter exhibited a drawing of the fresco-painting, representing the Resurrection, lately discovered in Exeter Cathedral. The whitewash has been carefully removed, and the painting is a work of considerable merit, apparently of the fifteenth century. The principal figures measure about five feet in height.

Mr. Nesbitt produced a selection from his collection of German sepulchral brasses, comprising the memorials of Frederick the Warlike, Elector of Saxony, who died 1428, two of his successors, and other engraved memorials from Bamberg, Erfurt, and Naumburg, specimens of monumental chalcography of large dimension, hitherto unknown to collectors in England.

The Hon. Richard Neville laid before the meeting several bronze weapons, with a bronze mould for the fabrication of celts, found in North Wales, and several ornaments lately brought to light by his own excavations on a site of Roman occupation discovered in the previous month on Lord Braybrooke's property at Wenden, Essex.

Mr. Hewitt gave an account of a fine helmet exhibited by the Hon. Board of Ordnance; it is of German workmanship, of the time of Henry VIII. and remarkable for its peculiar construction, and the elaborately engraved ornament which covers every part. He also produced a Spanish "cuchillo di monte," bearing the arms of Castile and Leon, and presenting a close resemblance to the earliest form of the bayonet; he supposes the bayonet to have been originally used in boar-hunting.

Mr. Henderson produced a curious piece of enamelled plate, bearing the royal arms of England with those of Cardinal Bainbridge, to whom this interesting object doubtless belonged. The enamel is of the most brilliant colour, and the work may

be Italian, executed during the Cardinal's embassy to Rome, where he died.

A short account was given by Mr. Way of the existence of another example of the extraordinary and barbarous punishment of sacrilege, by nailing the skin of the offender, in terrorem, on the door of the church. Tradition had connected this practice with the times of the Danes, as at Hadstock, in Cambridgeshire, and in the present instance such a notion had prevailed. The door, of which both sides had once been covered with human skin, is to be seen at Westminster Abbey, and the existence of this strange relic of barbarity was pointed out by Mr. E. Cooke, the artist, during the visit to the Abbey last year, under the guidance of Professor Donaldson, for the inspection of the royal tombs. Mr. Way also called attention to the mural painting, rarely seen by the public, a remarkable example of art in the fourteenth century, in a chapel situate between the south transept and the Chapter House. It represents St. Faith, and is engraved in Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum*, and in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1821.

Amongst other objects of curiosity exhibited were the spurs once worn by Sir Robert Cotton, shown by Mr. Homfray; some ancient Peruvian pottery, sent by the Rev. W. Hennah; the seal of Simon Basset, of Sapcote, summoned to Parliament amongst the barons, in the time of Edward I. which was lately found in Lincolnshire; and several rings and personal ornaments of various periods.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

March 23. Mr. Albert Woods, F.S.A. Lancaster Herald, exhibited a collection of coins, among which was a half-sovereign of Elizabeth, a false denarius of Marciana, a small brass, struck at Rome in the age of Constantine the Great—and the cast of a coin of great rarity—Sulpicius Antoninus, a usurper in Syria of the time of Claudius Gothicus. The reverse has the temple and figure of the famous Deity of Elagabalus, El Gabal, and reads *EMICION*, the people of Emicia.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A. read a very interesting paper on the so-called Celts, with a view to their classification.

Mr. Charles Warne exhibited a portion of stencilled panel, obtained from an old house in Dorsetshire, of the time of Elizabeth. It represents a human figure with an ass's head, carrying a large stick over his shoulder, from which was suspended a fish. This probably is a rebus, or has reference to some legend.

Mr. Tucker exhibited a pedigree of the family of Newcomen, of Salt Fleetby,

signed by Cooke, Clarendieux, and Cotgrave, Richmond Herald.

Mr. Pettigrew continued his description of a pack of pictorial cards caricaturing the events of the English Commonwealth, and he illustrated the subjects it represents by a reference to various biographical and historical works, and particularly to the ballads and broadsides deposited in the British Museum, upon the presentation of George III.

KILKENNY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

March 16. At this meeting resolutions were passed for enlarging the sphere of the Society, by adding to the title *Kilkenny* the words "and South-east of Ireland;" and by making an arrangement for the publication of original historical documents. It is proposed that in addition to the annual subscription of Five Shillings members shall optionally contribute Ten Shillings, and, should one hundred such additional subscriptions be procured, an annual volume shall be printed, to consist of antiquarian and historical rare or unpublished matter of a local nature; such volume to be distinct from the Transactions of the Society, and to be supplied solely to the subscribers of Ten Shillings. For this purpose a store of manuscripts is waiting in the hands of the secretaries, derived from the archives of the city; Mr. Hore, of Pole Hore, is prepared to edit many documents relating to Kilkenny and Wexford; and the Dean of Waterford has forwarded some relating to that city. Mr. John O'Daly, of Dublin, has also communicated a translation of an Irish tractate on the Inauguration of Cathel Crobhdhearg O'Connor, last King of Connaught, A.D. 1224, fully illustrated with notes by Professor O'Donovan.

The Secretary announced that the subscriptions for the repairs of Jerpoint abbey amounted to 56*l.* 7*s.*; and it was agreed to present petitions to Parliament for the preservation of National Monuments, and for assimilating the law of Treasure-trove to that of Denmark.

Among the presents were a brass pocket sun-dial, found in a sand-hill near Shan-kill; and a supposed censer of stone found in 1804 in the royal, but pagan, cemetery of Rathcroghan, co. Roscommon.

The Rev. James Graves read a paper on a piece of silver Ring-Money, purchased for the Society's museum. It is of the purest silver, rudely formed, and weighs 14 dwts. 1 gr. It is the only piece preserved of a hoard of silver, which would have filled a quart, found in the cuttings of the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway at Derrynahinch, in Sept. 1841. There were about twelve or fourteen rings, many flat

pieces of silver, and others of various forms.

R. Hitchcock, esq. of Trinity College, Dublin, communicated a notice of a sculptured stone in the lonely sea-side church of Annagh, co. Kerry. It exhibits, in rude and bold relief, the figure of a man on horseback.

John G. A. Prim, esq. read a paper on the Olden Popular Pastimes in Kilkenny. The foremost of these was Bull-baiting, which was practised in the town probably from its foundation by the Earl Marshal of England in the thirteenth century. Its arrangements were confided to a committee of the municipal body styled "The Grand Council of the Bull-ring;" for admission to which two burgesses paid no less a fee than twenty marks in the year 1591. The chief constable of the town was called Lord Bullring, and, after the town received a mayor for its chief magistrate in 1609, the Mayor of Bullring, a salary of *6l. 13s. 4d.* being assigned to the office. At the same period this order was made: "The butchers of the city always to provide sufficient bulls for the Bull-baiting, to be used on St. John's day in the Christmas holidays; and the Mayor of the Bullring to provide ropes and ties; and the butchers that do not contribute be prohibited following the trade." A little more than a century ago cock-fighting became more fashionable, and in 1747 the sum of *20l.* was granted by the corporation for building a cockpit. This cockpit was in use in 1816 and later; but a bull continued to be baited on every Michaelmas day, on the occasion of swearing the new mayor into office, and the custom was last observed on the 29th Sept. 1837. Mr. Prim's paper treated also of dramatic mysteries, performed on Corpus Christiday, cards, dice, archery, tennis, and other games, as illustrated by the records of the corporation.

Mr. Hitchcock also communicated notes on the Round Towers of the county of Kerry.

THE SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

April 13. At the fifth annual meeting of the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Society, the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey took the chair.

In pursuance of Resolutions passed at a Special Meeting held on the 13th Jan. 1853, arrangements have been made for placing the Institute in union with the Bury St. Edmund's Athenæum; by which the valuable collection of specimens hitherto known as the Bury and West Suffolk Museum will come under the direction of the Institute; and for temporary reception

and display of which a commodious house has been provided. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to widen the range of the Society's action, by taking in the whole county of Suffolk, and to extend its sphere of research by embracing every department of the natural history as well as of the archæology of the district. With this view it is proposed to alter the title of the Society to the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History; to extend the existing museum and library, and to form a gallery of art, to which each member shall have access for himself and friends; to hold, as usual, four meetings in the year, for the exhibition of objects and specimens, and for reading communications explanatory thereof, or in elucidation of any subject connected with the objects of the Society. As these important extensions can only be carried out by an increase of funds, it is proposed to raise the subscriptions from *5s.* to *10s.* per annum, and earnestly to invite all who desire to see the science of their county adequately represented and set forth, to give their countenance and support to the Society.

Mr. Charles Hine communicated an interesting letter from the Duke of Richmond to "Honest Tom Martin," of Palgrave, dated "King's Head Quarters, Hanau, July 13, 1743," giving some particulars connected with the battle of Dettingen; which was followed by an interesting paper drawn up by the secretary, Mr. Tymms, on the old Rectory House at Hawsted, built by Dr. Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich, and now about to be pulled down, in which was introduced the pious prelate's own simple and touching account of his presentation to the living, his marriage, and stay in and removal from that "sweet and civil county of Suffolk, near to S. Edmond's Bury," as evidencing some "specialities of Divine Providence" in his life.

Lord A. Hervey exhibited a number of fine impressions of rare Roman coins, some English silver coins, and a copper medal of Pope Urban VIII. Mr. S. Golding exhibited a number of ancient documents connected with property in the county, several of them having fine impressions of royal and other seals attached; and Mr. Almack a deed of grant from Nicholas Rabbye to Anthony Butler and Henry Collyn, gentlemen, of the messuage "called the Guildhall," in Risbygate-st. Bury, dated 7 Oct. 1569.

The Rev. H. Creed exhibited a gold ring discovered in 1852, near Onehouse Bridge, in the silt of the river Gipping, with the device in a small square facet of an owl in the act of pouncing upon a mouse; a convex Roman *Intaglio* on vi.

treous substance, representing a Roman sacrifice, set in silver as a seal; a fine gold seal-ring discovered at Fareham, Hampshire, with the device of a rose-slip, on an oval facet; and a silver gilt ring, discovered July, 1852, in Wetheringsett churchyard. It has a lozenge-shaped agate and the legend + IHS NAZARENVS, REX I. Mr. G. Fenton exhibited a gold ring, with pelican feeding her young, found in Bury; a Roman belt, found in a tomb at Cumæ, Sicily, from the collection of the Count de Milano; and a presumed Celtic weapon of stone, found at Mildenhall.

ANCIENT BABYLON.

The French government has employed a party of gentlemen to explore the site of ancient Babylon; and it appears that they have ascertained, beyond reasonable doubt, that the ruins beneath a tumulus called the Kasr are those of the marvellous palace-citadel of Semiramis and Nebuchadnezzar. They are in such a state of confusion and decay that it is impossible to form from them any idea of the extent or character of the edifice. They appear, however, to extend beneath the bed of the Euphrates—a circumstance accounted for by the change in the course of that river. In them have been found sarcophagi, of clumsy execution and strange form, and so small that the bodies of the dead must have been packed up in them—the chin touching the knees, and the arms being pressed on the breast by the legs. These sarcophagi have every appearance of having been used for the lowest class of society: but, notwithstanding the place in which they were found, the discoverers are inclined to think that they are of Parthian not Chaldean origin. There have also been found numerous fragments of enamelled bricks, containing portions of the figures of men and animals, together with cuneiform inscriptions—the latter white in colour on a blue ground. According to M. Fresnel, the chief of the expedition, these bricks afford a strong

proof that the ruins are those of the palace of Nebuchadnezzar, inasmuch as the ornaments on them appear to be sporting subjects, such as are described by Ctesias and Diodorus. The foundations having been dug down to in certain parts, it has been ascertained that they are formed of bricks about a foot square, united by strong cement, and that they are in blocks, as if they had been sapped in all directions. In a tumulus called Amran, to the south of Kasr, interesting discoveries have also been made. They appear to be the ruins of the dependencies of the palace situated on the left bank of the Euphrates; and they contain numerous sarcophagi, in which were found skeletons clothed in a sort of armour, and wearing crowns of gold on their heads. When touched, the skeletons, with the exception of some parts of the skull, fell into dust; but the iron, though rusty, and the gold of the crowns, are in a fair state of preservation. M. Fresnel thinks that the dead in the sarcophagi were some of the soldiers of Alexander or Seleucus. The crowns are simple bands, with three leaves in the shape of laurel on one side, and three on the other. The leaves are very neatly executed. Beneath the bands are leaves of gold, which it is supposed covered the eyes. From the quantity of iron found in some of the coffins it appears that the bodies were entirely enveloped in it; and in one there is no iron but some ear-rings, a proof that it was occupied by a female. The sarcophagi are about two-and-three-quarter yards in length by between half and three-quarters of a yard wide, and are entirely formed of bricks united by mortar. In addition to all this, a tomb containing statuettes in marble or alabaster, of Juno, Venus, and of a reclining figure wearing a Phrygian cap, together with some rings, ear-rings, and other articles of jewellery, has been found, as have also numerous statuettes, vases, phials, articles of pottery, black stones, &c., &c., of Greek, Persian, or Chaldean workmanship.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Authentic accounts of the revolution in Ava have at length been received. The report of the King of Ava's death was premature; but, by the latest account, he was besieged in his palace, with only 300 followers, by his younger brother, Prince Memdoon, who had the whole army and

populace on his side. Prince Memdoon had solicited a truce with the British force and promised to ratify peace on our terms, as soon as he had finally disposed of his brother, and obtained the supreme power. His success and his brother's death were considered certain. In consequence of

orders received from Ava the Burmese troops had evacuated the province of Pegu, and General Steel had occupied all the strong positions in the district. The province of Bassein has been cleared of the enemy by Captains Fyche and Rennie; but an expedition, about 180 strong, under the command of Captain Lambert, R.N. was repulsed on the 16th of January, with a loss of 12 or 16 killed and wounded, in an attack on the position of the bandit chief, Meer Toora, who had ensconced himself in a stronghold some 15 miles inland from Donebew. A second expedition was despatched, commanded by Capt. Loch, R.N. and consisting of 140 seamen and marines of Her Majesty's ships Fox, Winchester, and Sphinx, together with 350 of the 67th Bengal Native Infantry, under Major Minchin; they attacked Meer Toora's position on the 3rd of February, but were repulsed with the loss of 88 killed and wounded. Among the officers killed were Captain Loch and Lieut. Kennedy, R.N. and Captain Pryce, 67th Bengal Native Infantry. Among the severely wounded were Lieut. Bushnell, R.N. and Messrs. Hinde and Wilson, Mates of the Winchester. (See further particulars in the memoir of Capt. Loch in our present Month's Obituary.)

At the *Cape of Good Hope*, the Governor on Feb. 14, proclaimed that "Peace and amity" have been restored between her Majesty and her faithful friend Kreili, who on his part promised to be true and faithful to all his engagements, and to regard the rivers Indwe and Kei as the

boundary between her Majesty's territories and his own. Sandilli has abandoned his hopeless contest with the British power, and, agreeably to the requirements of the Governor, has retired from Kaffraria. He has announced this fact, acknowledged his defeat, and signified his submission. He is now beyond the Kei, together with Mocomo, Anta, and Tola, so that the Kaffir war to all appearance is closed.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has at length released from prison *Francisco Maddai and Rosa his wife*, whose sufferings on religious grounds have enlisted for many months much interest in this country. During his eighteen months of solitary confinement at Leghorn the mind of Francisco has given way. The released prisoners were conveyed immediately from Florence to Leghorn.

The *Duke of Brabant*, the son and heir apparent to the King of the Belgians, having attained his majority of eighteen years on the 9th of April, took his seat in the Senate on that day as Crown Prince, with ceremonial of great *éclat*. All the ministers, high functionaries, and members of the diplomatic body were present in grand costume, and the palace of the Senate, which was adorned with the national colours, was guarded by a considerable number of troops. The young prince, before taking his seat, protested his devotion to the constitutional system of government, swore to maintain the charter, and was then proclaimed a member of the Senate by the Prince de Ligne.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Queen has been pleased by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, bearing date the 29th day of March instant, to ordain and declare that the borough of *Manchester* shall be a City, and shall be called and styled "The City of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster."

On the 7th April her Majesty was safely delivered of a Prince, at Buckingham Palace.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer detailed his propositions with regard to the *National Debt*. He proposed to pay off certain minor stocks, namely, the South Sea Stock, Old and New South Sea Annuities, Bank Annuities, and 3 per cent. Annuities, 1751. Three alternatives are to be offered to the holders of these Stocks, namely, to receive 110*l.* 2½ per cent. Stock, 82*l.* 10*s.* 3½ per cents., either of

these stocks being irredeemable till 1894, or Exchequer bonds for 100*l.* bearing interest at 2¾ per cent. for a time to be fixed by Parliament, and afterwards at 2½ per cent. to be redeemable at the option either of the Government or the holder in 1894. The Chancellor also proposed to allow holders of 3 per cent. Consols. or 3 per cent. Reduced, which stocks together amount to nearly 500,000,000*l.* the option of taking either of the new stocks or Exchequer bonds on the same terms as those on which they are offered to the holders of the minor stocks which are to be paid off. This option is, however, subject to the proviso that not more than 30,000,000*l.* of the new 2½ per cent. stock, or of the Exchequer bonds, will be issued. The 2½ per cent. stock thus offered at 110*l.* will give an annual income of 2*l.* 15*s.* and the 3½ per cent. stock an an-

nual income of 2*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* in exchange for 100*l.* of 3 per cent. stock.

On Friday the 15th April the third reading of the *Jewish Disabilities Bill* passed the Commons by a majority of 288 to 230.

On Monday the 18th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his *Budget*. Its chief features are a complete abolition of the excise on soap, and gradual reduction of the duty on tea, bringing it to 1*s.* 10*d.* now, and in three years to 1*s.*; a legacy duty on all property succeeded to in consequence of death; an extension of the Income-tax to Ireland, and down to incomes of 100*l.* a-year; a reduction on the duty upon life assurances from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6*d.* per cent.; a shilling off the present 1*s.* 6*d.* advertisement duty and an abolition of the stamps on newspaper supplements, containing advertisements only; a beneficial reduction of the duties on hackney carriages, private

carriages, and an alteration of post-horse duties, substituting a licence, which is expected to prove less burdensome than the mileage now in force; a reduction of colonial postage to an uniform rate of 6*d.*; and a reduction and abolition of duty upon some hundreds of articles of food and general convenience.

A contract for supplying a *new Copper Coinage* for Great Britain has been obtained by Messrs. Heaton and Son, of Birmingham, the purchasers of the celebrated minting machinery at Soho, where the old heavy and solid penny were coined in the latter part of the last century. The weight of coin required by the contract is no less than 500 tons, to be minted into pence, halfpence, farthings, half-farthings, and—novel currency—quarter-farthings. The copper is to be of the best quality, and the dies are to be supplied by the Mint. Messrs. Heaton will be required to furnish 80,000 pieces a day.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

March 18. William Topham, esq. to be Lieutenant of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

March 20. Sir Wm. St. Lawrence Clarke of Rossmore, co. Cork, Bart. and Elizabeth Barbara his wife, to take the name and arms of Travers, in memory of John Moore Travers, esq. of Clifton, co. Cork, father of the said Dame Elizabeth Barbara.

March 26. Robert Hodgson, esq. to be Chief Justice for Prince Edward Island, and Joseph Holroyd, esq. to be a Member of the Legislative Council of that island.—Robert Crosby Beete, esq. to be First Puisne Judge of British Guiana.—Charles Douglas Stewart, esq. to be Attorney-General, and James Clement Choppin, esq. Solicitor-General, for the island of St. Vincent.—George Rutherford, esq. to be Collector of Customs for Natal, in South Africa.

April 1. Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. W. Gardiner, K.C.B. to be Colonel Commandant.—Royal Engineers, brevet Major R. K. Dawson and brevet Major H. Tucker to be Lieut.-Colonels.—1st Regiment of Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. B. Daveney to be Major.—98th Foot, Major D. Rainier to be Lieut.-Colonel; Major E. Haythorne to be Major.—2d West India Regiment, Major H. Mends to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. M. W. W. Wynn, from 7th Foot, to be Major.—Scott Nasmyth Stokes, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

April 6. The Right Hon. George Stevens Byng (commonly called Viscount Enfield), summoned to the House of Peers by title of Baron Strafford, of Harmondsworth.—The Marquess of Stafford to be Lieut. and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Cromarty.—Henry Reeve, esq. barrister-at-law, to be Registrar of the Privy Council, under the provisions of the Act 3 and 4 Will. IV. cap. 41, "for the better administration of justice in Her Majesty's Privy Council."—Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. George Cathcart, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope,

to be High Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the territories in Southern Africa, adjacent or contiguous to the eastern and north-eastern frontier of that colony, save and except the territories of the Orange River Sovereignty; and Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., and Charles Mostyn Owen, esq. to be Assistants to the High Commissioner.—Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B. to be Special Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the aforesaid territories of the Orange River Sovereignty.

April 7. James Peters, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Topham, promoted.

April 8. 3d Dragoon Guards, Major J. D. Dyson to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. E. Dyson to be Major, *vice* J. D. Dyson.

April 18. Henry Holland, of Sandbridge, co. Chester, and of Lower Brook street, M.D. (one of Her Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary), created a Baronet.

April 22. Unattached, brevet Lieut.-Col. T. O'Brien, from Major half-pay 87th Foot, late Deputy Adjutant-gen. at Barbadoes, to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major F. W. H. Lord Burghersh, from 23th Foot, to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. F. G. Bull, on half-pay of 60th Foot (Staff Officer of Pensioners), to be Major in the Army.

Anglesey Militia, Major T. P. Williams to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Buckinghamshire Militia, Major G. Fitzroy to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. G. W. Cavendish to be Major.—2d Cheshire Militia, Major W. D. Davenport (late Major 26th Cameronians, and in 1st Cheshire Militia), to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Glamorganshire Militia, C. H. Knox, esq. a Captain unattached in Her Majesty's Land Forces, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel.—Herefordshire Militia, Capt. G. Rusbout, M.P. (late of 1st Regiment of Life Guards) to be Lieut.-Colonel.—3d Lancashire Militia, Sir T. G. Heathcote, Bart. to be Lieut.-Colonel.—4th Lancashire Militia, R. Phibbs, esq. (late

Capt. in the 2d Regiment) to be Major; J. S. Mansergh, esq. (late Captain in the 2d Regiment) to be Major.—5th Lancashire Militia, F. Brandreth, esq. (late Lieut.-Colonel Scots Fusilier Guards) to be Major; J. Towneley, esq. to be Major.—The Artillery Regiment of Lancashire Militia, Sir D. Macdougall (late Lieut.-Colonel 79th Highlanders) to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.—Oxfordshire Militia, Capt. A. M. Storer to be Major.—1st Royal Surrey Militia, Lieut.-Colonel: F. Campbell, esq. late Lieut.-Col. Fusilier Guards; Captain: R. Grange, esq. Captain half-pay, H.E.I.C.S.—3d Royal Surrey Militia, T. C. B. Challoner, esq. (formerly Lieut.Col. Commandant 4th Infantry Regiment) to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.—1st Staffordshire Militia, G. Tennant, esq. (late Major 85th Regiment) to be Major.—3d Staffordshire Militia, Colonel C. Bagot (late of Grenadier Guards) to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant. To be Majors: R. B. Levett, esq. (late Capt. in the 60th Rifles), and C. Coyney, esq.—Warwickshire Militia, Major Sir T. G. Skipwith, Bart. of the 1st Regiment, to be Lieut.-Colonel of the 2d Regiment; brevet Lieut.-Col. C. Wise to be Major in the 1st Regiment.—4th West York Militia, Lord Beaumont to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.

Lieut.-Colonel Henry Morgan Clifford, M.P. to be a Commissioner of Lunacy, *vice* Lord Seymour, resigned.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Athlone.—William Keogh, esq. (Solicitor-General for Ireland) re-elected.

Bridgnorth.—John Pritchard, esq.

Carlisle Co..—Wm. B. M'C. Bunbury, esq.

Huddersfield.—Viscount Goderich.

Lancaster.—Thomas Greene, esq.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

April 2. Vice-Adm. Lord William Fitzroy, K.C.B. to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. Henry Hope, C.B. to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. G. F. Rich, to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Capt. J. C. Fitzgerald, to command the *Winchester*.—Commander E. K. Barnard (1852) to command the *Virago 6*, steam-sloop; F. P. Warren (1852) to command the *Star 8*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. J. Abraham, of the Archdeaconry of Waimate, dioc. New Zealand.
 Rev. T. Gretton, to be Succesor of the Cathedral Church of Hereford.
 Rev. E. Howells, to be Custos of the College of Vicars-Choral in the Cathedral Church of Hereford.
 Rev. J. O. Parr (V. of Preston) to Hon. Canony in Manchester Cathedral.
 Rev. J. Turner, (V. of Lancaster) to Honorary Canony in Manchester Cathedral.
 Rev. W. Acworth, Plumstead V. w. East Wickham C. Kent.
 Rev. R. Aldridge, East Retford V. Notts.
 Rev. C. B. Auber, Clanaborough R. Devon.
 Rev. E. Bickersteth, Aylesbury V. Bucks.
 Rev. W. H. Biedermann, Ramoon R. and V. dio. Connor, and to the Chancellorship of that diocese.
 Rev. J. Bowen, Orton-Longvill R. w. Botolph Bridge R. Hunts.
 Rev. J. Bridge, Ballycommon R. and V. dio. Kildare.
 Rev. J. Cautley, Thorney-Abbey D.C. Camb.
 Rev. G. W. Corker, Weald P.C. Kent.
 Rev. G. P. Cosserat, Drinkstone R. Suffolk.
 Rev. R. Crosse, Ockham R. Surrey.
 Rev. W. H. Curtler, Abbess-Roding R. Essex.

Rev. O. W. Davys, Stilton R. Hunts.
 Rev. T. Daws, Canon-Pyon V. Herefordshire.
 Rev. W. J. Deane, Ashen R. Essex.
 Rev. R. Deeker, Lyndon R. Rutlandshire.
 Rev. D. Dickson, Hexton V. Herts.
 Rev. J. W. Dunn, Warkworth V. Northumb.
 Rev. J. R. Ellis, Christ Church P.C. Westerdale, Yorkshire.
 Rev. J. A. Frere, Shitlington V. Beds.
 Rev. R. A. Gordon, Barley R. Herts.
 Rev. T. R. Govett, Alby R. Norfolk.
 Rev. G. Green, Duke Street Chapel, St. Margaret, Westminster.
 Rev. A. Hamilton, Mellifont Incumbency, Ireland.
 Rev. W. Harte, St. Mary R. Blandford, Dorset.
 Rev. H. C. T. Hildyard, Rowley St. Peter R. Yorkshire.
 Rev. E. Hill, Great Woolston R. Bucks.
 Rev. J. Homan, Ellel P.C. Lancashire.
 Rev. E. O. Hughes, Llan-Deniolen R. Carnarv.
 Rev. C. Jenkyns, All Saints' P.C. Tuckingmill, Cornwall.
 Rev. H. Jollye, Wingfield P.C. Suffolk.
 Rev. A. Kent, Coln St. Aldwyn V. Glouc.
 Rev. W. Laycock, St. Anne-in-the-Grove (or Briers) P.C. Halifax, Yorkshire.
 Rev. T. B. Ludlow, Slapton R. Bucks.
 Rev. J. Lynes, Buckland-Monachorum V. w. St. John C. Devon.
 Rev. R. W. Marmion, Macroon R. and V. dio. Cloyne.
 Rev. W. T. Mandson, Beresford Chapel, Waltham, Surrey.
 Rev. C. Maxwell, Leckpatrick R. dio. Derry.
 Rev. C. Moody, Newcastle-upon-Tyne V. w. Gosforth C. Northumberland.
 Rev. J. S. B. Monsell, Egham V. Surrey.
 Rev. J. D. Morgan, Llanspythid V. Brecknocksh.
 Rev. M. O. Norman, Harby R. Leicestershire.
 Rev. A. H. Northcote, Dowland P.C. Devon.
 Rev. H. M. Northcote, Monk-Okehampton R. Devon.
 Rev. J. D. Piggott, Cuxham R. Oxfordshire.
 Rev. J. Place, Isleham V. Cambridgeshire.
 Rev. J. Prior, Kirklington R. Yorkshire.
 Rev. W. Prosser, Aston-Flamville R. w. Burbage, Leicestershire.
 Rev. W. Pulling, Old Romney R. w. Romney-Marsh, Kent.
 Rev. R. A. Rackham, Whatfield R. Suffolk.
 Rev. V. Raven, Great Fransham R. Norfolk.
 Rev. E. W. Relton, Ealing V. Middlesex.
 Rev. A. Robarts, Wootton-under-Wood P.C. Bucks.
 Rev. T. J. Rowsell, St. James R. Westminster.
 Rev. H. J. Shackleton, Rothley V. Leicestersh.
 Rev. T. R. Shore, St. Nicholas-Within P.C. Dublin.
 Rev. W. L. Smith, Radstone P.C. Northampt.
 Rev. R. S. Sutton, Ripe R. Sussex.
 Rev. W. Tait, St. Matthew P.C. Rugby, Warw.
 Rev. J. Thomas, Holy Trinity Chapel, Waltham Cross, Herts.
 Rev. J. Topham, Gosberton V. Lincolnsh.
 Rev. F. Trevor, Willand R. Devon.
 Rev. R. F. Uniacke, Sydney R. Cape Breton.
 Rev. F. H. Vivian, St. Bartholomew P.C. Bethnal Green.
 Rev. E. B. Webster, Bassenthwaite P.C. Cumb.
 Rev. C. J. Westropp, Hunningham P.C. Warw.
 Rev. R. White, Little Budworth P.C. Cheshire.
 Rev. J. S. Whiteford, Taxall R. Cheshire.
 Rev. T. J. Whittington, Lowton R. Lancashire.
 Rev. J. R. Whyte, to Winestead R. Yorkshire.
 Rev. T. H. Wilkinson, Grosmond P.C. Yorksh.
 Rev. A. Williams, St. Alphage R. London.
 Rev. M. Wilson, Lower-Cumber R. dio. Derry.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. G. Calthrop, to Trinity College, Camb.
 Rev. C. Fry (V. of Kilonan), to Earl of Donoughmore.

Rev. T. H. Greene, to Bishop of London.
 Rev. T. S. Hill, to the Infirmary, Salisbury.
 Rev. W. Holderness, to the Convict Prison, Portland.
 Rev. J. Kirkman, to the Union, Melton.
 Rev. R. W. B. Marsh, (P.C. of St. Mary's Plai-stow) to St. George-in-the-East Industrial Schools, Plashet.
 Rev. T. D. Millner, to Karl of Carlisle.
 Rev. J. M. Moran, to the Female Convict Prison, Brixton.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. J. Baker, Mastership of Cathedral Gram-mar School, Oxford.
 Rev. C. Hardwick, Professorship of Pastoral Divinity, Queen's College, Birmingham.
 Rev. A. O. Hartley, Head-Mastership of Fau-conberge Grammar School, Bungay, Suffolk.
 Rev. — Inchbald, Assistant-Master, Gram-mar School, Crediton, Devon.
 Rev. G. A. Jacob, D.D. Head-Mastership of Christ's Hospital, London.
 W. E. James, B.A. Vice-Principal of the South Wales Training College, Carmarthen.
 Rev. J. W. Kewley, to be Diocesan Inspector of Schools, dio. Sodor and Man.
 Rev. A. Pott, Principal of Diocesan College, Cuddesden, Oxfordshire.
 Rev. B. Price, Seditian Professorship of Natu-ral Philosophy, Oxford.
 R. A. Whalley, B.A. Second Mastership of the Grammar School, Norwich.

Hon. and Rev. S. Waldegrave, Bampton Lec-turer, Oxford, 1854.
 Rev. J. W. Loughlin, to the Lectureship at St. Andrew, Holborn, London.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 26. At Sultapore, Benares, the wife of Frederick Gilbert Jellicoe, esq. of the 53d Regt. Bengal Native Infantry, a son.
 March 10. At Stornoway, N. B. the wife of Capt. R. Burnaby, Royal Eng. a dau.—14. At Addiscombe, Croydon, Mrs. Col. Jacob, a son.—16. At the Admiralty, the wife of Capt. Milne, R.N. a dau.—In Tilney st. the Viscountess Newark, a dau.—18. In Gloucester place, the Hon. Mrs. Seton, a son.—21. In Arlington st. the Marchioness of Salis-bury, a son.—24. At Thickthorn, Kenil-worth, the Hon. Mrs. G. H. Holland, a dau.—25. At Welbeck street, the wife of Henry J. Farquharson, esq. a dau.—At the Manor house, Durrington, the wife of Thos. E. Fowle, esq. a son and heir.—26. At Hurlcott house, the wife of Alex. P. E. Powell, esq. a son.—28. In Upper Belgrave street, the Duchess of Marlborough, a son.—At Pembroke lodge, Lady John Russell, a dau.—29. The wife of Andrew Caldecott, jun. esq. Woodford, a son.—At Fir grove, West end, the wife of Arthur Walpole Ravenscroft, esq. a son and heir.—30. At Danby, near Whitby, the wife of Robert Faw-citt, esq. a son and heir.—31. At Corsham court, Chippenham, Lady Methuen, a son.—At Conisborough, Yorksh. the wife of Charles Hornby, esq. a son.
 April 1. At Kernick, co. of Cornwall, the wife of Major Rose Wynter, a son.—2. At Bracklands, Suffolk, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Ruggles Brise, a son and heir.—At Farthing-hoe lodge, the wife of Thos. Tyrrwhitt Drake, esq. of Shardloe, Bucks, a dau.—3. At Wimborne, the wife of R. A. Long Phillips, esq. a son and heir.—4. In South st. Park lane, the Hon. Mrs. Vesey Dawson, a son.—7. Lady Frances Lindsay, a son.—8. At Queen sq. house, Guildford st. Lady Pollock, wife of the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer,

a dau.—9. At Trelaake, Cornwall, the wife of Edward Archer, esq. a dau.—In Edinburgh, Lady Blanche Balfour, a son.—10. At Sal-warpe rectory, Worcester, the wife of the Rev. W. W. Douglas, a son.—11. At Wickham place, Essex, Lady Champion de Crespigny, a dau.—12. At Tickton grange, Yorkshire, the wife of Major Harrison, 10th Hussars, a son.—At Hopton hall, the wife of Rear-Admiral Plumridge, a son.—13. At Heath house, Cheddleton, Staff. the wife of the Rev. Alfred F. Boucher, a dau.—15. In Dublin, the Countess of Courtown, a son.—16. In Hyde park square, the wife of George B. Trower, esq. a son.—18. At Antwerp, Mrs. Robt. Ewings, a son.—20. In Bryanston sq. the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Byron, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 19. At All Souls' Church, Langham pl. S. Berry Godbold, esq. Upper Seymour st. Port-man sq. second son of the late Rev. G. B. Godbold, to Henrietta-Margaret, only dau. of H. C. Orton, esq. of Ashford.—P. H. M'Kerlie, esq. youngest surviving son of Robert M'Kerlie, esq. Piers hill, Edinburgh, to Marianne-Helena, only dau. of the late T. E. Logan, esq. M.D. surgeon, 5th Dragoon Guards.—At Marylebone, Henry, eldest son of Richard Smith, esq. of Bankfield, Ulverston, to Julia, youngest dau. of Henry Hill, esq. of Totten-hall wood, Staffordshire.
 21. At Lee, Kent, James Frederick Day, esq. of Park road, Stockwell, to Anna, third dau. of the late Erasmus Madox, esq. Barrister-at-law, of Camberwell.
 22. At Kensington, Capt. Frederick Mande, son of the Hon. and Rev. John Charles Maude, and nephew of Lord Viscount Hawarden, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late very Rev. Sir George Bisshopp, Bart. Dean of Lismore, and sister of Sir George Curzon Bisshopp, Bart.—William, only son of Lieut. William Gooss, R.N. formerly of Ipswich, to Harriet, eldest dau. of the late W. Wood, esq. of Croy-don, Surrey.—At St. Pancras, John Gillespie, esq. of Park st. Westminster, eldest son of John P. Gillespie, esq. of Camberwell, to Lau-retta-Louisa, youngest dau. of Joshua Dorset Mayhew, esq. of Fitzroy sq. and of Enfield, Middlesex.—At Hildenborough, Tunbridge, Richard Philpott, esq. of West Parleigh, Kent, late of Melbourne, to Fanny, dau. of J. H. G. Heath, esq. of Oak hill lodge, Tunbridge, Kent.—At St. George's, Dr. W. J. Hamilton, R.N. only son of Andrew Hamilton, esq. of Curra-free, county of Donegal, to Caroline-Anne, second dau. of John Hunter, esq. Hart st. Bloomsbury sq.—At Bosham, Sussex, Josiah Young Messum, esq. R.N. to Sophia-Mary, eldest dau. of Henry Brooker, esq. R.N.
 23. At the British Embassy, Berlin, Robert Paakley, esq. Q.C. to Anne-Josephine-Marie, only dau. of Baron Von Laner-Muenchhofen.
 24. At New Brentford, Francis Smith, esq. M.D. of Richmond, Surrey, to Charlotte-Laing, dau. of George Cooper, esq. Brentford, Mid-dlesex.—At Paddington, Dr. William E. Humble, M.D. of the New Kent road, South-wark, to Henrietta-Fraser, dau. of the late Peter Breton, esq. surgeon Hon. E. I. Co.'s Service, Calcutta.—At Paddington, Capt. Brook John Knight, youngest son of the late Edward Knight, esq. of Godmersham park, Kent, and Chawton house, Hants, to Marg-a-ret, eldest dau. of Charles Pearson, esq. of Gloucester sq. Hyde park, and late of Worm-lebury, Herts.—At Devonport, Willoughby Harcourt Carter, esq. Captain 7th Royal Fusiliers, only son of Joshua Carter esq. formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, to Eliza, third dau.

of the late George Palmes, esq. of Naburn hall, Yorkshire.—At the Scotch Church, River terrace, Islington, James *Hannay*, late of H.M. Navy, son of David Hannay, esq. to Margaret, dau. of Joseph Thompson, esq. of the Oriental Bank Corporation.—At Teversham, Cambs. Charles-Octavius, son of W. C. *Humphreys*, esq. of Wood green, Tottenham, to Harriet-Anne, eldest dau. of John Grain, esq. of Teversham.—At Northampton, Graily *Hewitt*, M.B. of Radnor pl. Hyde pk. to Elizabeth-Boulton, only dau. of William Hollis, esq. of Northampton.—At Lichfield, Hector-Campbell, youngest son of Arthur *Helsham*, esq. M.D. London, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of John Harrison, esq. of Lichfield.—At Richmond, Thomas *Barrow*, esq. of Southall green, to Mary, dau. of William Farlow, esq. of Cranford.—At Tunbridge Wells, Le Comte Alexandre de *Bylandt*, son of Gen. Comte de Bylandt, of Mastlandt Breda, in the kingdom of Holland, to Harriette-Mary, only dau. of James Deane, esq. of Cumberland house, Tunbridge Wells.

25. At Vange, Essex, the Rev. Philip *Booth*, M.A. (B.A. 1826), of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, Rector of Little Wilbraham, Camb. to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Sendall, of Hethel.—At Queenstown, the Rev. William *Dickson*, Chaplain to H.M.S. Ajax, to Louisa, widow of G. Grubb, esq. of Coolville, Tipperary.

26. At Stockwell, Richard B. Warren *Sweete*, esq. fourth son of the late Rev. Benjamin Sweete, Prebendary of Killbrittain, co. Cork, to Annie-Elizabeth, only dau. of Thomas M'Kittrick, esq. Ordnance Department.—At Armin, John *Wormald*, esq. of Cawood, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Arthur Beckwith, Vicar of Collingham.—At Southfleet, Thos. *Harle*, esq. M.D. of London, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Garland, esq. of Court lodge, Southfleet, Kent.

Lately. At Elland, J. C. V. *Minnett*, esq. Capt. in Her Majesty's Royal Canadian Rifles, to Mary, dau. of J. Baldwin, esq. J.P. of Claye house.—At Cavan, the Rev. George De-la-Poer *Beresford*, Rector of Fenagh, and nephew of Lord Decies, to Marianne, relict of the Rev. J. Delap.

March 1. At St. James's Piccadilly, Francis Horsley *Robinson*, esq. second son of the late Sir George Abercrombie Robinson, Bart. to Anna, widow of Arthur Raikes, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.—At St. Pancras, Anne-Elizabeth, dau. of Dr. Wallich, Upper Gower street, to Chas. Severin *Moller*, esq. of Brompton.—At Paddington, John Reynell *Morell*, esq. of Hampstead, Middlesex, to Catherine-Frances-Margaret, eldest dau. of Geo. D'Arcy Warburton, esq. of Holby, Yorkshire.—At Streatham, Joseph G. *Barrett*, esq. M.D. of Bath, to Mary, second dau. of William Evill, esq. of Bushey house, Streatham hill.—At St. George's, Robert *Ellice*, esq. to Eglantine-Charlotte-Louisa, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Balfour, of Balbirnie, N.B.—At Howden, David-Farrar, son of Joseph *Bower*, esq. of Spring grove, Hunslet, Leeds, to Martha, dau. of the late Richard Ward, esq. of Kilpin Pyke, Howden.—At Walter Belchamp, Essex, Cornelius *Surgey*, esq. of Wrey common, Reigate, to Eliza-Anne, eldest dau. of Wm. Wright, esq. of Eyston hall, near Sudbury.—At Barby, Robert Bligh *Sinclair*, esq. Capt. unattached, to Elmira-Susan, eldest dau. of George Pelsant Dawson, esq. of Osgodby hall, Yorkshire.—The Rev. T. N. *Farthing*, M.A. Incumbent of Christ Church, Denton, Manchester, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of John Mollady, esq. of Marble house, Warwick.

2. At Brighton crescent, Portobello, James *Fawcett*, esq. of Scalesby castle, Cumberland,

to Susan-Charlotte-Augusta, dau. of the late Rev. Daniel Wilkie, of Ratho Byres, and Minister of the New Grey Friars Church, Edinburgh.

3. At Bath, James T. *Craster*, esq. 38th Regt. only son of the late Lieut.-Col. Craster, to Emmeline-Annie-Bradby, youngest dau. of the late James Ede, esq. of Ridgeway castle, Southampton.—At St. George's Hanover sq. John Chichester *Knor*, esq. late Capt. Queen's Bays, son of the late Right Hon. George Knox, and cousin of the Earl of Ranfurly, to the Lady Louisa Georgianna Dawson Damer, youngest sister of the Earl of Portarlington.—At St. Mary's, Battersea, Francis *Hautey*, esq. late Capt. Royal Canadian Rifles, fourth son of the late Rev. Richard Cox, Rector of Caherconlish, Ireland, to Emma-Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Duncan M'Kellar, esq. Grove house, Battersea.—At Maiden Bradley, George-Gambier-Chambers, son of the Rev. R. G. *Jeston*, of Avon Dasset, Warwickshire, to Elizabeth, third dau. of Mr. William King, of the Grange, Maiden Bradley, Wilts.—At St. James's, Paddington, Charles C. G. *Cooper*, esq. 8th Bombay Native Infantry, youngest son of the late Col. T. A. Cowper, Bombay Engineers, to Jane, second dau. of the late R. Smith, esq. of Gloucester terrace, Hyde Park gardens.—At Corfu, Trophine-George-Gordon, of the 76th Regt. youngest son of the late Sir James *Wedderburne*, to Caroline, dau. of William Dixon, esq. late Capt. in the Royal Artillery.—At Paignton, Richard *Gardner*, esq. of Exwick, Essex, to Susannah, eldest dau. of R. Hunt, esq. of Paignton.

4. At Calais, the Baron Von *Hoffman*, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Lieut. Col. James Wight, Hon. East India Company's Service, Madras Presidency.

5. At Wanstead, Essex, the Rev. Robert *Tomkinson*, Curate of St. James's, Kingston-upon-Hull, to Maria-Rebecca, widow of the Rev. Francis Coleman Wilson, Incumbent of All Saints', Islington.—At the British Embassy, Paris, Alexander Edward Kelso *Hamilton*, esq. eldest son of Alexander H. Hamilton, esq. of The Retreat, to Jane-Harriet, only surviving child of Lieut.-Col. Lane, C.B.

7. At St. Mary's, St. Marylebone, the Rev. Dr. *Parish*, Incumbent of Montpelier Chapel, Twickenham, late of the H.E.I.C.S. to Miss Freer, late of Wareham.

8. At Paddington, David *Pugh*, esq. to Amelia, eldest dau. of Joseph Pugh, esq. of Porchester terrace, Kensington gardens.—At Sheffield, Horace *Walker*, esq. of Cannon hall, to Ellen, second dau.; and at the same time, Joseph *Burdekin*, esq. of Highfield, to Mary, youngest dau. of Thomas Blake, esq. Norbury, near Sheffield.—At Clevedon, Henry Adey *Holworthy*, esq. of Box, near Bath, to Rosa-Beatrice, second dau. of G. Fowler, esq. of Clevedon, Somerset.—At Widcombe, Bath, the Rev. Francis *Cruse*, B.A. Curate of Great Warley, Essex, to Charlotte-Augusta, youngest dau. of Joseph Brace, esq. of Widcombe-hill house, near Bath.—At Christ Church, Turnham green, Charles James *Weale*, esq. Lieut. 53d Regt. B.N.I. second son of Robert Weale, esq. Inspector of Poor Laws, to Hebe-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of J. P. Bull, esq. Arlington house.—At St. John's, Waterloo road, Dr. *Neale*, of Ombersley, Worc. to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Edward Ledger, esq. of London.

10. At Clapham, Patrick Comrie *Leckie*, esq. of Cophthall court, to Elizabeth, second dau.; at the same time, Howard-John, third son of Robert W. *Kenard*, esq. Theobalds, Herts, to Ellen, youngest dau. of John R. Bousfield, esq. Clapham park.—At Woolwich, Capt. N. S. K. *Bayly*, Royal Artillery, to Henrietta-Charlotte, dau. of Col. H. W. Gordon,

Royal Artillery.—At Crown, Cornwall, Geo. Gardiner *Alexander*, esq. Capt. Royal Marine Artillery, to Marianne-Helen, third dau. of the late Rev. George Trewicke, Rector of Illogan.—At Florence place, Henry Alexander *Rennie*, esq. Wemyss, to Agnes, youngest dau. of John Hamilton, esq. Lanark.—At Edmonton, David *Tyrie*, esq. of the Mount, Upper Norwood, to Eliza-Emma, only dau. of the late Reynolds Horne, esq. of Edmonton.—At Manchester, Henry Tootal *Broadhurst*, esq. to Mary-Margaret, dau. of Samuel Brooks, esq. of Whalley house.

12. At St. James's, Piccadilly, John Arthur *Evans*, Capt. Bombay Army, eldest son of T. B. Evans, esq. of Dean house, Oxfordshire, and North Tuddenham, Norf. to Margaret-Eleanor-Georgina, fourth dau. of the late Hon. William Fraser, of Saltoon.—At St. James's, Westbourne terrace, Henry, youngest son of the late Edward Webster Bullock *Webster*, esq. of Hendon, to Rose, youngest dau. of Edward Leven, esq. of Gloucester terrace, Hyde park.—At St. Luke's, Chelsea, W. Teale *Bellingham*, esq. to Augusta H. youngest dau. of the late Chas. Keep, esq. of Lindsey row, Chelsea.—At St. John's, Hampstead, George B. P. *Finer*, esq. Springfield, Canada West, to Charlotte-Finden, elder dau. of Thomas Cope, esq. West end, Hampstead.

14. At St. Pancras, Charles Edward *Keymer*, esq. to Fanny, youngest dau. of B. N. R. Batty, esq. Fenny hall, Huddersfield.

15. At Bath, the Rev. George A. M. *Lille*, A.M. Christ's college, Cambridge, and Chaplain of H.M.S. Imperieuse, to Frances-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Arthur Weston, esq. Major 3d Dragoon Guards, and of the Royal Crescent.—At West Wrattling, Camb. Wm. T. *Frost*, esq. of Underwood hall, Westley, to Sarah-Elizabeth-Ann, dau. of Rev. Samuel Silver, M.A. Vicar of All Saints', Fulbourne.—At St. George's Hanover sq. John Dunn *Gardner*, esq. of Chatteris, Camb. to Ada, eldest dau. of William Pigott, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Gen. Jeafferson and the Viscountess Gormanston, of Dullingham house.—At Bathwick, Henry James *Gane*, esq. H.E.I.C.S. to Harriett-Anne, eldest dau. of John William Hooper, esq. of Bathwick house, Bath.—At St. John's, Notting hill, Jean *Fiddle De Hersant*, esq. to Frances-Ann, only child of Edmund Tomlin, esq. late of Nottingham.

16. At Cottingham, Yorksh. Joseph *Sykes*, esq. of Raywell, to Anne-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Bradley, esq. of South Ella.

17. At St. James's, Westbourne terr. Wm. *Finnie*, esq. LL.B. of Trinity college, Camb. barrister-at-law, third son of the late James Finnie, esq. of Newfield, Ayrshire, and Tulse hill, Surrey, to Antoinette, youngest dau. of George Burnand, esq. of Sussex sq. Hyde pk.—At Brotherton, Allan *Wilson*, esq. C.E. of Mid-Calder, Edinburgh, to Julia, only child of the late Thomas Waterhouse Welles, esq. of Grebby hall, and Gainsborough, Linc.—At Stockwell, William *Emson*, esq. of Stockwell, and Saffron Walden, Essex, to Silvia-Moates, only child of Robert Embleton, esq. of Park road, Stockwell, Surrey.—At Christ Church, Highbury, Barry B. *Costin*, esq. of Lambourne house, Bagshot, to Amelia-Cert, only dau. of Geo. Bowley Medley, esq. of Highbury pk.—At Waltham abbey, Essex, Capt. W. Townsend *Barnett*, R. Art. son of Col. Barnett, of Hutton hall, Yorksh. to Eliza-Josephine-Ellen, eldest surviving dau. of Joseph Jessopp, esq. of Waltham abbey.—At Corringham, Henry Hickman *Bacon*, esq. eldest son of Nicholas Bacon, esq. and grandson of the late Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart. of Raveningham hall, Norfolk,

to Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Thomas Beckett, Bart. of Somerby park, Lincolnshire.—At Clapham, Sussex, William Edward Charles *Nourse*, esq. of Bryanstone st. Portman sq. son of the Rev. William Nourse, Rector of Clapham, to Emily-Frances, only child of Thomas Hillier Potter, esq. late of Marlborough.

19. At Potter's bar, Thomas-Frederic, eldest son of Frederic *Greenhill*, esq. of Finchley, to Harriet-Sarah, dau. of the late William Busson, esq. of South Mims.

22. At St. James's Piccadilly, Hugh-Lee, son of Hugh Lee *Pattinson*, esq. F.R.S. of Scots house, co. of Durham, to Isabella, eldest dau. of John Shield, esq. of Stote's hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, Abraham, eldest surviving son of the late John *Herbert*, esq. of Coventry, to Eliza-Esther, eldest dau. of Thomas Robert Clarke, esq. of Hamilton terrace, St. John's wood.

26. At Norwood, Surrey, Henry *Heffer*, esq. of Norwood, to Sarah-Ann, third dau. of John Dickinson, esq. Controller-Gen. of Her Majesty's Customs.—At Bermondsey, John C. W., eldest son of the late Rev. John G. *Harrison*, of Devonport, to Jane, second dau. of Charles Glyde Wrankmore, esq. H.M. Customs, London.

29. At Rollstone, Gilbert *Heathcote*, esq. third son of Sir William Heathcote, Bart. of Hursley park, Hants, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Capt. William Arthur Heathcote, of Rollstone, Wilts.—At Peartree, the Rev. Edw. *Braddy*, M.A. Harrow-on-the-hill, to Eliza, second dau. of Commander Thomas Braddy, R.N. Peartree lodge, near Southampton.—At Howden, the Rev. John Smith *Gilderdale*, to Agnes, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Guy, M.A. Vicar of Howden.—At Rotherham, the Rev. E. *Boden*, M.A. Head Master of Queen Mary's Grammar School, Chithero, to Julia-Ann, eldest dau. of Matthew Chambers, esq. Basbott hall, near Rotherham.—At Cawthorne, Percival Andree *Pickering*, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Anna-Maria-Wilhelmina, eldest dau. of John Spencer Stanhope, esq. of Cannon hall, near Barnsley, and Lady Elizabeth Spencer Stanhope.—At St. Margaret's Westminster, the Rev. Henry Jerome *De Salis*, Rector of Fringford, youngest son of the late Count De Salis, to Grace-Elizabeth, third dau. of the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, M.P. of Waterperry, Oxon.—At Windsor, the Rev. John *Robertson*, Slough, to Sarah-Elizabeth, only dau. of J. Gillett, esq. of Windsor.—At Storrington, William *Brooke*, esq. Master in the High Court of Chancery in Ireland, to Catherine-Anne-Daschkaw, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Bradford, Rector of Storrington, and Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.—At Albury, Surrey, Henry William *Eddis*, esq. of Staveley, Derbysh. to Emily-Honor, second dau. of the Rev. John Hooper, Rector of Albury.—At Thornton-le-Moors, the Rev. Thos. Townson *Churton*, of Brasenose college, Oxf. and Rector of West Shefford, Berks, son of the late Archdeacon Churton, to Marianne, youngest dau. of the late D. Buchanan, esq. of Liverpool, and of Douglas, Isle of Man.—At Bury St. Edmund's, Lieut.-Col. *Curtis*, C.B. to Georgiana, third dau. of the late Capt. Conran, of the 17th Light Dragoons.—At Muston, William-Charles, second son of the Rev. J. *Sargeant*, Rector of Stainwick, Northamptonsh. to Elizabeth-Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. Geo. Gordon, Rector of Muston.—At Timsbury, James, fifth son of the late J. H. *Lep*, esq. of Trehill, Devon, to Lucy-Gratianna, only dau. of S. S. P. Samborne, esq. of Timsbury.—At All Souls' Langham place, Charles *Johnston*, esq. of Tullybrook, Donegal, Ireland, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Thomas Theed, esq. formerly of Trinity hall, Norfolk.

OBITUARY.

LORD SKELMERSDALE.

April 3. At Latham House, Lancashire, in his 83rd year, the Right Hon. Edward Bootle Wilbraham, Baron Skelmersdale, of Skelmersdale, co. Lancaster.

Lord Skelmersdale was born in London on the 7th May, 1771. He was the eldest son of Richard Wilbraham, esq. M.P. for Chester (who assumed the additional name of Bootle, under the will of his wife's uncle, Sir Thomas Bootle, Knt. Chancellor to Frederick Prince of Wales), by Mary, daughter and sole heir of Robert Bootle, esq. of Latham House.

He first came into parliament in Dec. 1795, as one of the members for the borough of Westbury, in Wiltshire. At the general election of 1796 he was returned for Newcastle-under-Lyne, for which borough he sat until the year 1812, when he was left in a minority on the poll.

In 1818 he was returned for Dover, after a contest which terminated thus:—

Edward B. Wilbraham, esq.	510
Sir John Jackson - - -	505
R. B. Robson, esq. - - -	256

In 1820 he was re-elected for Dover without opposition; and in 1826, when there were six candidates, he was placed far at the head of the poll, having polled 1175 votes, and Charles Poulett Thomson, the other successful candidate (afterwards Lord Sydenham), 746.

In Jan. 1828, Mr. Bootle Wilbraham was advanced to the peerage by the title of Lord Skelmersdale.

He was for many years an active member of parliament. In the early stage of his oratorical career we find him addressing the house in defence of the policy of Mr. Pitt, on the 19th May, 1797, and on the meeting of parliament on the 2nd Nov. following he was the mover of the address.

Lord Skelmersdale married on the 29th April, 1796, Mary-Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Edward Taylor, of Bifrons, Kent, sister of the late Sir Herbert Taylor, Secretary to the Duke of York, and of the late Sir Brook Taylor, sometime British Minister at Berlin. By that lady, who died on the 20th June, 1840, he had issue two sons and two daughters: 1. the Hon. Mary-Charlotte Bootle Wilbraham, who is unmarried; 2. the Hon. Richard Bootle Wilbraham, sometime M.P. for North Lancashire, who died in 1844, leaving issue by Jessy, third daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart. (who survives him), Edward, now Lord Skelmersdale (born 12 Dec. 1837),

and four daughters; 3. the Right Hon. Emma-Caroline Countess of Derby, married in 1825 to the present Earl of Derby, and has issue Lord Stanley, one other son, and one surviving daughter; 4. Col. the Hon. Edward Bootle Wilbraham, late Lieut.-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, who married in 1841 Emily, fourth daughter of James Ramsbottom, esq. and has issue.

MARSHAL HAYNAU.

March 12. At Vienna, aged 67, Feldzeugmeister the Baron Julius von Haynau, late Governor of Hungary.

He was born at Cassel, the capital of Hesse, in 1786; and entered the Austrian service, as a Sub-Lieutenant in the 25th Infantry, in 1801. His rise was slow. He became a Colonel in 1830, and in 1844 a General of Division. In 1847 he commanded at Tameswar, and in 1848 he was at the head of the 8th division of the army in Italy. His services in that campaign obtained for him the cross of a commander of the order of Maria Theresa.

In 1849 he became Commander-in-Chief of the army in Hungary, and in 1850 he was made civil and military Governor of that kingdom. He held his last appointment but for a short time, for on the 6th July, in the same year, he was placed in retirement from that and from the command of the Third Division of the Austrian army.

His severities in suppressing the Hungarian revolution roused the indignation of all Europe, and particularly of the free press of this country; and so much were the feelings of the British public irritated by their recital that they could scarcely receive the Marshal with their wonted hospitality on his visit to England in 1849; whilst at the brewery of Barclay and Perkins he met with a memorable outbreak of John-Bullism, in which many Englishmen of manners more habitually restrained were tempted to sympathise. Our public prints and caricatures teemed at the same time with satirical reflections, and the Marshal hastened his departure from our indignant shores.

Since his dismissal from the government of Hungary, Haynau had lived privately at Graetz. He was at Vienna at the time of his death, and it was reported that he was about to be appointed to succeed the aged Marshal Radetzky in Italy. He had supped with the Prime Minister, Buol-Schauenstein; and had recently returned

home and retired to rest, when, just after midnight, a stroke of apoplexy terminated his eventful life. His body received the honour of a public funeral at Vienna.

ADM. THE HON. SIR T. B. CAPEL, G.C.B.

March 4. At Rutland-gate, Hyde-park, in his 77th year, the Hon. Sir Thomas Bladen Capel, G.C.B. Admiral of the Red; uncle to the Earl of Essex.

He was born on the 25th August 1776, the fifth and youngest son of William the fourth Earl, by his second wife Harriet, daughter of Colonel Thomas Bladen.

When less than six years of age he was placed on the books of the *Phaeton* 38; and ten years later he embarked on the 12th April 1792, on board the *Assistance* 50, Capt. Mansfield, stationed off Newfoundland, where, in March 1793, he became midshipman of the *Syren* 32. He afterwards belonged to the *Apollo* 28, *Leviathan* 74, and *Sans Pareil* 80; in the last of which he participated in Lord Bridport's action July 23, 1795, and was appointed an acting-Lieutenant May 16, 1796. He was made Lieutenant of the *Cambrian* 40, April 5, 1797; and on the 18th April, 1798, transferred to the *Vanguard* 74, the flag-ship of Sir Horatio Nelson, to whom he served as signal-Lieutenant at the battle of the Nile. On that occasion he was promoted to the command of the *Mutine* 16, and sent home in charge of a duplicate of the despatches, and of the sword of M. Blanquet, the senior French officer surviving. At this period Nelson recommended Captain Capel to the Lords of the Admiralty as "a most excellent officer." His commission was confirmed on the 20th October: and on the 27th Dec. in the same year he was further promoted to post rank, while in command of the *Alecto* sloop at Spithead. On the 5th Jan. 1799, he was appointed to the *Arab* 22, on the West India station; on the 19th July 1800, to the *Melenger* 32, in which he was wrecked in the Gulf of Mexico on the 9th June 1801; on the 21st May 1802, to the *Revolutionnaire* 32, lying at Spithead; and on the 24th August following to the *Phœbe* 36, on the Mediterranean station. He shared in the battle of Trafalgar, and at its close saved from destruction the prize ship-of-the-line *Swiftsure*. On the 27th Dec. 1805 he removed to the *Endymion* 40, in which he conveyed the British ambassador to and from Constantinople, and acted a prominent part in the hostile operations carried on at the Dardanelles, during which he lost 3 men killed and 10 wounded. On the 14th Dec. 1811 he was appointed to *La Hogue* 74, and commanded on the north coast of America a small squadron employed in blockading the enemy's frigates

in New London. On the 4th June 1815 he was nominated a Companion of the Bath.

On the 15th Dec. 1821 Captain Capel assumed the command of the Royal George yacht, which he retained until promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral on the 27th May 1825. He was advanced to the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Bath on the 20th Feb. 1832.

From the 30th May 1824 to July 1837 Rear-Adm. Capel held the chief command of the East India station, with his flag in the *Winchester* 50. He attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in Jan. 1837, and that of Admiral in 1851. In 1853 he was raised to the highest grade of the order of the Bath. He also enjoyed a good-service pension of 300*l.*

He married on the 10th May 1816, Harriet-Catherine, only daughter of Francis George Smyth, esq. of Upper Brook-st.; but by that lady, who survives him, he had no issue.

Sir T. B. Capel's will has been proved by his widow, power being reserved to the Earl of Essex and John Drummond, esq. the other executors. The personalty was sworn under 12,000*l.* Lady Capel takes a life interest in the estates; and is the residuary legatee.

HON. FRANCIS A. PRITIE.

March 8. At Dublin, aged 73, the Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie, Custos Rotulorum and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Tipperary; only brother and heir presumptive to Lord Dunalley.

He was born at Kilbooy, co. Tipperary, on the 4th June, 1779, the second son of Henry first Lord Dunalley, by Catharine, second daughter and co-heir of Francis Sadleir, esq. of Sopwell hall, co. Tipperary, and widow of John Bury, esq. father of Lord Charleville.

He was formerly M.P. for the county of Tipperary, for which he was first elected in 1807, after a contest in which Colonel Mathew and himself, on the Whig interest, defeated Mr. Bagwell and Mr. Pennefather. He was rechosen in 1812 without a contest, but in 1818 he was left in a minority, Viscount Cahir and the Hon. M. Mathew being returned. In 1826 he recovered his seat, being returned at the head of the poll. In 1830 he was re-elected without a contest; but in 1831 he retired from parliament.

He was twice married, first on the 10th Sept. 1800, to Martha, only daughter of Cook Otway, esq. of Castle Otway, co. Tipperary, and widow of George Hartpole, esq. of Shrulce castle, Queen's county; she died in March, 1802. He married secondly, July 16, 1803, Elizabeth, only

daughter of the Right Hon. George Ponsonby, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and became a second time a widower on the 11th June, 1849. By his first wife he had issue one daughter, Martha, married in 1837 to the Hon. and Very Rev. Robert William Henry Maude, Dean of Clogher, and has issue; by his second wife he had issue three sons and three daughters, 1. Mary, unmarried; 2. Kate-Charlotte, married in 1830 to Lieut.-Colonel William Leader Maberly, Secretary to the Postmaster-General; 3. Henry Prittie, esq. (now heir presumptive to the peerage,) born in 1807, and married, in 1841, the Hon. Anne Louisa Mary O'Callaghan, only daughter of Lord Viscount Lismore, and has issue a son, born in 1851; 4. George Ponsonby Prittie, esq. who married in 1841 Henrietta Hester, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Gregory, and has issue; 5. Francis Sadlier Prittie, esq. late an officer in the army, who married, first in 1838, Mary, only child of the Hon. Peter Rose, one of the Judges of Demerara, and secondly, in 1846, Susanna, only daughter of William Henry Carter, esq. of Castle Martyn, co. Kildare, and has issue by his first wife; and 6. Fanny, married in 1838, John Bagwell, esq. of Marlefield, co. Tipperary, and has issue.

SIR EDWARD DOUGHTY, BART.

March 5. At Tichborne Park, Hampshire, in his 71st year, Sir Edward Doughty, the eighth Baronet (of the family of Tichborne, 1620-1), a Deputy Lieutenant of Dorsetshire.

He was born at Tichborne Park on the 27th March, 1782, the third son of Sir Henry Tichborne, the sixth Baronet, by Lucy, daughter of Edmund Plowden, esq. of Plowden, co. Salop.

In 1826 he assumed the name of Doughty only, on succeeding to the estate of his cousin Mrs. Elizabeth Doughty, of Snarford Hall, Lincolnshire, the daughter of George Brownlow Doughty, esq. by Frances-Cicely, daughter of Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, the fourth Baronet.

He succeeded to the dignity of a Baronet on the death of his brother Sir Henry, in 1845; and he served the office of Sheriff of Dorsetshire in 1834.

He married, 26th June, 1827, the Hon. Katharine Arundell, third daughter of James Everard, ninth Lord Arundell of Wardour, and sister to the late and present lords; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue one son, Henry, who died in 1835, in his sixth year, and one daughter and heiress, Katharine Mary Elizabeth Doughty.

He succeeded in the baronetcy by his

brother, now Sir James Francis Tichborne, who was born in 1784, and married in 1827, Harrietta-Felicita, daughter of Henry Seymour, esq. of Knoyle, in Wiltshire, and has issue a son and two daughters.

ADM. SIR T. LIVINGSTONE, BART.

April 1. At Westquarter, Falkirk, Admiral Sir Thomas Livingstone, the tenth Baronet (of Nova Scotia, 1625), Hereditary Keeper of the royal palace of Linlithgow, and of the castle of Blackness, and a Deputy Lieutenant of Linlithgowshire.

Sir Thomas Livingstone was heir and representative of the Earls of Linlithgow, which peerage fell under attainder at the rebellion of 1715, the first Baronet having been the fourth son of the first Lord Livingstone, and younger brother to the first Earl of Linlithgow. Sir Thomas (now deceased) was the third but eldest surviving son of Sir Alexander the ninth Baronet by his first wife Anne, daughter of John Atkinson, esq. of London. He entered the navy Sept. 17, 1752, on board the Brome frigate, Capt. R. H. Bickerton, on the Home station; where and in the West Indies he served, in the *Dædalus* 32, *Dictator* 64, *Irresistible* 74, *Sybil* frigate, and *Boyne* 98, until promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Nov. 22, 1790. In 1791 he was appointed to the *Camel* store ship, and in 1793 to the *Monarch* 74, commanded by the late Sir James Wallace, under whom he witnessed the unsuccessful attack made in the following June upon Martinique. In April 1795 he was appointed to the *Asia* 74, the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Thomas Pringle in the North Sea, and he removed with that officer to the *Tremendous* of the same force. He succeeded his father as a Baronet in 1795. At the close of 1796, after having acted for four months as Commander of the *Echo* sloop at the Cape of Good Hope, he was confirmed in his appointment to that vessel; which was condemned as unfit for service in Feb. 1797, and in consequence he took a passage home.

He was next appointed June 2, 1798, to the *Expedition* 44, in which he was employed in 1799 in conveying part of the Russian contingent from Revel to England. He was posted Jan. 13, 1800, into the *Diadem* 64, employed as a troop-ship in the expedition to Quiberon and Belleisle; and in December he was invested with the command of the *Athenienne* 64, in which he accompanied Sir John B. Warren to the coast of Egypt; she was paid off in Oct. 1802. In July 1804 he was appointed to the *Mediator* frigate, and in June 1805 removed to the *Renommée*, which in April 1806 effected the capture

of the *Vigilante* brig-of-war of 18 guns, and which was put out of commission in June 1808. He was not again employed until 1821, when he was appointed to the *Genoa 74*, on the Lisbon station. He became a Rear-Admiral in 1830, and a Vice-Admiral in 1838.

Sir Thomas Livingstone married in 1809, Janet, only surviving daughter of Sir James Stirling, Bart. of Mansfield. His lady died in 1831, without issue. The title has devolved on his nephew, now Sir Alexander Livingstone.

The body of the deceased was interred by the side of his late wife, on the 6th of April; attended by twenty gentlemen, his old friends and neighbours, and by his tenantry.

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SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BART.

Jan. 18. At the residence of the Hon. John Le Gall, Kingstown, St. Vincent's, aged 44, Sir John Campbell, the seventh Baronet, of New Ardnamurchan, co. Argyll, (1628), recently Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent's.

He was born on the 27th Nov. 1807, the son of Sir John, the sixth Baronet, by Mary, sixth daughter of the late John Campbell, esq. of Lochend.

He was admitted an advocate at the Scottish bar in 1831. On the death of his father in 1834, he succeeded to the family baronetcy, and in 1845 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the island of St. Vincent.

He married, Nov. 21, 1833, Hannah-Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Macleod, esq. of Rasay, by whom he has left several children. His son and heir, now Sir John William Campbell, was born in 1836.

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SIR CAVENDISH S. RUMBOLD, BART.

March 27. At Nice, aged 38, Sir Cavendish Stuart Rumbold, the fourth Baronet (1779) of Ferrand, Yorkshire.

He was born at Calcutta on the 26th August, 1815, and was the second but eldest surviving son and heir of Sir Wm. Rumbold the third Baronet, by the Hon. Henrietta Elizabeth Parkyns, third daughter of Thomas-Boothby first Lord Rawcliffe. He succeeded his father on the 24th August, 1833.

He married, in 1836, Mary-Harcourt, eldest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Manby, of Northwold, Norfolk, and widow of the Baron de Flassans. By that lady, who died in 1850, he had no issue.

The title is inherited by his brother, now Sir Carlo Arthur Henry Rumbold, born in 1820, and late a Captain in the army.

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SIR GEORGE SITWELL, BART.

March 12. At Bognor, aged 55, Sir George Sitwell, the second Baronet, of Reishaw, co. Derby (1808), a Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

He was born on the 20th April, 1797, the only son of Sir Sitwell Sitwell, the first Baronet, some time M.P. for West Looe, by his first wife Alice, daughter of Thomas Parks, esq. of Highfield House, Lancashire.

He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father on the 14th July, 1814.

On the enlargement of the representation of Derbyshire, by the operation of the Reform Act, he became a candidate for the Northern division of the county, but he was defeated by the two Whig candidates, the poll being, for Lord Cavendish (the present Earl of Burlington), 3338, Thomas Gisborne, esq. 2385, and for Sir George Sitwell, 1183.

He married June 1, 1818, Susan-Murray, eldest daughter of Crawford Tait, esq. of Harvieston, co. Clackmannan; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue three sons and four daughters. The present Baronet, Sir Sitwell Reresby Sitwell, was born in 1828, and is unmarried; George-Frederick, the second son, is an officer in the army; and the youngest, Campbell, died in 1844, in his fourteenth year. Sir George's eldest daughter Susan-Alice, was married in 1844 to the Hon. Wellington Henry Stapleton Cotton, only son of Lord Viscount Combermere.

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GEN. SIR EDWARD KERRISON, BART.

March 9. At his residence in Great Stanhope-street, aged 78, Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart. General in the army, Colonel of the 14th Light Dragoons, K.C.B. and G.C.H.

He was born in St. Mary's parish, Bungay, in 1774, the only son of Matthias Kerrison, of Bungay and Hexne hall, co. Suffolk, esq. by Mary, daughter and heiress of Edward Barnes, esq. of Barsham in the same county. He entered the army as Cornet in the 6th Dragoons, on the 23rd June, 1796; was made Lieutenant in the same corps in 1798; Captain of the 47th Foot on the 18th Oct.; and in the 7th Hussars on the 8th Nov. in the same year. He served with that regiment in the expedition to the Helder in 1799, and was in the actions of the 19th Sept. and 2nd and 6th of October. He obtained a majority in his regiment in 1803, and a lieutenant-colonelcy in 1805. In Oct. 1808, he embarked with it for Spain; and on the plains of Leon, on the 25th Dec. following, he was severely wounded, his arm being broken in two places. He commanded his regiment at the passage of the Oberon, at

the action of Sauveterne, and at the battles of Orthes and Toulouse. At Orthes, as expressed in Lord Wellington's despatch, "The 7th Hussars distinguished themselves, and made many prisoners: their charges were highly meritorious;" and in that action Colonel Kerrison was severely wounded. On the return of the regiment to England, its officers presented a piece of plate, of two hundred guineas value, to Colonel Kerrison in testimony of their estimation of his conduct.

He again served in the campaign of 1815; was slightly wounded at Waterloo, where also his horse was shot under him, but continued with his regiment, and was present at the siege of Cambrai, and the surrender of Paris.

Sir Edward Kerrison received a medal for the battle of Orthes, and the silver medal with two clasps for Sabugan, Benevento, and Toulouse. He was nominated a Commander of the Bath at the enlargement of the order; received the honour of knighthood on the 5th Jan. 1815; was created a Baronet by patent dated July 27, 1821; nominated a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1831 (having been previously a Knight Commander of the same), and a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1840. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1819; was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 14th Light Dragoons in 1830; promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General in 1837, and to that of General in 1851.

Sir Edward Kerrison was a candidate for the borough of Shaftesbury at the general election of 1812; and, though not returned, was seated on petition, and represented that borough until the dissolution of 1818. At the election of that year he stood for Northampton, and unseated the former Whig member, Sir George Robinson, the poll being, for Earl Compton (the present Marquess of Northampton) 815, Sir Edward Kerrison 666, and Sir George Robinson 639.

Sir Edward was first elected for Eye in the year 1824, and he was rechosen, without opposition, at every subsequent election, until the last of 1852, when he was succeeded by his son. He was always a consistent and zealous supporter of the Conservative cause.

"Among the followers of that great chief whom we have lately lost (says the United Service Gazette,) there was none more deeply impressed with the genius, or more zealous to carry out the instructions, of the Duke of Wellington, than he on whom the grave has so shortly afterwards closed. He served his country long, faithfully, and truly; and none who have ever known him will think there is any exaggeration in de-

claring that his warmth of heart, his generous sympathy, and his ever overflowing benevolence of character, made him no less beloved in his private than respected in his public life."

Sir Edward Kerrison married, on the 20th Oct. 1813, Mary-Martha, daughter of Alexander Ellice, of Pittencrief, co. Fife, esq. and by that lady he had issue one son and four daughters: 1. Anne, married in 1837, to the present Lord Henniker, and has issue; 2. Emily-Harriet, married in 1834 to Lord Viscount Mahon, only son of Earl Stanhope, and has issue; 3. Adelaide-Maynard, who died in 1821; 4. Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, the present Baronet; and 5. Agnes-Burrell, born in 1831.

The present Baronet, who, as already mentioned, is M.P. for Eye, was born in 1821, and married in 1844, Lady Caroline Margaret Fox-Strangways, younger daughter of the Earl of Ilchester.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES IMHOFF.

Feb. 14. At Darlesford House, Worcestershire, aged 86, General Sir Charles Imhoff, Knight of St. Joachim.

Sir Charles Imhoff, though of German extraction, was, we believe, a native of this country, and related to the celebrated Warren Hastings, who was a native of Darlesford.

In 1786 he was recommended by Queen Charlotte to the notice of the reigning Prince of Waldeck, and was appointed by his Serene Highness to the command of a company in one of his regiments, which he joined in 1787, at Arolsen, the capital of Waldeck. He remained in Germany for some years; but, having completed his military education, returned to England at the commencement of the war in 1793, and accepted a commission in the Berkshire militia; which he quitted a Captain in 1798, and then purchased a troop in the First regiment of Life Guards, by commission dated April 4, 1799. In 1801 he became Major in the 4th Foot, and on the 5th of Feb. 1802, Lieut.-Colonel in the same regiment.

At the peace of 1802 he again visited the Prince of Waldeck, but returned home from Berlin at the renewal of the war. He continued on half-pay until 1807, when he was for a short time Inspecting Field Officer of the volunteers of the North Inland district at Nottingham; and was next appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the fourth garrison battalion, stationed in Jersey. He retained that command in the Channel Islands until June 1812, when he was placed on the staff as Inspecting Field Officer of the Guernsey Militia; and, after having occasionally officiated as commanding officer of the garrison during the ab-

sence of the Lieut.-Governor, he was regularly sworn into that office on the 25th June 1814, and exercised its functions until the 20th August following.

He was successively promoted to the rank of Colonel in the army in 1811, Major-General 1814, Lieut.-General 1830, and General 1846.

On the 18th May, 1807, he received the royal licence to accept the insignia of a Grand Commander of the Order of St. Joachim, and from that period he had enjoyed the titular distinction of a Knight in this country,—the regulation to the contrary with respect to Foreign Orders of Knighthood not being issued until the year 1813.

Sir Charles Imhoff married Feb. 19, 1795, Charlotte, sixth daughter of Sir Charles William Blunt, Bart. She died on the 14th March, 1847.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT BARTON, K.C.H.

March 17. At Montagu-place, Montagu-square, in his 84th year, General Sir Robert Barton, Knt. and K.C.H.

He was born at Fethard, co. Tipperary, the fifth son of William Barton, esq. of Grove, co. Tipperary, by Grace, eldest daughter of the Very Rev. Charles Massy, Dean of Limerick, and sister to Sir Hugh Dillon Massy, of Doonas, Bart.

Being in his youth in the south of France, Sir Robert Barton commenced his military career, in 1790, as a volunteer in the first division of National Guards; and he received the thanks of the National Convention for his conduct in the affair of Moissac. Having returned to England, he entered the British service in 1793. In 1795 he was in Flanders with the 11th Dragoons, and in 1799 in Holland, where he received the thanks of Sir Ralph Abercromby for his conduct at Oude Carspel, on the 8th Sept. in that year. In 1812, as Lieut.-Colonel of the 2d Life Guards, he took part in the Peninsular campaign. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1819, to Lieut.-General in 1837, and to General in 1851.

Sir Robert Barton received the honour of knighthood in 1837.

He was twice married: first, to Maria, daughter and co-heir of John Painter, esq. many years of the Navy Office, Somerset House, and niece to Lady Northcote, of Pynes, Devon; and, secondly, to Marian Colette, widow of Colonel M'Pherson, daughter of John Addison, esq. and great-grand-daughter of Archbishop Smith. She died in 1844. By his first wife he had issue Hugh, a Major in the army; Grace, married to Capt. Addison; and Maria. By his second wife he had another daughter, Alexandrina-Charlotte.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR C. T. JONES.

April 4. At Montgomery, in his 76th year, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Thomas Jones, Knight, of Fronfraith, Montgomeryshire, a Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

He was the third son of Charles Thomas Jones, esq. of Fronfraith.

He entered the navy in May, 1791, as Captain's servant, in the Vulcan fire-ship, Capt. S. Ferris, lying off Spithead, and shortly after removed as first-class volunteer to the Alcide 74, stationed in Portsmouth harbour. In the Leviathan 74, he witnessed the occupation of Toulon in August 1793, and was wounded in Lord Howe's action of the 1st of June, 1794. In the Sans Pareil 80, he participated in the action fought off the Isle de Croix, June 23, 1795. He was made Lieutenant Oct. 16, 1798, into the Fairy 18, on the coast of Africa. On the 26th Aug. 1799, he was removed to the Neptune 98, Lord Gambier's flag-ship in the Channel; and he afterwards served for some years in several ships on the East India station. On the 16th May, 1807, he was appointed to the Trent frigate, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir J. H. Whitehead at Cork.

In 1809, he received the honour of knighthood from the hands of the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Sir C. T. Jones attained the rank of Commander Aug. 15, 1810. On the 16th June 1814, he was appointed to the Harrier sloop, which was employed among the Canary Islands, off the coast of France, and on the Halifax station, until paid off in Dec. 1818.

He was promoted to Post-Captain Aug. 12, 1819. He accepted the retirement of that rank Oct. 1, 1846, and became a retired Rear-Admiral in 1851.

He married in 1817, Miss Salton, daughter of Gilbert Salton, esq. Collector of Customs at Bermuda.

CAPTAIN DILKE, R.N.

March 24. At the house of his relative Mr. Featherstone at Rugby, Thomas Dilke, esq. Captain R.N.

He was the younger son of William Dilke, esq. of Maxstoke Castle, co. Warwick, (who died in 1797,) by Louisa-Anne, daughter of Richard Geast, esq. of Blythe Hall, co. Warwick, and sister to Dugdale Stratford Dugdale, esq. of Merivale.

He entered the navy in May 1811 as first-class boy in the Revenge 74, in which and the Marlborough 74, bearing the flags of Rear-Admirals the Hon. A. K. Legge and George Cockburn, he served, off Cadiz, until Nov. 1812. During the next six years he was employed in various ships on the West India, Home, and Mediter-

anean stations. On the 3rd Oct. 1818, he became acting-Lieutenant of the *Myrmidon* 20; and he was confirmed in that rank on the 2nd Jan. 1819. On the 12th July, 1821, he was appointed to the *Cherokee* 10; and on the 12th April, 1823, to the *Naiad* 46; in which he contributed to the defeat on the 31st Jan. 1824, of the *Tripoli*, Algerine corvette, of 18 guns; and on the night of the 23rd May following commanded the boats, in conjunction with Lieuts. Michael Quin and George Evans, at the brilliant destruction of a 16-gun brig moored under protection of the fortress of Bona. On the 28th Dec. 1826 he removed to the *Asia* 84, as Flag-Lieutenant to Sir Edward Codrington, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean; and for his conduct in that ship, at the battle of Navarino, Oct. 20, 1827, he was promoted, on the same day, to the *Rose* sloop, in which he continued until some time in the following year. He was afterwards appointed, Aug. 4, 1835, to the *Wanderer* brig, on the North America and West India station; and on the 10th Jan. 1837 was promoted to post rank, since which time he has been on half-pay.

Mr. Dilke had walked from the railway station at Rugby to the house of Mr. Featherstone, and had been shown into his room, when he suddenly fell and expired. It was ascertained that death ensued from water formed in the pericardium.

CAPTAIN GRANVILLE LOCH, R.N.
Feb. 3. Slain, when commanding an expedition against the Burmese on the Irawaddy, in his 50th year, Capt. Granville Gower Loch, R.N., flag-Captain of the *Winchester*.

He was the second son of James Loch, esq. of Drylaw, co. Edinburgh, M.P. for Kirkwall, &c. by Anne, youngest daughter of P. Orr, esq. of co. Kincardine. His uncle, Francis Erskine Loch, esq. is a Post Captain of the year 1814, and cousin to Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B.

He entered the navy on the 23rd Feb. 1826, and passed his examination in 1832. He was made Lieutenant Oct. 23, 1833; appointed on the 21st Aug. 1834, to the *Ocean* 80, and on the 27th Aug. 1835, to the *Howe* 120, as flag-Lieutenant at the *Nore* to the Hon. C. E. Fleming. In March 1836 he joined the *Vanguard* 80, then fitting for the Mediterranean. On the 28th Feb. 1837 he was made Commander; on the 12th July 1838 was appointed to the *Fly* 18, and on the 26th Dec. 1840 to the *Vesuvius* steamer, in which he served on the South American

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and Mediterranean stations. On the 26th Aug. 1841, he was advanced to post rank.

In the following year he went out in the *Dido* to serve as a volunteer on the staff of Lord Gough in the war in China. He acted as an extra aide-de-camp at the storming of Chin Kiang-Poo on the 21st July, 1842; and was present with Sir Henry Pottinger at all the conferences which terminated that war. He published a very interesting work, entitled "The Closing Events of the War in China."

In 1846 Capt. Loch obtained the command of the *Alarm* 26, then on the West India station. In this capacity he conducted a very spirited expedition in boats up the river San Juan de Nicaragua (the scene of one of Nelson's early exploits), which enabled him to adjust the differences then existing between the British Government and the Nicaraguan Republic, and to dictate a treaty with that State. For this service he received from Her Majesty the Companionship of the Bath, upon the recommendation of Lord Palmerston.

In 1852 Captain Loch was appointed by the Duke of Northumberland to the command of the *Winchester* 50, which was ordered to relieve the Hastings as flag-ship in the East Indies. Shortly after his arrival at Rangoon Admiral Austen died of cholera. The Commodore remained with the squadron off the coast, and the command of the river devolved principally on Captain Loch. In spite of an oppressive climate and a harassing enemy he kept the communications open, and succeeded, against enormous odds, in compelling the Burmese to retire, in great measure, from the stockades and positions they held on the banks of the Irawaddy. An attack was about to be made upon a strong position at Donabew, where a marauding chief, with upwards of a thousand followers, had occupied the square of the pagoda and ejected the head man of the town, who had been faithful to the British throughout the war. These marauders, or dacoits, had already given some trouble, for they occupy a country covered with jungle and intersected with creeks, in the unknown delta of the river. Very recently a squadron of boats and a steamer had been sent against them, and had returned with loss, never having seen the enemy, though they ascended a narrow creek, staked in several places, and were exposed to a galling fire. It was therefore thought necessary to renew the attack on these formidable robbers with a larger force, and Captain Granville Loch determined to lead this enterprise in person. The result of this attack proved most unfortunate. It was repulsed by the natives with very severe loss, amounting to no less than 28 killed and wounded out of

a party which cannot have exceeded 300 or 400. Two guns were also lost; and, as if to render this disaster the most painful occurrence in the campaign, it was marked by the death of Captain Loch himself, who commanded the expedition, and of Lieutenant Kennedy, of the Fox, while several other officers and mates were severely wounded.

LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES DEANE, K.H.

March 18. At Newport, Monmouthshire, in his 62d year, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Deane, K.H. in command of the 1st battalion of the First or Royal Regiment of Foot.

This distinguished officer was born June 6, 1791, at Southampton, and was the eldest son of Captain Charles Meredith Deane, of the 24th Light Dragoons, and of his wife, Ann, eldest daughter of John Deane, Esq., of Hartley Court, Berks, a magistrate and receiver for the county. Mrs. Deane was authoress of a "Tour through the Upper Provinces of Hindostan in 1804;" and died at Bath in 1847, leaving two sons, 1. Charles, the subject of this memoir; and, 2. the Rev. John Bathurst Deane, M.A. F.S.A.

Lieut.-Colonel Deane entered the army, as Cornet in the 24th Light Dragoons, at the early age of fourteen years, under the unusually interesting circumstance that his cornetcy was given by Lord Lake, on the field of battle, at Delhi, to his father, of whose gallantry, in the celebrated charge by which the 24th (then 27th) Light Dragoons broke and dispersed the rear division of the Mahratta army, his lordship had been an eye-witness. Cornet Deane joined his regiment at Cawnpore, in 1806, as Lieutenant (by purchase), and was present with it in the campaigns—of 1809, against Runjeet Sing; of 1817, against the Mahrattahs; and of 1818, against the Pindarrees. At the siege of Hattras, in 1817, Lieut. Deane when on picquet duty with half a troop of the 24th Light Dragoons, charged and repulsed a body of 300 horsemen of the enemy, clad in chain armour, and escorting a large convoy of treasure, with which they were attempting to escape from the fortress. Many of these horsemen were cut down, and several of the treasure waggons captured, and sent by Lieut. Deane into the British camp. In 1818, Lieut. Deane obtained (by purchase) a troop of the 24th Light Dragoons, which returned home and were disbanded the same year. In 1823, Captain Deane exchanged from H. P. into the First or Royal Regiment of Foot, then in Madras, and accompanied it to the Burmese War. In November, 1825, he was detached by Sir Archibald Campbell with 100 men of

the Royals and 100 Sepoys to defend the important post of Puddown, on the Irrawaddy, 30 miles in rear of the army then in advance upon Ava. On the continued occupation of this post depended, in a great measure, the supplies of the army by water—their only means of carriage; and it appeared an act of imprudence in the General to trust the maintenance of so important a position as Puddown to so small a force as 200 men, assisted though they were by a few boats under the command of Lieutenant Kellett, R.N. The post, nevertheless, was successfully held by Captain Deane and his heroic little band, in which the Sepoys emulated the valour of their European comrades, who repulsed the repeated attacks of upwards of 5000 Burmese on three several days, and finally compelled them to relinquish the siege after they had penetrated into and set every quarter of the village on fire. For this service Captain Deane was rewarded (but not till ten years afterwards, when he had purchased his majority) with the Cross of the Hanoverian Order. He obtained, also, the war medal for his other campaigns when these honorary distinctions were fardily delivered out to the veterans of the Indian wars of Lake and Wellesley. In 1843 Major Deane purchased the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 2nd Battalion Royals, but was unfortunately compelled, through ill-health, to relinquish it a month afterwards, on the regiment being ordered to the West Indies. In 1846 Major Deane obtained the brevet-rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and proceeded to join his regiment in St. Lucia; and after that in New Brunswick. Soon after the return of the 1st Battalion to England in 1851, Lieutenant-Colonel Deane took the command of it, in consequence of the illness of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown; which command he retained till within a few days of his death, March 18, 1853, resolutely discharging his duties to the last, although daily sinking into his grave, with that indomitable energy which had been his characteristic through life. He was buried on the 22nd inst. in the beautiful churchyard of Malpas, with the military honours to which his rank and position were entitled, the whole regiment then at headquarters being in attendance, and thousands of spectators witnessing the most considerable and most impressive funeral which had ever been seen in that country. Lieutenant-Colonel Deane, K.H. has left behind him in his regiment the reputation of a kind commander and an excellent officer; one who, always observant of strict discipline, was ever attentive to the comforts of his men, and one to whom his regiment, in the hour of action, would

have cheerfully and confidently trusted the honour of a flag charged with the names of fifteen victories.

Lieut.-Colonel Deane married in 1823, Augusta, third daughter of the late Dr. Lemprière, author of the Classical Dictionary; and has left several sons and one married daughter.

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RODERICK MACLEOD, Esq.

March 13. At his seat, Invergordon Castle, Ross-shire, in his 67th year, Roderick Macleod, esq. of Cadboll, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cromarty, and a Deputy Lieutenant of Ross-shire.

He was the only son of Robert Bruce Æneas Macleod, esq. who was also Lord Lieutenant of Cromartyshire, and its representative in parliament from 1807 to 1812, by Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Macleod, esq. of Harris.

He was returned to parliament for the counties of Cromarty and Nairn at the general election of 1818, but in 1820 was succeeded by the Hon. G. Pryce Campbell. In Sept. 1831, on the death of Sir Hugh Innes, Bart. he was elected for the county of Sutherland (for which his father had been an unsuccessful candidate in 1790); and again at the general elections of 1832 and 1835. At the following election in 1837 he was returned for the Inverness district of burghs, defeating James J. R. Mackenzie, esq. by 336 votes to 317; but in March, 1840, he retired from parliament by accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern hundreds. His vote had generally supported the Liberal party.

Mr. Macleod was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the shire of Cromarty in 1833, on the resignation of his father, who had held the office from the period of its first institution in 1794.

He married, in 1813, Isabella, daughter of William Cunninghame, esq. of Lainshaw, in Ayrshire, and had issue two sons, Robert-Bruce-Æneas, and Henry-Dunning; and three daughters, Margaret-Elizabeth, Anna-Maria, and Isabella.

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HENRY JOHN CONYERS, Esq.

March 30. Aged 61, Henry John Conyers, esq. of Copped Hall, Essex, a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate, Colonel commandant of the East Essex Militia, and a Verdurer of Epping Forest.

He was born in Feb. 1782, the only son of John Conyers, esq. of Copped Hall, who died in 1818, by Julia-Catharine, only daughter of William Mathew, esq.

Colonel Conyers was a Tory and Protectionist in politics. In March 1830, on the death of Sir Eliab Harvey, he was a candidate for the representation of the

county of Essex, but Mr. Bramston was elected by the large majority of 1840 to 661. The Colonel's most conspicuous character was as a sportsman. He might (says the Chelmsford Chronicle) well be called the father of the Essex hunting-field, since he had been at the head of a pack of fox-hounds for half a century, and no man had spent more, or applied a greater portion of time and energy to the pursuit of the chase in all its spirit. For the last few years age had begun to tell on his once iron frame, but his last illness was not of many days' duration.

He married Jan. 8, 1817, Harriet, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Steele, and had issue three daughters: 1. Julia, married in 1840 to the Hon. Anthony John Ashley, barrister-at-law, brother to the present Earl of Shaftesbury; 2. Charlotte-Elizabeth, married in 1839 to Richard Jefferson Eaton, esq. some time M.P. for Cambridgeshire, and was left his widow in 1847; and 3. Henrietta-Maria, who died in 1846, aged twenty-five.

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HENRY SOUTHERN, Esq. C.B.

Jan. 28. At Rio de Janeiro, aged 54, Henry Southern, esq. C.B., H.M. Minister at the Court of the Brazils.

This gentleman was a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1819, as 22nd Senior Optime M.A. 1822. He afterwards became a member of the Middle Temple, but was not called to the bar. For some years he was a considerable contributor to literary periodicals. He was the originator and editor of the *Retrospective Review*; he afterwards, conjointly with Dr. Bowring, conducted the *Westminster Review*; he was the proprietor and editor of the second series of the *London Magazine*; he contributed to the *Atlas* upon its first starting, and passed from it to the *Spectator*, under its originator and present able conductor, Mr. Rintoul. He also took a part in the literature of the *Examiner*.

In 1833 he accompanied Mr. Villiers, now Earl of Clarendon, on his being appointed Minister to Spain, as his private secretary. He was presently placed on the diplomatic staff, and after remaining some years at Madrid was appointed Secretary of Legation at Lisbon. In 1848 he became Minister to the Argentine Confederation, and in 1851 was promoted to the Court of the Brazils, and received the insignia of a Companion of the Bath.

He died after an illness of only three days. He had been in his usual state of health at the Legation, in the middle of the day of the 24th Jan. when the heat was very great, and where he inhaled the

poisonous atmosphere. In the evening he returned to his country house in an open carriage, exposed to the damp air, and in the night was taken extremely ill, and suffered very greatly during three days, when nature could resist no longer, and he was relieved by death from further struggle. Thus he died, in the service of his country, not merely one of her ablest men in the sphere in which he was placed, but one who unflinchingly and untiringly devoted the best energies of his large and liberal mind to the fulfilment of his duties. In private life Mr. Southern was greatly beloved and respected for his very many amiable personal qualities, and his varied learning and acquisitions.

On the 28th of January (the day of his death) his body was conveyed to the Legation in Rio, where the royal hearse was in attendance, with a large cavalry escort. The Minister for Foreign Affairs and Under-Secretaries, all the diplomatic corps in town, and a large number of persons of distinction, formed the funeral procession from the house to the British burial-ground, where the greater portion of the British residents and many Brazilians of high respectability awaited the arrival. The service was read by the English Clergyman; and on the body being lowered into the ground, the artillery and infantry fired the customary salutes.

CHEVALIER KESTNER.

March 5. At Rome, in his 76th year, Chevalier Kestner, late Hanoverian Minister at the Pontifical court.

During a residence of more than forty years in that city, he had justly become the favourite of the English residents and visitors. Although he never received the slightest remuneration from England, he had, even after the place of Hanoverian Minister at Rome was abolished in 1843, performed, in the absence of an English resident, all those acts of courtesy and kindness for which foreigners generally look to the representatives of their own government.

Augustus Kestner is known to the English literary public by different essays on the fine arts, in particular by a small but highly instructive volume on painting, which was ably translated by Sir Charles Eastlake. Himself a distinguished draughtsman and a practised painter, he possessed a profound knowledge of the arts, both ancient and modern, and a keen sense of classical beauty, which had been sharpened to an almost instinctive tact. To him is owing, for the most part, the formation of the best collection of casts of antique gems—that published by the Instituto Archeologico, of which he was one of the

founders and distinguished functionaries, and at the sittings of which he regularly presided for many years. He also possessed a choice collection of works of art—Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan, Roman—including medals, gems, cameos, bronzes, vases, and a considerable number of choice pictures of the historical Italian school, and engravings, which formed together the Museum Kestnerianum. He had all but finished an accurate catalogue of this museum, which, we believe, he has with a noble patriotism left to the university of his native country, the illustrious Georgia Augusta (Göttingen), and which would do honour to any princely collection. As he delighted in drawing and painting, so he was not only an enthusiastic admirer of true music, but himself a composer. In short, he combined in his person a rare eminence in almost every branch of the fine arts, being at the same time an accomplished man of business, and well acquainted with the duties of his own profession, which he ennobled by sincerity, truthfulness, and unflinching moral courage. But his highest and rarest merit was his universal kindness and his faithful friendship, his childlike soul, his pure and spotless character, and his enthusiasm for every thing which elevates humanity and adorns society.

He has left behind him ready to appear in print his father's correspondence with the poet Goëthe, in the years 1772 and 1773 (the period of Götz and of Faust), before and after the marriage of Kestner with Lotte, the lovely original of that poetical creation, Werther's Lotte. This correspondence does as much honour to human nature in general as to the three principal persons concerned in it. Measures have been taken to secure an English translation, with notes and illustrations.—*Times.*

E. P. CHARLESWORTH, Esq. M.D.

Feb. 20. At Lincoln, aged 51, Edward Parker Charlesworth, esq. M.D., an honorary Vice-President of the County Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum, and the Lincoln General Dispensary.

Dr. Charlesworth was the son of the Rev. John Charlesworth, A.M. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Rector of Ossington, Nottinghamshire. His grandfather was of the medical profession, of a family long resident in Nottinghamshire, formerly of Charlesworth, Derbyshire. The doctor's medical education was begun under the pupilage of the late E. Harrison, M.D. of Newcastle, afterwards of Holles-street, London, and completed in Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1807. Having previously married, he at once settled in Lincoln. From Edin-

burgh he brought rare qualities. Gifted with an excellent memory, he was a close observer and a sound logician. No man could excel him in his clear, analytic power of reasoning; every thought was directed to some practical end. Though not a closet-student, he read much. He profoundly studied the book of nature; and no one had more deeply read mankind. With such qualities for forming a first-rate physician, no wonder he rose rapidly into repute, and acquired a wide practice in the county. He was early appointed physician to the Lincolnshire County Hospital and Dispensary, besides giving gratuitous advice at his own house. To meet those increased demands upon his exertions, he became a perfect economist of time. Throughout life his early habits and the scrupulous exactness with which he fulfilled both public and private engagements became proverbial. In consultation he was clear, careful, correct; his treatment of disease bold, but prudent; he never subjected his patient to rash experiment, nor pestered the medical attendant with multiplied remedies. His opinion was generally expressed in few words, for he had the power to speak, as he wrote, in aphorisms; and seldom was there room for dissent from his dictum; yet his deference and courtesy in canvassing an opposing opinion were remarkable; he delighted to discern merit in others; and one great aim of his life was to exalt, not to depreciate, his fellow-practitioners.

But we should be doing great injustice to the memory of Dr. Charlesworth did we regard him merely in the capacity of an eminent and successful medical practitioner. Convinced that the well-being of public institutions depended upon strict supervision, and scrupulous performance of their duties by both officers and attendants, he was deemed by some a stern disciplinarian; but be it borne in mind that he fought on the side of mercy and charity. He was a thorough reformer, and (like all reformers) was for a while looked upon as a wild innovator, for to battle against ignorance and prejudice is to excite opposition.

The great work, however, of thirty of the best years of his life—"the labour of love" he laid out for himself—was his persistent effort to alleviate and improve the condition of those who suffer under the most dire and grievous affliction with which it pleases God to visit his creatures. No sooner was the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum opened, than he was appointed one of the physicians. He had seen the working of a private asylum, conducted by his preceptor, Dr. Harrison, at Horncastle, on the plan of all similar establishments of

that day, where men were kept chained up like wild beasts.

At Lincoln he was speedily roused to exertion. Remonstrant letters poured in from him to the board. With him, a purpose once formed was a law from which nothing could divert him. Impressed with the cruelty and mischief of the "brutal means of restraint" then practised, he conceived the grand idea to substitute moral control and kindness in the place of physical control and coercion. For years he had to contend against adverse boards, opposing colleagues, refractory officers; but his was the cause of refractory patients. Cautiously but vigorously—year by year—step by step—he proceeded. Leg-locks, and other instruments of torture, hung up as obsolete curiosities in his library; strait-waistcoats were forbidden; restraint-chairs broken up; vigilant supervision by night and day was provided for; public inspection courted; every impediment in the way of coercion multiplied, until the imposition of restraint was more irksome to the attendant than to the patient. As his plan became developed, and his requirements from time to time were obtained, boards of management became more manageable and approving. The humane and gifted Connolly saw the system at work, adopted and followed it out at Hanwell, and was ever proud, both in public and in private, to acknowledge his obligations to his teacher and guide. House-surgeons caught the enthusiasm; seconded by the exertions of those energetic officers, under one the last relic of instrumental restraint vanished, a second threw open the seclusion rooms; and, so complete had the arrangements become, that, under the present indefatigable resident officer, manual restraint and out-door classification are found no longer necessary.

If France may justly boast giving birth to the man who had the humanity and courage first to strike the fetters from the raging maniac, England has no less right to be proud of him who had the wisdom and prescience to propound the maxim—"and out of love he taught it"—that moral restraint, gentleness, with firmness, were not only quite compatible with the safety, but were indeed the true principles on which the treatment of the insane should be conducted; and henceforth the names of "Pinel" and "Charlesworth" will go down to posterity together.

In social life Dr. Charlesworth was most hospitable and courteous; his varied knowledge of men and things, his agreeable manners, and his animated and instructive conversation, made him a fascinating companion. His professional brethren and the

public have to deplore his loss as a man of high mark, for he possessed in the first degree those eminent qualities which constitute the true philanthropist, the talented physician, and the perfect gentleman.

His extreme punctuality, energy, and decision of character enabled him to find hours when others would not have found minutes. The Lincoln Stock Library owed its foundation to his energetic exertions, and he was elected the first President of that excellent institution. The Lincoln Mechanics' Institution also had his warm support and assistance, and he for some time acted as its president; and the Lincoln National Schools found him a most useful friend.

On the subject of public health he published a pamphlet entitled "Health and Cleanliness," and almost every suggestion in it has since been carried into effect.

He married Susan, only daughter of Dr. Richard Rockcliffe, of Horncastle.

WILLIAM NOTTIDGE, ESQ.

March 17. At Wandsworth, Surrey, in his 86th year, William Nottidge, esq.

Few persons in a private station have contributed more to the public good than this benevolent man. Fifty-six years ago (in 1797) he became a governor of the asylum for the support and education of the Indigent Deaf and Dumb Children, and for the last thirty-eight years he was its respected treasurer. That in this interval it rose from very small beginnings to be a great and prosperous institution, was mainly due to his judicious councils and prudent guidance. The Free Grammar School at Bermondsey, known as Bacon's Free School, of which he was treasurer for nearly the same time, and which he found in a dilapidated state, became under his management an efficient middle school well adapted to the district, and greatly sought by the inhabitants.

In the parish of Bermondsey he filled the offices of treasurer of the governors and directors of the poor, and chairman of the board of guardians, and he was for many years the treasurer of the Surrey and Kent commissioners of sewers. He was in the commission of the peace for Surrey for more than forty years, and during a large part of that time chairman of the Wandsworth petty sessions.

The Conservative party in the county reposed, to a remarkable extent, their confidence in him, and he was for many years the president of the East Surrey Conservative Society.

Mr. Nottidge was, in truth, a man of unimpeachable probity of character, and of rare and singular discretion in the management of public affairs. In private

life he was exceedingly beloved. A humble and devout Christian, and a faithful son of the Church—Christianity was not with him a sentiment, or a profession only, but a life.

His body was buried at Bermondsey, on Wednesday the 23rd, with such marks of respect as befitted his memory. One hundred indigent deaf and dumb children followed him to the grave, and fifty boys of the Bermondsey Free Grammar School, —the mournful procession being led by the parish authorities, and deputations from the various societies with which he was connected.

No small part of the population of Wandsworth and Bermondsey associate this venerated man with their earliest recollections, and his death is universally lamented.

W. R. H. BROWN, ESQ.

Feb. 15. At his residence in Doughty-street, aged 86, William Robert Henry Brown, esq.

This gentleman, during a long life, devoted a mind of considerable energy to various objects of public utility. In his early days he was connected with the legal profession, but in 1794 he became the projector and one of the founders of the Morning Advertiser daily paper, and of the Licensed Victuallers' Schools at Kennington, supported partly by the proceeds of that paper, and which now forms a very large establishment.

In the year 1804 Mr. Brown projected a plan for a new public brewery, on the joint-stock principle, for which 100,000*l.* was soon subscribed, and it was so successful that upwards of 57,000 barrels were brewed in the first year of its operations. This establishment was known by the name of the Golden Lane brewery. Mr. Brown continued his connection with it until the year 1812: the concern was carried on for some years afterwards, but was finally wound up in consequence of much opposition from certain quarters.

In 1807 Mr. Brown was elected one of the representatives of the ward of Cripple-gate in the Common Council of the City of London. At this period, having directed his attention to the principles of Life Insurance, he contributed to the establishment of the Hope Life Insurance Company, of which he was the first Chairman. The successful operations of this well-known office lasted more than 40 years, when it recently was incorporated with another society.

In 1816, his friend the late Alderman Wood being Lord Mayor, Mr. Brown was elected by the Court of Aldermen to the situation of Governor of Newgate, where

he devoted his active energies to the discharge of that arduous and painfully responsible office; communicating with the leading philanthropists of the day upon the subject of prison discipline, and the reformation of criminal offenders. After holding this appointment for five years, he resigned it in 1822, when he received the thanks of the Court of Aldermen, who voted him a piece of plate of the value of 50 guineas, to record the high sense entertained of his good conduct and public services. In the same year he received the appointment (upon the nomination of Lord Chief Justice Dallas), of the patent office of Warden of the Fleet Prison in the city of London, and Keeper of the Old and New Palaces, in the county of Middlesex,—in modern parlance, Westminster Hall. These offices had been held together for many centuries. The Fleet was the ancient prison of the Courts of Chancery, Common Pleas, and Exchequer; and the wardenship was formerly a situation of considerable emolument, but of late years much reduced in value in consequence of the various alterations and amendments in the law. Mr. Brown held this appointment for twenty years, when it was abolished by Act of Parliament in 1842, in consequence of the discontinuance (in a great degree) of the system of imprisonment for debt, those confined in the Fleet being transferred to the Queen's Bench prison, which has since (under the denomination of the Queen's prison) become the prison of all the supreme courts of law.

During the last ten years the subject of this memoir closed in retirement an extended career of public usefulness and private worth.

MADAME FANNY WRIGHT DARUSMONT.

Jan. 13. At Cincinnati, aged 57, Madame Fanny Wright Darusmont, once celebrated as a political agitator.

Fanny Wright was born at Dundee, in Scotland, and was early initiated in republican principles by her father, who was well known in the literary circles of his time as a scholar and a politician of extreme opinions. He was intimate with Dr. Adam Smith, Dr. Cullen, and other men of literary and scientific eminence of his day. In early life, under the tuition of his maternal uncle, Professor Mylne, his daughter Fanny had obtained a learned education, and at the age of 18 she wrote a little book called "A Few Days in Athens," in which she defended the opinions and character of Epicurus. She was soon afterwards left an orphan, and was reared as a ward in Chancery by a maternal aunt. She visited America in 1818, and remained nearly three years, and soon after pub-

lished her observations under the title of "Views on Society and Manners in America." She afterwards visited Paris on the invitation of General Lafayette. On her return to America about 1825, she purchased about 2000 acres of land at the old Chickasaw Bluffs, now Memphis, and peopled it with a number of slave families whom she had redeemed. In 1833 she appeared as a public lecturer. Her deep soprano voice, her commanding figure, and marvellous eloquence, combined with her zealous attacks on slavery and all American abuses, soon made her famous over that vast continent. Her powers of oratory were extraordinary, and thousands flocked to hear her. She was followed and flattered by many men in New York, who formed "Fanny Wright Societies," with notions of "reform" resembling those of the French communists. Elated by her powers, she visited all the principal cities of the Union, but as she too often made the philosophy of her "Few Days in Athens" the groundwork of her discourses, she aroused the hostility of the press and the clergy, and for two years she battled single-handed, by her pen and her tongue, with her powerful foes, and kept the country ringing with her name. Meanwhile she had her redeemed slaves educated in agricultural pursuits and general knowledge, and they promised to make a thriving colony, when, unfortunately, the ill-health of Miss Wright forced her to quit her estate, and to leave the management of it in incompetent and wasteful hands. The establishment was consequently broken up, and the slaves sent to Hayti. She then joined Robert Owen in his communist scheme at New Harmony, editing the Gazette, and lecturing in its behalf at the principal cities and towns of the west of America.

Either at Cincinnati, or on another visit to France, Miss Wright married M. Darusmont, a man who professed her own philosophy: but they soon separated, and she returned to America with their only child, a daughter. Her husband pursued her in the law courts of America, in order to possess himself of her property, which added still further to her notoriety. This circumstance and her ill-health seem latterly to have cooled her enthusiasm and modified her opinions.

CHARLES PEERS, ESQ.

Feb. 6. At Chislehampton Lodge, Oxfordshire, aged 78, Charles Peers, esq. D.C.L. and F.S.A. Recorder of Henley-upon-Thames, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county.

He was the only son of Robert Peers, esq. of the same place, by Mary, daughter

of John Day, esq. of Erith, Kent. He was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1799, M.A. 1804. In 1805, he gained the Seatonian Prize "On the Lamentation of Christ over Jerusalem." He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple Nov. 19, 1802; and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford on the 14th June 1820. He succeeded to his paternal property in 1818, and served as sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1821.

Endowed with a gifted mind, Mr. Peers cultivated the purest taste and the most refined knowledge, and, whether on political subjects, or in advocating objects of benevolence, his chaste diction and polished sentences disclosed both the scholar and the gentleman; and the attention he ever commanded, and the pleasure which his speeches conveyed, were heightened by the recollection, that moral worth and genuine Christian feeling were the basis of his character.

The subject of the prize poem above-mentioned afterwards suggested to him "The Siege of Jerusalem," a poem which he published in 1818, in an octavo volume, with some verses on the death of the Princess Charlotte.

In his efficiency as a county magistrate, his conscientious discharge of all his various duties as a man and a Christian, in his regard to the poor, his consideration as a landlord, his warm and generous friendship, his courteous hospitality, his genuine kindness of heart, he showed how real religious principle gives the truest charm to all that is refined in manners and rare in attainments. Mr. Peers married in 1826 Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Lowth, and grand-daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Lowth, Bishop of London; but has left no family. The estates at Chislehampton and Stadhampton are bequeathed to the Rev. John Peers, of Tetsworth, a cousin of the deceased.

W. A. NICHOLSON, Esq.

April 8. At Boston, aged 49, William Adams Nicholson, esq. architect, of Lincoln, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Mr. Nicholson was instrumental in adorning his own and the neighbouring counties with many of their most important buildings, public and private. He was especially devoted to ecclesiastical architecture, and leaves many proofs of his success in it, such as the church of Glanford Brigg, those of Wragby and Kirmound, on the estate of C. Turnor, esq. and many others. Among the family mansions built him are Worsbrough Hall, Yorkshire, the castle of Bayons Manor (the seat of the

Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt), Elkington Hall near Louth (the residence of the Rev. W. Smyth), &c. The numerous parsonage houses which he has erected throughout the district are remarkable for neatness and correctness of style, and simplicity and suitableness of arrangement. His practical skill and great experience in farm buildings were in much request in the agricultural county in which he was settled. The estates of General Reeve, Sir John Wyldbore Smith, Bart., C. Turnor, esq. C. Chaplin, esq., &c. will long bear witness by their ranges of buildings to Mr. Nicholson's excellence in this branch of his profession. As an evidence that he was not less distinguished in school and cottage architecture we may mention the village of Blankney, which has been almost rebuilt under his superintendence. This undertaking, which was indeed a labour of love to him, is in its extent and completeness a monument not less of the munificence and good taste of the owner, C. Chaplin, esq. than of the care and skill of the architect.

The ancient city in which he dwelt owes much to Mr. Nicholson's taste and love of his art. He was among the first to call attention to the need of improvement in street architecture, and the town possesses numerous edifices of his which may be justly termed models in their several kinds.

Mr. Nicholson's work at the church of St. Peter at Gowts, which he did not live to complete entirely, is deservedly praised as a genuine and faithful restoration of that beautiful Gothic building. Several of the local institutions, such as the Lincolnshire Literary Society, the Topographical and Archaeological Societies, lose in him a member to whose suggestions and contributions they are largely indebted. He was especially devoted to the topography of his neighbourhood, to which his literary productions were mostly confined. His publications on the Stone Beam in Lincoln Cathedral, Tattershall Castle, and others of a like nature, are specimens of his clear description, careful research, and thorough acquaintance with his subject. It is due also to Mr. Nicholson's memory to at least allude to the singular accuracy of his estimates, and his value as a medium between the employer and employed; in services of this delicate and difficult nature, his integrity, discernment, and experience made his decisions almost always conclusive.

Mr. Nicholson was a native of Southwell,* and early became a pupil of the late

* In an interesting and now scarce publication of the History of Southwell, by Richard Phillips Shilton (which we be-

John B. Papworth, esq. He had been settled in Lincoln since 1827. He was twice married, and leaves no issue.

In person he was tall and of a noble deportment, in manners singularly courteous and considerate, and, in one word, we may truly say his lips were without guile, and his life without offence. His health (always delicate) had been for some time impaired by his close application to business.

On the evening of his death, though seriously indisposed, he left home, accompanied by Mrs. Nicholson, to keep a professional appointment. Having at Boston retired early, in order to be ready for his duties in the morning, he was suddenly seized with symptoms of an alarming nature; and, notwithstanding the efforts of Dr. Snaith, who was at once called in, he gradually sank, and about midnight quietly breathed his last.

Nowhere will his loss be more sensibly felt than in the parish where he resided, that of St. Swithin; his attentions to the parish interests (gratuitous, and oftentimes at the sacrifice of much valuable time) will long be remembered, and we understand that the parishioners have unanimously requested leave "to testify their respect for his name and character by erecting a suitable monument to so good a man."

THOMAS PERRY, ESQ.

March 13. In his 89th year, Thomas Perry, esq. of Wolverhampton.

Living apart from the scenes of the gay and fashionable world, he quietly and unostentatiously pursued the even tenor of his own course of life, not intermeddling with other men's affairs, but delighting in the management and improvement of his estates, and rejoicing in the rational society of a small circle of friends and relatives, to whom the suavity of his disposition, the courtesy of his manners, and his amiable and excellent feelings and principles, greatly endeared him.

Though a true lover of the institutions of his country, he studiously avoided political animosities and party strife, but

lieve Mr. Nicholson assisted in preparing for the press), we find, in proof of the longevity which distinguishes the town, the names of many of his ancestors who lived to that advanced age which it was not ordained by Providence that he should attain: among them are his maternal grandfather, William Adams, 84, and that gentleman's four brothers, John Adams, 82; Robert Adams, 78; Richard Adams, 72; and Francis Adams, 67. In the same list occurs the name of his father's grandmother, Charlotte Nicholson, aged 84.

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never shrunk from the avowal of his opinions, and from acting in accordance with them whenever he thought it was his duty so to do.

He served the office of high sheriff for the county of Hereford in the year 1820, and will long dwell in the affectionate remembrance not only of his relations and friends but of a numerous tenantry, towards whom he always proved himself an excellent and considerate landlord.

He died a bachelor, and is succeeded in his property by his nephew William Herriek, of Beau Manor Park, co. Leic. esq.

BARON LEOPOLD VON BUCH.

March 4. At Berlin, aged 79, Baron Leopold von Buch, one of the most eminent men of science of the age.

Of eminent social position, very ancient and distinguished lineage, and holding a high office at the Court of the King of Prussia, he was enabled through his influence to render numerous services to science and scientific men. He expended large sums in the same good cause, and was in the habit of printing and illustrating his original memoirs for private gratuitous distribution. This he did from the purest motives, and with no taint of ostentation, from which, indeed, he was singularly free. A remarkable instance was the publication of his large geological map of Germany and the neighbouring regions, at great cost and labour, without any indication of the name of the author. He was a great traveller, even to his latest years, and explored on foot a considerable portion of Europe. As a geologist he held the very highest rank, and, beyond any other, was universal in his geological knowledge. His appreciation of the physical and natural history departments of geology was equal, and his labours in both alike remarkable. One of his most celebrated works is his "Physical Description of the Canary Islands," published in 1825. In this valuable volume, he gave to the world his views respecting the volcanic phenomena of all parts of the earth. One of his favourite subjects was the investigation of the phenomena of the metamorphism of rocks. Not until the latter half of his life did he take up the palæontological inquiries that have conferred as brilliant a lustre on his name as his physical researches did. Directing his attention to the relations of the forms of fossils to their sequence in time, he discovered and developed the laws of the conformation of the sutures of Ammonites, and demonstrated within that extensive and important genus the existence of a series of typical groups, each characteristic of a certain range of strata.

Following up these views, he proved the manifestation of similar phenomena by the numerous forms of Brachiopoda. His memoir on the Cystidea, also, is a model of philosophical treatment. In all, he published nearly a hundred works and memoirs, every one of which had the merit of being an advance in knowledge. He wrote with singular clearness and conciseness. In person Baron von Buch was rather short; his countenance beamed with intelligence, and his manners and address, whilst occasionally marked by slight eccentricities, were kind and considerate in the highest degree wherever he perceived merit. We believe that he was never married. He was a member of almost every learned society in the world.—*Literary Gazette.*

WILLIAM BOYCOT, Esq.

Dec. 22. At the Firs, Kidderminster, in his 83rd year, William Boycot, esq. alderman and senior magistrate of that borough.

He was born near Wellington, in Shropshire, and having passed through his educational course with the celebrated Huskisson, settled at Kidderminster in 1795 as a draper in High Street. He afterwards removed to the premises now occupied by Mr. Ransom, which he purchased and rebuilt. When the volunteers were enrolled during the French war, he joined them, and held a commission as Captain. A short time after, a vacancy having occurred in the Kidderminster troop of the Yeomanry Cavalry by the decease of Mr. Jeston Homfray, of Broadwaters, Mr. Boycot was appointed without his knowledge to the office of Captain in that body. This post he occupied till the Yeomanry were disbanded; he, however, held his title as Captain till his decease. Being elected a member of the old corporation, he filled the office of high bailiff three times. He was placed among the first on the commission of the peace in 1836, and being the eldest of the few still living was consequently the senior magistrate of the borough. He retired from business for a short time, but afterwards returned to it. When the Municipal Act came into operation in 1834 he was precluded from a seat in the town council; the house where he then lived, Hill Grove, being just outside the municipal boundary. So great was the estimation in which he was held by the farmers in the neighbourhood that when he commenced building The Firs, where he spent the remainder of his days, they gratuitously drew all the bricks (from Bell-broughton) as well as all the other necessary materials for the erection of his new

residence. About six years ago he was put on the burgess list, and was the same year elected into the town council, and at the first meeting of that body afterwards unanimously elected mayor, to which office he was again elected in the succeeding year (1847). During the second year of his mayoralty a subscription was entered into to have his portrait taken, which was executed by Mr. Lucy, and is now hung up in the Town-hall. Upon the first vacancy he was elected alderman, which office he held at his decease.

Mr. Boycot was a firm supporter of "Church, Queen, and Constitution," and has taken part in the several elections as a staunch Conservative. He has been successively the nominator of the late R. Godson, esq. and subsequently of J. Best, esq. at the last two elections. The political principles which he professed he consistently maintained throughout his life.

His body was interred in the family vault in the graveyard of the old church at Kidderminster. It was attended by the Mayor and Town Council, the clergy, and other influential gentlemen. The mourners were his only surviving son Wm. Boycot, esq. Walter and Joseph Stoddart, nephews, and Wm. Boycot, jun. grandson of the deceased; and the pall-bearers, William Grosvenor, esq. (ex-Mayor), W. B. Best, esq. William Nickolls, esq. H. Woodward, esq. H. Crane, esq. J. Amphlett, esq. William Boycot, esq. of Donnington, and William Masefield, esq. of Dudley, the two latter being nephews to the departed.

M. ORFILA.

March 5. At Paris, aged 70, M. Orfila, the eminent physician.

He was born a Spanish subject, at Port Mahon in Minorca, but was naturalised in France in the early part of the reign of Louis Philippe. In 1805 M. Orfila went to sea in a merchant vessel, and it was intended by his friends that he should enter the navy, but he had already a strong inclination for the medical profession, and suddenly abandoned the sea, and went to Valencia to study medicine. As a student he greatly distinguished himself, and carried off the first prize in physics and chemistry. A favourable report having been made of his studies to the Junta of Barcelona, that body resolved to send him to Paris to study the natural sciences, and a sum of 1,500*l.* per annum was voted to him for that purpose. He arrived in Paris in 1807, and had hardly been there ten months when war broke out between France and Spain. He was thus deprived of pecuniary resources for continuing his studies; but he fortunately had an uncle

established at Marseilles, who agreed to provide him with 1,500*l.* per annum until he should obtain the diploma of doctor in medicine. M. Orfila passed a brilliant examination, and obtained his diploma. Having no longer any funds at his command, he opened a course of lectures in chemistry, which was well attended, and furnished him with the means of living. Some of the most eminent men of the present day were among his pupils: among them may be mentioned M. Jules Coquet, M. Beclard, sen., and M. Edwards. The reputation of M. Orfila continued to increase, and in 1816 he was appointed one of the physicians of Louis XVIII. He was next elected a professor of the faculty of legal medicine, and in 1823 he was chosen to fill the chair of chemistry. He had already been elected a member of the Academy of Medicine. The revolution of 1830 opened to M. Orfila a new era of distinction. He was successively elected dean of the faculty, member of the council general of hospitals, and member of the council general of the department. After he had received his letters of naturalisation he was appointed a member of the council of public instruction, and was successively named chevalier and officer and commander of the Legion of Honour.

The scientific reputation of M. Orfila may be said to have commenced with his *Treatise on Poisons, or General Toxicology*. The next works published by him, which acquired European reputation, were the *Elements of Legal Medicine and Lessons on Legal Medicine*, which went through several editions; but he was also the author of many other works of almost equal celebrity.

In the celebrated Laffarge case M. Raspail, who was opposed to him, disputed with great energy most of his statements, but without effect; and subsequently the opinion expressed by M. Orfila, in opposition to that of M. Raspail, as to the absorption of poisons by the human body after interment, by contact with the earth, to such an extent as to reveal the presence of a quantity which would lead to a supposition that it had been administered during life, has been confirmed by most of the eminent men who have been examined on such questions before courts of assize.

During the whole of the reign of Louis Philippe M. Orfila remained at the head of the faculty of medicine, but after the revolution of February the Provisional Government revoked his functions. M. Orfila suffered physically for some time before his death, and had been long a severe mental sufferer from the affliction caused by the illness of his son, who had become epileptic and affected in mind, that

it was found necessary to place him in a *maison de santé*.

M. Orfila was an accomplished musician, and highly celebrated for his exquisite singing. His body was interred in the cemetery of Mont Parnasse, attended by a numerous concourse of men of science. The cords of the pall were held by MM. Paul Dubois, Bérard, Dubois d'Amiens, and de Bussy.

MR. OLIVER LANG.

April 12. At Woolwich, aged 75, Oliver Lang, esq. Master Shipwright at Woolwich Dockyard.

The deceased served his apprenticeship at Devonport Dockyard, and when he had completed his time was placed over the workmen employed in constructing the telegraphs used during the war along the coasts of this country. He was subsequently overseer of the shipwrights employed in building a 74-gun ship; and on his return to Devonport Dockyard was appointed quartermaster in charge of a company of shipwrights, and was shortly after removed to Deptford as foreman of the shipwrights at that yard. From Deptford he returned to Devonport on being appointed assistant to the Master Shipwright there. From Devonport he was removed to Somerset-house, where he officiated as Assistant Surveyor to the Navy Board.

In 1823 he was promoted to be Master Shipwright, and appointed to Sheerness Dockyard, where he remained three years, until removed, on the 22d of July, 1826, to Woolwich, where he served as Master Shipwright for twenty-five years, and his loss will be severely felt by the poor, to whom he was a great although unostentatious friend. He was a great favourite with George IV. and so pleased that Monarch when superintending some works at Virginia Water that his Majesty offered to knight him, but Mr. Lang respectfully declined the honour. He was also a great favourite of William IV., and received numerous presents from the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the King of Denmark.

Mr. Lang introduced a great number of improvements into the construction of ships and steamers, and the strength of vessels of his construction is evident to all who have inspected the Royal Albert, 131, screw steam-ship, and the Terrible steam-frigate, both at present at Woolwich, the former nearly ready for launching. Mr. Lang was the first to design a steam-vessel for the Royal Navy, and the Comet paddle-wheel steam-vessel, of 80-horse power, built under his superintendence at Deptford, is still in the service, and employed

on the west coast of Scotland in protecting the fisheries.

Although of a good old age, Mr. Lang was hale and hearty, and has carried on his responsible duties up to the latest period with a vigour that was truly astonishing, and unsurpassed by any junior. His sudden death has anticipated a retirement which he contemplated a few months since.

Mrs. Lang observed at about 12 o'clock at night that her husband breathed heavily, and sent for Dr. Browning, surgeon of the yard, but before he arrived Mr. Lang had almost ceased to exist, and died in a few minutes afterwards.

MISS HARDWICK.

This lady's father was in early life a surgeon in the mercantile navy, and for some years before his decease carried on business in Bishopsgate-street as a wholesale chemist. Miss Hardwick, his only daughter at his death, lived an eccentric life in Chesterfield, where her property was permitted to accumulate, as she did not expend upon her establishment a hundred a-year. She died about a year ago, leaving the bulk of her property to the Lord Mayor of London, and the Chamberlain for the time being, to act with her executor, Joseph Shipton, esq. solicitor at Chesterfield, as trustees, to distribute it amongst such of the charities of the city of London as they might in their discretion select. The executor placed at the disposal of the trustees the sum of 18,000*l.* and the trustees had been occupied several days in making the requisite investigations previously to the execution of their award, when a letter addressed to the deceased lady was received by the executor, to the effect that if she would send a guinea to the writer of the letter she "should hear of something to her advantage." Upon application to the writer of the letter, he gave information which led to the discovery that a sum of 2,250*l.* Four per Cent. Stock in Miss Hardwick's name, with 27 years' dividends, had been transferred to the Commissioners for the Redemption of the National Debt. This further amount (about 4000*l.*) as soon as the usual facilities can be complied with, will be transferred to the trustees. It was one of the peculiarities of the case, that if either of the three trustees had died before the execution of the award, or if they had disagreed in the mode of distributing the money, the whole amount would, in the opinion of the lawyers, have lapsed to the next of kin, as, the power to select the charities and to apportion the money having been vested in the discretion of the three trustees, it was necessary that it should be the discretion of the three conjointly. The following is the distribution agreed upon.

Educational Charities.—Marine Society, 550*l.*; Christ's Hospital, 1,400*l.*; City of London National School 550*l.*; City of London and Field-lane Ragged Schools, each 220*l.*; various Church and Chapel Schools, from 220*l.* to 110*l.* each; and from 110*l.* to 330*l.* to each of the Ward Schools of the City.

Medical Charities.—Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, 550*l.*; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1,100*l.*; ditto Samaritan Fund, 300*l.*; ditto ditto Maternity Charity, 220*l.*; Royal Maternity Charity, 330*l.*; City Truss Society, 330*l.*; Royal General Dispensary, 330*l.*; Western City Dispensary, 220*l.*; City Dispensary, Queen-street, 330*l.*; Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, 550*l.*; Farringdon General Dispensary, 330*l.*; Metropolitan Free Hospital, 550*l.*; Metropolitan Dispensary, 330*l.*; London Ophthalmic Hospital, 550*l.*; Seamen's Hospital Society, 550*l.*; Relief of City Kitchen, 220*l.*; Sheriff Fund, 220*l.*

MR. EDWARD SEGUIN.

Lately. At New York, Mr. Edward Seguin.

This gentleman was one of the earliest pupils of the Royal Academy of Music in Hanover-square, London, where he distinguished himself very considerably. He made his *début* at Her Majesty's Theatre in Cimarosa's opera of "Il Matrimonio Segreto," in which, even by the side of Lablache, his voice and style created for him not only a highly flattering reception, but also led to a call at the close of the opera. Subsequently his services were retained by Mr. Bunn for Drury-lane, where he again distinguished himself in "La Sonnambula," "Gustavus," and many other operas, in which he played in conjunction with Madame Malibran. Mr. Bunn's operatic experiments at this period did not receive much encouragement, and, as favourable overtures were made to Mr. Seguin for himself and his wife (formerly Miss Childe, a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music) from America, they left about fourteen years since. The success of Mr. and Mrs. Seguin during their sojourn in America was highly satisfactory, and his widow, with four children, is left in very comfortable circumstances.

DR. D. J. VAN LENNEP.

Feb. 10. At Amsterdam, aged 79, Dr. David Jacob Van Lennep, Commander of the Lion of the Netherlands, Professor of History and Ancient Literature in the Athenæum of Amsterdam.

Van Lennep was born in 1774, of a patrician family, long distinguished for classical attainments. He studied under Rhunken and Wyttenbach, and in 1799,

at the early age of 25, succeeded the latter as professor at Amsterdam. Here he occupied the chair of History and Ancient Literature till 1849. Perhaps no professor in Holland could ever boast so large a number of distinguished pupils, who, in a great degree, are indebted to him for their mental development. We may mention Hamaker (late professor of Oriental Languages at Leyden,) and Reuven, Thorbecke (now minister of Home Affairs, formerly professor at Leyden,) and Geel, Bosscha and Da Costa (a converted Jew, a distinguished poet and theological writer), Van Hall and Koopman, Van Capelle, and Uilenbroek, Koenen, and Ter Haar, Roodhaan (the general of the Jesuits), and Merle d'Aubigné (the historian of the Reformation).

The long list of his works opens with a volume of Latin poems, published at the age of 16, and closes with the last volume of his Hesiod (for a review of the first volume see the Classical Museum, vol. iii. p. 111), which he lived to finish, but not to see completely through the press. Between these appeared various works on historic and antiquarian lore; Cantus Cyeni, or dying strains of Latin poesy; a volume of Dutch poems collected at the request of the Queen, &c. &c. All he wrote is characterised by the natural flow of thought and noble simplicity of expression which he admired and taught others to admire in the masterpieces of Greek and Roman antiquity. Holland has lost in him a genial poet; an accomplished scholar; the last, perhaps, of her Latin poets; the ardent defender of classical studies, as a necessary foundation of all superior education; a man with a genuine Dutch heart, united with a mind nourished by the noblest fruits of classic antiquity; long will he be remembered as an amiable friend, a useful citizen, and a pious Christian.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Nov. 14. At St. John's college, Auckland, New Zealand, aged 29, the Rev. *Arthur Onnell Cotton*, M.A. of Jesus college, Cambridge; second son of the late Rev. Nathaniel Cotton, Rector of Thornby, Northamptonshire.

Dec. 2. At Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, aged 72, the Rev. *William Belford*, D.D. the Senior Chaplain, brother to Joshua T. Bedford, esq. Deputy of the ward of Farringdon Without, London.

Dec. 3. Near the residence of his brother, Edward Wood, esq. J.P. of Pentridge, near Melbourne, New South Wales, by accidentally falling from a gig, the Rev. *David Wood*, M.A. formerly Curate of St. Peter's, Vere-street, London. He had been travelling for the last four years, had preached in nearly every city in Europe, as well as Egypt, Syria, &c. where there was an English congregation, and at the time of his death was temporary Rector of St. Peter's, Melbourne, having been appointed by the Bishop to perform the

duty of the Ven. Archdeacon Davies. His body was followed to the grave by the Lieut. Gov. of the colony, the Bishop and Clergy of Melbourne and its vicinity, and many of the congregation to whom he had preached the previous Sunday.

Jan. 12. At Leamington, aged 85, the Rev. *Charles Turnor*, late Vicar of Wendover, Bucks. F.S.A. He was the fourth and youngest son of Edmund Turnor, esq. of Stoke Rochford and Panton House, co. Lincoln, by Mary, dau. of John Disney, esq. of Lincoln; and younger brother to Edmund Turnor, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A., and M.P. for Midhurst, the historian of Stoke Rochford. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794, and was instituted to Wendover in 1811. He has made a bequest to the Royal Society, which is noticed in our "Notes of the Month."

Feb. 4. At Alwalton, Huntingdonshire, in his 65th year, the Rev. *John Hopkinson*, Rector of Alwalton and of Etton near Peterborough, and an acting magistrate for the liberty of Peterborough. He was the younger son of the Rev. Samuel Edmund Hopkinson, B.D. Vicar of Morton with Haconby (of whom a memoir is given in the Gentleman's Magazine for Nov. 1841, and an engraving of his monument in that for March 1842), and only brother of William Hopkinson, esq. of Stamford. He was a member of Clare hall, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821. He was presented to the rectory of Etton on the resignation of his father in 1828, by the late Earl Fitzwilliam, to whom he was Domestic Chaplain (and whose funeral sermon he preached at Marholm, and it was printed at Peterborough in 1833), and to Alwalton in 1832 by the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, of which cathedral he was the Precentor. He has left a son and two daughters.

Feb. 9. At Church Brampton, near Northampton, aged 83, the Rev. *Thomas Lockton*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, B.A. 1788, M.A. 1792, B.D. 1800; and was presented to his living in 1807. He was formerly of Clanville near Andover.

Feb. 13. At Kilmainham Wood, Meath, the Rev. *Thomas Forster*, for forty-eight years incumbent of that parish.

Feb. 15. Aged 31, the Rev. *Richard Davies*, Vicar of Llanllwyr, co. Carmarthen.

Feb. 16. At Newcastle-under-Lyme, aged 77, the Rev. *Clement Leigh*, Rector of that parish (1815). He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1800.

Feb. 17. At Vienna, the Rev. *John Gregory Hawkins*, late Curate of Levington, Suffolk. He was the eldest son of the Rev. John Hawkins, Vicar of Ramsbury, Wilts; and was of Pembroke college, Oxford, B.A. 1840.

Feb. 18. At Mount Pottinger, Belfast, the Rev. *George Bennett*, eldest son of George Bennett, esq. Q.C.

Feb. 20. At Vittoria, Mallow, the Rev. *Sackville Robert Hamilton*, Rector of Mallow.

Feb. 21. At Leeds, aged 69, the Rev. *Robert Fountaine Elwin*, Rector of Wilby with Hargham, Norfolk. Mr. Elwin was of Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1805, and was presented to his living in 1810. He married Theodora-Martina, elder daughter of Thomas Blake, esq. of Scottow, Norfolk. Mr. Elwin was well known to most of the citizens of Norwich, particularly the musical portion, for the very active and efficient part he took in the "Musical Festivals" from their commencement; but he had retired for the last few years to Leeds, to finish his days with an only and beloved daughter, the wife of George Hyde, esq. of that place. Mr. Elwin not only possessed a fine musical taste, but was also greatly skilled in mechanics, and was an excellent connoisseur of the fine arts; and whether in the company of the great, or presiding at the Choral Society's meetings, or lecturing to mechanics, it was always delightful and instructive to listen to him.

At New Romney, aged 75, the Rev. *John Nance*, D.D. Rector of Old Romney (1820) and Hope All

Saints (1827). He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1798, M.A. 1801, B. and D.D. 1813.

Feb. 22. Aged 72, the Rev. *Edmund Squire*, Rector of Ashen, Essex (1834). He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, M.A. 1804.

Feb. 23. At Clara, co. Kilkenny, the Rev. *Skelton Gresson*, Vicar of that place.

Feb. 25. At Ingatestone, Essex, aged 86, the Rev. *John Lewis*, Rector of Ingatestone, with the perpetual curacy of Buttsbury (1796), and Rector of Rivenhall (1824).

Feb. 26. At Radstock, Somersetshire, aged 74, the Rev. *Richard Boodle*, Rector of that parish. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803.

Feb. 27. At sea, aged 40, the Rev. *Daniel Osborn*, of St. George's, Jamaica.

Feb. 28. At Knaredale, Northumberland, aged 78, the Rev. *Thomas Bewsher*, Rector of that parish (1824), and for many years senior magistrate of the Hexham division of the county. He was father of the Rev. Thomas J. Bewsher, of Great Holland.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. *Stewart Segar Trench*, LL.D. Chancellor of Christ church, Dublin, and Rector of Gilbertstown, co. Carlow.

March 1. In his 90th year, the Rev. *Joseph Burrill*, Rector of Broughton Sulney, Notts.

March 5. At Ballycarthy, near Tralee, the Rev. *Edward Nash*, Rector of Ballyseedy, co. Kerry.

At Therfield, Herts, aged 75, the Rev. *Daniel Twining*, Rector of Therfield, Herts. (1832), and Stilton (1806), Hunts. He was formerly Fellow of Pembroke college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803.

March 7. At Buckhurst, Sunning Hill, aged 67, the Rev. *George Hunt*.

March 8. At Canon Pyon, Herefordshire, on his 72nd birthday, the Rev. *Christopher James*, Vicar of that parish, and Perp. Curate of Wormsley, Herefordshire (1812), and Custos of Hereford cathedral (1806). He was of Christ church, Oxford, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1808.

March 9. At Bray, near Dublin, aged 33, the Rev. *Thomas Russell Cradock*, M.A. Incumbent of the parish of St. Nicholas Within, in that city.

March 13. The Rev. *Thomas Warburton Dunston*, of Donhead St. Mary, Wilts. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, B.A. 1836.

At Clifton, aged 62, the Rev. *William Haskins*, M.A. late of Derby.

At Aspley, Beds, aged 62, the Rev. *Boteler Cheroke Smith*. He was of Trinity college, Oxford, B.A. 1847.

March 14. At Thetford, aged 59, the Rev. *Thomas Methold*, Rector of Silverstone, Norfolk (1826). He was of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1816, M.A. 1820.

At Worthing, the Rev. *Thomas Wyatt*, M.A. Vicar of Wroxton and Balscot, Oxfordshire (1821). He was of Trinity college, Oxford, B.A. 1819, M.A. 1821.

March 15. Aged 59, the Rev. *Joseph Freeman*, of Stroud, co. Glouc. and late of Charwellton, co. Northampton. He was of Trinity college, Oxford, B.A. 1815.

March 16. At East Retford, Notts, aged 63, the Rev. *Thomas F. Beckwith*, B.D. Vicar of that place, to which he was presented in 1821 by Sir H. Sutton, Bart.

March 18. At Shanklin, Isle of Wight, aged 71, the Ven. *Justly Hill*, Archdeacon and Commissary of Buckingham, Rector of Tingewick in that county, and of Shanklin with Bonechurch. He was the youngest and last surviving son of Colonel Hill, of St. Boniface. He was educated at Winchester, and at New college, Oxford, where he became a Fellow. He graduated B.A. 1805, M.A. 1808. Throughout his life his parochial administrations were devoted to those among whom he had been known from his childhood, and, when Bonechurch had become a resort of strangers and invalids, a new church was erected under his auspices. In 1825 he was appointed to the Arch-

deaconry of Buckingham, and his appointment was followed by strenuous and successful efforts to repair the sacred edifices within his jurisdiction. His published charges evince an intimate acquaintance with the duties of his office, and a steady adherence to the principles of the Reformed Church of England.

At Harmony Lodge, Cork, the Rev. *Robert Bury*, Rector of Coole, dioc. Cloyne.

At Abberley, Worc. aged 87, the Rev. *Henry Lingen*, formerly Fellow of Wadham college, Oxford, B.A. 1787, M.A. 1793.

March 19. Killed by being thrown from his gig, aged 35, the Rev. *William Henry Beauchamp*, Rector of Chedgrave, and Perp. Curate of Langley, Norfolk (1843). He was the second son of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. of Langley Park, by Anne, eldest dau. of Thomas Gregory, esq. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1841, M.A. 1844. He has left a widow, with five children.

The Rev. *John Bragg*, Vicar of Gosberton, Linc. (1846). He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1826, M.A. 1829.

March 20. At Rosewarne, Cornwall, aged 41, the Rev. *William Price Lewis*, Curate of Llantrisant, Monmouthshire.

Aged 73, the Rev. *James Hoare Christopher Moor*, Vicar of Clifton-upon-Dunsmoor, Warw. (1831), Perp. Curate of St. George's, Donnington Wood, Salep (1832), and Rural Dean of Rugby. He was of Magdalen college, Oxford, B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803, B.D. 1811.

March 21. At Husband's Bosworth, Leic. aged 45, the Rev. *R. F. Kendall Wood*, M.A.

March 23. At Brathwaite Lodge, Keswick, aged 62, the Rev. *John Bird*, Vicar of Anstablo, Cumberland.

At Bath, aged 53, the Rev. *William Henry Greene*, Rector of Steppingley, Beds. (1830). He was of St. John's coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1824, M.A. 1828.

March 24. At Kilmennon glebe, co. Tipperary, the Rev. *E. Labarte*, for thirty-six years Rector of that parish.

March 25. At Birkenhead, aged 74, the Rev. *Joseph Brenton Wanton*, of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1804.

March 26. At Watlington, near Lynn, aged 27, the Rev. *Edward John Rees Hughes*, Curate of Holme.

March 28. At Maryport, aged 71, the Rev. *John Donald*, Vicar of Cross Canonby, Cumberland (1806).

March 30. At Southampton, aged 77, the Rev. *John Finley*, Vicar of Studley, Warw. (1837), and Chaplain to the Earl of Gainsborough. He was for forty-one years Minister of the Countess of Huntingdon's chapel at Tunbridge Wells, and the senior trustee of her connection. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge; was Curate of Dudley, when presented in 1837 to the vicarage of Studley by Robert Knight, esq. of Barrele, co. Warwick; and the Earl of Gainsborough appointed him one of his chaplains in 1841.

March 31. After a very short illness, aged 53, the Rev. *David Frederick Markham*, Canon of Windsor, Rector of Great Horkesley, Essex, and Rural Dean of Dedham. He was the third son of William Markham, esq. of Beeca hall, Yorkshire (eldest son of the Archbishop of York) by Elizabeth, daughter of Oldfield Bowles, esq. of North Aston, in Oxfordshire. He was of Christ church, Oxford, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1825, and was presented by the Dean and Chapter of York to the vicarage of Stillingfleet in Yorkshire in 1826. He resigned that living in 1838 for the rectory of Great Horkesley, Essex, to which he was presented by Earl de Grey; and he then received a silver teapot, "presented to the Rev. D. F. Markham, by the parishioners of Stillingfleet, as an expression of sincere esteem for his private worth, and as a small acknowledgment of his unwearying exertions as their beloved clergyman during a residence of twelve years. May, 1838." He was equally esteemed

by his parishioners in Essex; and was one of the most active members of the chapter of Windsor, where he became a Canon in 1827. He married in the same year Catherine-Frances-Nannette, daughter of Sir William Mordaunt Milner, Bart. and had issue two sons and three daughters. His eldest son died at sea in 1850. His eldest daughter was married in 1852 to Capt. R. R. Quin, E.N. son of Lord George Quin.

April . . . The Rev. *Ryce Wellington Lloyd Jones*, Perp. Curate of All Saints, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (1847), and Chaplain to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, B.A. 1837.

April 1. At Broadwater, Sussex, aged 84, the Rev. *Peter Wood*, for fifty-six years Rector of Broadwater and Rusper, and a Prebendary of Chichester (1828). He was of University college, Oxford, B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794. In 1847, on his attaining the 50th year of his incumbency, a silver candelabrum was presented to him by his parishioners. He survived not quite a twelvemonth his associate for more than forty years, the Rev. William Davison, Minister of the Chapel of Ease at Worthing, who was noticed in our vol. xxxvii. p. 632.

April 3. Aged 90, the Rev. *Richard Riley*, Rector of Marwood, Devon (1804). He was formerly a Senior Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1785, as fifth Wrangler, M.A. 1788, B.D. 1795.

April 4. At Dunterton, Devonshire, aged 56, the Rev. *Nathaniel Thomas Royce*, Rector of that parish (1833). He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1821.

At Edinburgh, aged 41, the Rev. *George Atkinson Walker*, Perp. Curate of Alverthorpe, Yorkshire (1840). He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1834, M.A. 1839.

April 6. At Borthwog, near Dolgelly, aged 80, the Rev. *John Jones*, M.A. formerly Rector of Llanaber (1843), a deputy lieutenant and magistrate of the county of Merioneth.

April 8. At Dublin (where he suddenly dropped down dead whilst attending the meeting of the Protestant Alliance), aged 52, the Rev. *John Thomas Whitestone*, B.A. Rector of Killeven, Monaghan.

April 9. At his residence, Parkstone, near Poole, Dorset, in his 70th year, the Rev. *Edward Nicholson*, formerly Rector of Pentridge, in that county. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, B.A. 1803, M.A. 1807.

Aged 77, the Hon. and Rev. *Armine Wodehouse*, great-uncle to Lord Wodehouse. He was the third son of John first Lord Wodehouse, by Sophia, dau. of Charles Berkeley, esq. of Bruton Abbey, and niece to John 5th Lord Berkeley of Stratton. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, M.A. 1799, and was elected a Fellow of Clare hall in 1800. He was presented in 1800 by Lord Wodehouse to the rectory of West Lexham, Norfolk, which he held for many years. He married in 1815 Emily, third daughter of the late Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. and that lady survives him, without issue.

April 10. At Little Walsingham, Norfolk, aged 61, the Rev. *John Drake Crofts*, Vicar of Houghton (1835), and for thirty-seven years Chaplain of the Walsingham Bridewell. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817.

At Dublin, the Rev. *Digby Cooke*.
The Rev. *Thomas Skelton*, B.A. Incumbent of Ballyjamesduff.

April 15. At Leicester, the Rev. *Anthony Raincock Harrison*, M.A. Curate of St. George's in that town. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, B.A. 1836, M.A. 1842.

At Chelmsford, aged 73, the Rev. *James Hutchinson*, Master of the Grammar School in that town, Curate of Chelmsford, and a surrogate. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1803, M.A. 1823.

April 18. Aged 59, the Rev. *James Culshaw Parr*, Rector of Stanton Wyville, Leic. (1852).

He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1825, M.A. 1828. He was for four years Curate of St. James's, Poole, and in 1831 was preferred to the perpetual curacy of Litchet Minster, near Poole, co. Dorset.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Aug. 5. At Hobart Town, Tasmania, Capt. Edward Forman, late 51st Regt.

On his passage from India, aged 22, John Francis Page, Ens. 29th Madras N. Inf.

Oct. 25. On board the *Dinapore*, at sea, Henry-Fisher, eldest surviving son of the late Rev. Ambrose Stapleton, Vicar of East Budleigh, Devon.

Oct. 29. At Adelaide, Australia, aged 32, Edward Bowyer Vaux, second son of the late George Vaux, esq. M.D. of Ipswich.

Nov. 5. At Melbourne, by a fall from his horse, Edmund Postlewhaite, esq. second son of J. Postlewhaite, esq. of Dalston, Lanc.

Nov. 6. At Booral, Port Stephens, in his 65th year, Archibald Wm. Blane, esq. Deputy Governor of the Australian Agricultural Company. He was the only son of Thomas Blane, esq. eldest brother of the late eminent physician Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart. He formerly held various offices in the civil administration of the Cape of Good Hope and the island of Mauritius, and had a seat in the Council of the latter colony. Recently the wealth of the Peel river district in Australia had been brought to light under his supervision; and he had materially benefited in his fortune by the unexpected rise in value of that property. He married in 1834 Mary-Magdalene, eldest daughter of Thomas Delves Broughton, esq. third son of the Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, Bart. and by that lady, who survives him, he has left five children.

Nov. 12. Drowned at Sydney-harbour, by the upsetting of a boat, Francis Methuen Noel, mate in H.M.S. *Calliope*, third son of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Noel, of Teston, Kent.

Dec. . . . Accidentally drowned while crossing the Murray river, Australia, aged 27, Algernon-Edward, fifth son of Henry Tootal, esq. Finchley New-road, Regent's-park.

Dec. 20. At Fonte Blanda, near Leghorn, aged 63, Robert Coulthard, esq. late of the 1st Dragoon Guards.

Dec. 21. At Prome, aged 26, Lieut. Frederick Minchin, 35th Madras N. Inf. second son of James Minchin, esq. of Tiverton.

Dec. 28. At Melbourne, Victoria, Henry Gambier Howe, younger son of Edward R. J. Howe, esq. of Chart Sutton, Kent.

Dec. 29. At Melbourne, W. A. H. Packman, esq. youngest son of J. Packman, esq. of Puckeridge, Herts.

Jan. 2. At Melbourne, aged 20, Arthur, eldest son of Mr. James Weddall, late of Bank House, near Selby, and grandson of the late Chas. Weddall, esq. of Selby.

Jan. 3. In Mexico, aged 25, Richard-Griffith, third son of the late Capt. C. W. G. Griffin, R.N. of Falmouth.

Jan. 7. At Calcutta, Henry Monamy Cornwall, youngest and only surviving son of Henry Cobb Cornwall, esq. of Kensington. He was third officer on board the ship *Tudor*, and was drowned in the river.

Jan. 8. Killed, at Pegu, in a night attack by the Burmese, aged 45, Capt. Thomas F. Nicolay, 1st Madras Fusiliers, Brigade Major at Bangalore.

Jan. 13. On his passage from Panama to Lima, Charles Vaughan Pugh, eldest son of the Rev. G. Pugh, Chaplain to Her Majesty's Legation at Naples.

Jan. 16. At Tezapore, Assam, aged 36, Capt. Charles S. Reynolds, 49th Bengal N.I. principal assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, son of the late Wm. Reynolds, esq. formerly of Lympstone, Devon, and Malpas, Monmouth.

Jan. 24. At Cape Town, aged 31, John Hiram Allinson, esq. Deputy Assistant Commissary General, eldest son of J. H. Allinson, esq. surgeon, Woolwich.

Jan. 28. On board the ship Sir George Seymour, in Madras-roads, under orders to Burmah, aged 22, Lieut. William Dallas, Madras Horse Brigade Art. eldest son of William Dallas, esq. of Bayswater.

Jan. . . Killed in an encounter with pirates on the river Sakarran, Borneo, aged 26, Allan-Bosville, third son of Robert Newton Lee, esq. of Gloucester-terr. Hyde-park, and grandson of the late Robert Newton Lee, esq. of Coldrey, Hants.

Feb. 1. On board the *Arrogant*, on her passage to Australia, aged 21, Adela, wife of Thomas Dawsett, and third dau. of Edward Taylor Jauverin, esq. of the Great Salterns, near Portsmouth.

Feb. 2. At Falmouth, Jamaica, aged 43, Charles William Rickell, esq. youngest son of the late Joseph Rickell, esq. formerly of Oundle.

Feb. 5. Killed in action at Donabew, near Rangoon, Capt. Robert Price, 67th Bengal Native Inf. second son of Ralph Price, esq. of Sydenham, Kent, and grandson of Sir Charles Price, Bart. Alderman of London.

Feb. 7. At Calcutta, Frederick Ingle, esq. of Lynn, Norfolk.

Feb. 9. In Jamaica, aged 23, Thomas, fourth son of the late Isaac Higgin, esq. of London-st. City.

Feb. 10. At Valparaiso, the Hon. Henry Eden, late mate in H.M.S. *Virago*, second son of Lord Auckland, Bishop of Sodor and Man.

Feb. 13. Loftus Francis Jones, Lieut.-Colonel of the 2nd West India Regt. in command at the island of St. Vincent.

Feb. 14. In Montagu-street, Portman-sq. Major O'Byrne.

Feb. 19. At Cannanore, of fever, aged 25, Lieut. T. C. Newbery, 16th Madras Nat. Inf. eldest son of T. C. Newbery, esq. of Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

Feb. 21. At Blois, in France, aged 52, Osborn William Chambers, esq.

Aged 104 years and 9 months, Henrietta Mackenzie, of Auchriachan, near Tomintoul. She was in full possession of all her faculties until about twelve months ago. His Grace the Duke of Richmond, for many years previous to her death, permitted her to live rent-free. She has left two daughters and two sons. The eldest daughter, who lived with her, is upwards of 80 years of age.

At Burnham, near Barton-upon-Humber, aged 66, Jane, wife of John Taylor, esq.

Feb. 22. At Selby, aged 56, the Rev. Geo. Best, Roman Catholic priest at that place upwards of thirty years, and chaplain to the late Hon. E. R. Petre, and his widow the Hon. Mrs. Petre.

At St. George's, Bermuda, aged 89, Robert Lee, esq. Assistant Commissary General. He had been upwards of 50 years in the Commissariat; prior to his entering that department he was Paymaster of the Duke of Kent's Own Rifle Corps.

At Husborne Crawley, Beds, aged 88, Elizabeth, wife of John Palmer, esq. R.N.

Feb. 28. At Malaga, aged 26, Francis Fothergill Hood, late Lieut. 64th Foot, second son of John Hood, esq. of Nettleham-hall, Linc.

March 2. At St. Vincent's, aged 24, Lieut. Thomas Morgan, 86th Regt. second son of Lieut.-Gen. Morgan, of Singleton, Torquay.

March 4. Aged 34, McKay John Scoble, esq. manager of the Provincial Bank of England at Hereford.

March 6. At the Clockhouse, Ashford, Middlesex, aged 70, Francis Clifford, esq.

At Worthing, Barbadoes, aged 21, the Right Hon. Sarah Lady Harris. She was the youngest dau. of the Ven. George Cummins, Archdeacon of Trinidad, was married in 1850, and has left a son born in 1851, and a daughter born in 1852.

At Bath, aged 68, Ann, widow of Lieut.-Col. Stone.

March 7. At Anglesea, near Gosport, Margaret-Georgina, wife of Francis Felfour, esq. of Fernie

Castle, Fifeshire, N.B. Her remains were interred in Scotland.

At Berwick, aged 72, Thomas Hogarth, esq. a magistrate for the borough, and late a Lieut.-Col. in Her Majesty's service.

On his homeward voyage from Robert Town, aged 22, Frederick, second son of Jeremiah Owen, esq. M.D. of Stockwell-pl. Surrey.

At the Mount, in the suburbs of York, aged 50, Mrs. Townsend, sister of the late and aunt of the present Sir W. M. Milner, Bart. of Nun Appleton.

March 8. At Greenwich, aged 49, James Blake-ney, esq. late Crown Solicitor for the co. Galway.

In Paris, aged 63, G. A. F. Cunyngame, esq. second son of the late Sir Wm. A. Cunyngame, Bart. of Millcrayg, N.B.

At Bayswater, aged 63, Edward John Dent, esq. of the Strand, chronometer and watch-maker to Her Majesty the Queen, the Emperor of all the Russias, and inventor and patentee of several scientific desiderata.

In Old Quebec-st. aged 71, Capt. Thomas Eyre, R.N. He entered the service in 1794, was made Lieut. 1800, Commander 1812, was placed on half-pay 1815, and retired as Captain 1846. He was present in Sir Robert Calder's action 1805; and in 1814 was Commander of the *Thistle* 28.

Aged 31, Capt. Henry Seymour Moore Fulton, late of H. M. 49th Regt. eldest surviving son of Lieut.-Col. Fulton, K.H.

At Trinity college, Oxford, aged 20, Philip-George, second son of William Graham, esq. of Abingdon.

At Ardwick, Manchester, Mary, wife of Charles Hickson, esq.

At East Malling, Kent, aged 78, Letitia Hill, second daughter of the late Rev. William Hill, of Honiton, Devon, and niece of the late Rev. Daniel Hill, formerly Vicar of East Malling.

Suddenly, Mrs. Macready, the highly-respected lessee of the Bath and Bristol Theatres, widow of Mr. Macready, for many years manager of the theatre in Bristol, to which she succeeded on her husband's death in 1829. As an actress, she possessed tact and energy with ability. She was buried in Bristol cathedral, in the same vault as her husband, attended by her son-in-law Mr. J. H. Chute, her grandson Master Wm. Chute, Mr. John Chute, Sir John K. Habersley, &c.

At Edinburgh, Charlotte, widow of Capt. Horatio Stopford Nixon, R.N.

At Tamworth, Susan, eldest dau. of the late Charles Proctor, esq. of Hints, co. Stafford.

At Archenfield-villa, near Ross, Herefordshire, aged 56, Phoebe, widow of Jos. Lewis Ratton, esq.

In Clapton-sq. Deborah, relict of John Rhodes, esq. of Finchley, Middlesex.

At Parkstone, near Poole, aged 26, Harriet, wife of John Rogers, esq. late of Newbury.

At Flax Bourton, Somersetshire, aged 82, Henrietta Elizabeth Sparrow.

At Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, aged 68, Geo. Woolcott, esq. late of Doughty-st. and Muswell-hill.

Mary, widow of Thomas Wormington, esq. of Upper Sassey, Herefordshire.

March 9. Aged 83, Mrs. Ainslie, mother of the Rev. Robert Ainslie, of Mornington-road, Regent's-park, and of Trorer Lodge, Downe, Kent.

At Ashburton, aged 30, Jasper Addems Amery, esq.

Aged 77, Mr. Thomas Blyth, of All Saints', Colchester, formerly alderman of the old corporation, and for forty-six years apparitor of the Archdeacon of Colchester.

At Dorchester, aged 82, Miss Bryer.

Aged 64, William Dadson, esq. of Rochester.

At Devonport, aged 87, Harriet, widow of the Rev. James Furneaux, last surviving child of the late Rev. Josias Foot, of Tor, near Plymouth.

Aged 43, Charles Joseph Skingley, esq. second son of the late Henry Skingley, esq. of Mount-park-house, Coggeshall, Essex.

At Oundle, Northamptonshire, aged 27, Harriet, wife of Henry Yorke, esq.

March 10. Mr. Richard Cater, many years Master Commanding Naval Transports, and sub-commissioner for pilots under the board of Trinity at Portsmouth.

At Stow-on-the-Wold, aged 76, Jackson Clark, esq. for more than thirty years manager of a banking establishment in that town.

Aged 43, Peter Hainsworth, esq. of Farsleigh, near Leeds, cloth manufacturer.

At Clifton, aged 77, Mrs. Jones, relict of Frederick Jones, esq.

At Rye, aged 66, Mr. George Knight, surgeon.

At the house of his brother Charles LAW, esq. Artillery-pl. Finsbury-sq. J. Alfred LAW, esq. of the Waldrons, Croydon.

Frederick Maddison, esq. of the Admiralty, Somerset House.

At Beamish, near Chester-le-Street, aged 56, R. W. Mathews, esq.

At the residence of the Rev. W. Mathias, Cattcott, Somerset, Mary, widow of Charles Mathias, esq. of Lamphrey Court, Pemb.

At the Ursuline Convent, Cork, aged 116, Mary, widow of J. Power, esq. and aunt of the late Right Hon. R. L. Shell. Mrs. Power till very recently resided at Bath, and at the age of 114 she made two visits from that place to London, to see the Great Exhibition. It was her own remark that she believed herself to be the greatest curiosity there.

At Mansel House, Heref. aged 70, Caroline, only dau. of the late Sir Uvedale Price, Bart.

At Chigwell, Essex, aged 67, Margaret-Smith, wife of Lieut.-Col. Squire, late of the 13th regt.

At Clifton, near Cork, aged 85, John Moore Travers, esq. D.L.

At Camberwell, aged 76, Miss Ann Young.

March 11. At Uttoxeter, Francis Blagg, esq.

At Petersham, aged 82, Miss Catherine Boyd, sister of the late Sir John Boyd, Bart. of Danson, Kent.

At Cheddar, George Budgett, esq. maltster and brewer.

Rosetta, dau. of the late Rev. William Carter, Rector of Ashted, Surrey.

Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Francis Hawkins Cole, of Hyde Lodge, Winchester, Hanis.

In Cork-st. Burlington-gardens, aged 74, Mary, widow of Robert Camden Cope, esq. late of Lough-gall, co. Armagh.

Aged 23, James-Trevelyan, eldest son of Chas. Hyde, esq. of Ely-place and Highgate-rise.

At Dulwich, aged 73, Jane, relict of Charles Kingsley, esq.

In Cadogan-pl. aged 33, William Potter, esq.

At Hawkhurst, Kent, aged 67, Samuel Poynder, esq.

At Birkenhead, aged 79, William Vaughan, esq. of Sagnall House, Staff.

March 12. At Hatton-garden, aged 37, Morris Alexander, esq.

At Hitchin, aged 72, Mary-Margaret, relict of Thomas Brown, esq.

Aged 75, Mrs. Berkeley Butt, widow of Rev. Robert Butt, of Stranorlane, co. Donegal.

At Scalby Hall, Cumberland, aged 54, Henry Farrer, esq.

At Sunbury, Middlesex, aged 77, Colonel William Hankins, H.E.I.C.S. Madras Presidency.

At Hastings, aged 29, Penelope-Maudie, wife of Richard Houghton, esq. of Islington, and eldest dau. of John Scott, esq. late of the Admiralty, Somerset House.

Hannah, wife of Mr. W. W. Jeffery, King's Lynn, only dau. of Wm. Burkett, esq. Chesterfield.

At Tonbridge, aged 60, Miss Mary Anne Milles.

At Hampstead, Emma, second dau. of the late Edward Henry Nevinson, esq.

At Ripon, aged 78, Dorothea, second dau. of the late Thomas Place, esq. of London.

Caroline, youngest dau. of the late John Pinney, esq. of Exeter.

At Bridgwater, aged 64, Henry Reed, esq. solicitor.

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In Maddox-st. Hanover-sq. aged 80, Sarah, relict of John Ayre Sheppard, esq.

Susannah, eldest dau. of Arthur Stone, esq. of Great Portland-street.

At Stockwell, Surrey, aged 80, Ann, relict of Lieut.-Colonel Hugh Sutherland, and mother-in-law of the widow of Wm. Spencer, esq. barrister-at-law, second son of the late Isaac Spencer, esq. of the Plantation, near York.

At Cranbrook, aged 63, Charles Willis, esq. solicitor, one of the coroners for the Western division of the county of Kent for the last 23 years.

At Pulham, Mr. Cornelius Whurr, better known as "The Suffolk Poet," the author of several volumes of poems.

March 13. At Ware, aged 44, George Down Adams, eldest son of the late Thomas Adams, esq. banker.

In Upper Montagu-st. Eliza, widow of Symonds Bridgwater, esq. of Dominica.

At Easry, aged 67, Richard S. Leggatt, esq. surgeon.

At Regent's Park, aged 20, Priscilla, eldest dau. of the late Capt. W. Martin Lyster, Queen's Royals.

At Wiesbaden, Edward Manners, esq. eldest son of the late Fursan Manners, esq. of Kempton-park, Middlesex.

At Salperton House, Gloucestershire, aged 60, Sophia-Anne, wife of Wm. Peel, esq.

In Little Chelsea, aged 93, Anne, relict of Mr. George Phiffen, and mother of Major George Phiffen, formerly in the 3d Regt. (or Bufts).

Laura-Matilda, wife of G. W. Pitt, esq. late of the 11th Hussars.

At Holt, Norfolk, Rebecca, wife of the Rev. Benjamin Pulleyne.

Martha, widow of the Rev. Thomas Roy, of Woburn, Beds.

Aged 58, Samuel Southall, of Leominster, a highly respectable member of the Society of Friends.

At Aylsham, Norfolk, Catherine-Neville, third surviving dau. of the late Rev. Neville White, of Tivetshall.

March 14. At Brighton, aged 66, James Alston, esq. of Bryanston-square, and of Winson-hill, near Birmingham.

At Worcester, Sarah-Jane, relict of the Rev. Thomas Hesketh Biggs, Rector of Whitborne, Herefordshire.

At Huntingdon, Elizabeth-Anne, wife of the Rev. Robert Couper Black, and fourth dau. of the Rev. W. Carus Wilson, of Casterton Hall, Westm.

At Clewer Lodge, Windsor, Frances-Emilia-Rivers, wife of Capt. Bulkeley, late 1st Life Guards.

At Horsham, Susannah-Elizabeth, relict of Robert Jones Coghlan, esq. of Longhope, Glouc.

At New Steyne, Brighton, Eleanor, eldest dau. of the late, and sister of the present, Sir William Domville, Bart. Her father was Lord Mayor of London when George IV. and the Allied Sovereigns visited the city; and this lady acted as Lady Mayoress for that year.

At Ashday Hall, near Halifax, aged 80, Sarah, wife of Thomas Drake, esq.

At his brother's residence, Lowestoff, Suffolk, Joseph Glover, esq. surgeon, and youngest son of the late Mr. John Glover, of Goodramgate, Norwich, ironmonger and whitesmith.

At Manor Hall, Little Chelsea, Miss Jemima Holmes.

At New Cross, aged 92, Mrs. Sally Horton, mother of Wm. Horton, esq. paymaster R.N.

At Addiscombe, Jane, wife of Col. Wm. Jacob, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

At Bath, Sarah-Charlotte-Campbell, widow of Nathaniel Jekyll, esq. of Pitcombe House, Somerset.

In Connaught-sq. aged 71, William Fountain Johnson, esq.

At Penbryn, near Montgomery, Lucy, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Jones, esq.

At Hyde-park-sq. Katharine-Eliza, eldest dau. of the Vice-Chancellor Kindersley.

At Brighton, Maria, wife of Wm. Read King, esq. At Ansley Hall, Frances-Millissent-Newdegate-Ludford, second dau. of the late John Newdegate Ludford, esq. She was distinguished for very superior talents and acquirements, and the most active benevolence, practical piety and charity.

At Stanton Drew, aged 68, Wm. Prosser, esq. Suddenly, at Dover, Maria-Jacoba, wife of Lieut.-Col. Smart, late of the Royal Engineers.

At Islington, Sophia, fourth dau. of Thomas Southey, esq.

At Oldfield-lane, Salford, at an advanced age, Edmund Taylor, esq. popularly known as "the Oldfield-lane Doctor."

At Plaistow, Essex, Mary, relict of George Sanders Turner, esq.

At Shepperton, Middlesex, aged 58, Frederick Winch, esq.

Aged 66, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of William Winton, esq. of Beltring House, East Peckham, Kent.

At Toxteth Park, Liverpool, aged 81, Samuel Woods, esq. F.G.S., F.L.S., formerly of London.

March 15. In London, Battin-Adolphus, son of Charles Anbusson, esq.

At Indio, near Bovey Tracy, aged 34, Harriet, wife of Charles Aldenburgh Bentinck, esq. (second son of the late Vice-Adm. William Bentinck). She was the third dau. of the late Col. Fulford, of Fulford House, Devon, by Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of Wm. Adams, esq. M.P. for Totnes; she was married in 1849, and has left issue two sons.

At Tamworth, aged 85, Susannah, dau. of the late Rev. Jeremiah Dethick, of Bardon Chapel.

At Wooperton House, Durham, aged 32, Sarah, wife of John Gray, esq. and March 17, aged 3, William their son.

At Ruthrieston, Aberdeenshire, aged 37, Arthur Lewis, jun. esq.

At Cheltenham, Emma, wife of the Rev. William Romanis.

At Alfreton, Derbyshire, aged 68, George Wilson, esq.

March 16. At Hampstead, aged 83, Miss Elizabeth Ardesolf.

At Leeds, aged 76, J. Bramley, esq.

At an advanced age, Miss Martha Brook, last surviving dau. of the late Thomas Brook, sen. esq. formerly an eminent proctor in York.

At Edinburgh, Thomas Brown, esq. of Waterhaugh.

At Pope's-grove, Twickenham, aged 70, Lieut.-Colonel Cooper, Madras service.

In Bedford-pl. Kensington, aged 60, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late John A. Dubuisson, of the Stock Exchange.

At Leamington, aged 73, Phebe, widow of John Fisher, esq.

At Annick Grange, Durham, aged 71, John Harbottle, esq.

At Campden-grove, Kensington, aged 29, James Edward Hennell, esq. of the Inner Temple.

After long suffering, aged 63, Col. Julian Jackson.

At the Abbey, Penzance, Richard Long, esq.

At Plymouth, Robert Lowcay, esq. Lieut. R.N. He entered the Navy 1806, was made Lieut. 1815, and went on half-pay 1844. He was brother of Capt. Henry Lowcay, R.N. and of retired Commander Sir Wm. Lowcay, who died in July last.

At Blackheath, aged 16, Caroline-Amelia, dau. of the late Philip Charles Moore, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

At Oldham, Mr. Alderman Taylor. He destroyed himself by cutting his throat with a razor.

At Exmouth, aged 26, William Sterne Tighe, son of the late R. S. Tighe, esq. co. Westmeath.

Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Waraker, late of Chancery-lane, and North-hill, Highgate.

At Boston, Massachusetts, aged 86, John Turner Watts, esq. late of the Stock Exchange, London.

March 17. In Connaught-sq. aged 89, Anna Maria Lady Boynton, of Winterton, Lanc. widow of Sir Griffith Boynton, 7th Baronet, of Barnston, Yorkshire, and of the Rev. Charles Drake Bar-

nard, Rector of Higby, Lincolnshire. She was the dau. of Capt. Richard Parkhurst; was married to Sir Griffith Boynton in 1796, left his widow in 1801, and remarried in 1805.

At Blackheath-hill, aged 48, Mr. John Bromley, of the firm of Carter and Bromley, stationers, Royal Exchange, London.

Maria, wife of John Bury, esq. of Coventry.

Catherine, wife of the Ven. John Bedingfield Collyer, Archdeacon of Norwich, and last surviving dau. of William Alexander, esq. formerly of London.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late John Cooke, esq. formerly of Brockley.

Francis Buchanan Hoare, esq. Secretary to the Age Assurance Company.

At Brixton, aged 38, Louisa-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late James Lawson, esq. of Norwood.

At the Moatlands, Burghfield, Berks, aged 88, Miss Mary Lyne.

Catherine-Hoskins, relict of Cornelius William Moffat, esq. of Ceylon, second dau. of the late Richard Francis Roberts, esq. of Burton Bradstock, Dorset.

At Wandsworth, aged 78, Frances, relict of W. M. Newton, esq.

At Yarmouth, aged 71, Mary, wife of Thomas Charles Scott, esq. late of Shadingfield Hall, Suff.

At Madeira, Juliana-Agneta, youngest dau. of the late Sir Charles Wager Watson, Bart. of Wrating Park, Cambridgeshire.

At Chelsea, aged 53, Anne, wife of Lieut. Francis Witham, R.N.

March 18. In Cambridge-st. Hyde-park-sq. aged 78, Mrs. Abraham.

At Newbury, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of Joseph Blandy Bunny, esq. surgeon.

At Liverpool, aged 75, Robert Clarke, esq. of Brompton-cresc. having survived his wife scarcely one month.

At Marlborough, aged 81, William Foaeh Hillier, esq. banker.

Aged 69, James Lomas, esq. nearly forty years principal of Kirklington Academy. He possessed eminent acquirements and was an accomplished scholar.

At Prestbury, near Cheltenham, aged 63, Caroline-Sophia, wife of John Edward Mosley, esq. She was the youngest dau. of the late John Paget, esq. of Cranmore-hall, Somerset, by Jane, eldest dau. and coheir of the Rev. Paul George Snow, Preb. of Wells, by Mary, 4th dau. of the Rt. Rev. Edward Wiles, Bishop of Bath and Wells. She was married in 1824.

At Great Malvern, aged 76, Dorothy, widow of Col. Parker, of Astle, Cheshire, and sister of the Right Hon. Lord Delamere. She was married in 1795.

At Southwold, aged 67, Ann, relict of Sir John Perring, Bart.

At Dane Court, Kent, aged 25, George-William, fourth son of Edward Royd Rice, esq. M.P. and a Commander R.N. He entered the service in 1843; had the Syrian medal; and went out in the Fox 42, with Commodore Lambert. Whilst leading the men at Promé, he received a wound from a musket-ball passing in at the back of his hand and out at the wrist.

Aged 76, John Routh, esq. of Harewood-sq.

At Clifton, aged 87, Louisa, relict of G. P. Seymour, esq. late of Belmont, Somerset.

At Dublin, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Strange, esq. Lieut. R.N. of Dunkerrow Castle, co. Kerry. She was the daughter of Joseph Taylor, esq. and sister to Thomas Taylor, M.D. of Dunkerrow Castle.

Aged 70, Louisa, only surviving daughter of the late Thomas Walker, esq. of Longford, near Manchester.

March 19. By accidentally falling into a pond, aged 59, Richard Benson Bunnell Hollinhead Binnell, esq. of Deysbrook, near Liverpool, one of the most extensive coal proprietors in Lancashire. He has left a widow and four sons and two daughters.

- At Wormley, Herts, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Evitt, esq. of Haydon-sq. and sister of the late Capt. Welstead, E.I.C. Service.
- At Portsmouth, aged 87, Comm. Alexander Gilmour, R.N. He entered the service 1778, served for 33 years on full pay, was made Lieutenant 1795, and a retired Commander 1830.
- In Savile-row, Mary-Matilda, wife of William Imrie, esq.
- At Whitby, aged 34, Arabella, last surviving dau. of Thos. Jackson, esq. Lloyd's surveyor.
- At Chelsea, aged 88, Mrs. Leadbeater, relict of Mr. Richard Leadbeater, surgeon, of Falmouth.
- At Kensington, Mrs. Elizabeth Mackay.
- At Southsea, aged 90, Mrs. McCoy, relict of Daniel McCoy, esq. Master R.N.
- Aged 62, Mr. John Deer Pledger, of the firm of Mortlock and Co. bankers, of Cambridge.
- Aged 23, Nchemiah-James, third son of Joseph Russell, esq. Tredgar-sq. Bow-road, and White Hart court, Lombard-street.
- At Worthing, Helen, wife of the Rev. Thomas Sykes, Vicar of Luton, Beds.
- At Thurnscoe, Yorkshire, Caroline, wife of the Rev. John Curwen Simpson, only dau. of G. H. Harris, esq. Rooklands, Torquay.
- At Grantham, aged 69, Mary, relict of the Rev. John Grundy Thompson.
- March 20. Aged 70, Clara, the wife of R. Harrison Black, esq. LL.D. and second dau. of the late Charles Pearson, esq. of Greenwich.
- At Ballymacash, co. Antrim, aged 76, Ellen, relict of George Black, of Stranmillis, esq.
- In Upper Avenue-road, Regent's-park, Harriet-Elizabeth, wife of Madgwick Spicer Davidson, esq.
- At Milltown of Kinnerney, parish of Echt, aged 112, Agnes Fife. She had never during her long life been out of her native parish.
- At Hastings, aged 30, Robert Kerr Lewin, esq. merchant, of Douglas, Isle of Man.
- At Manich, aged 15, David Herrman, Count Baumgarten, grandson of the Right Hon. Lord Erskine.
- At St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, aged 25, Rosamond Augusta De Rolt, wife of Charles Pennington, esq. Rifle Brigade.
- At Harpenden, Mr. Henry Piggott, youngest son of the late J. Piggott, esq. of St. Alban's.
- At Little Horkesley, Harriet, eldest dau. of the late George Sadler, esq.
- William Blucher Lumley Sleigh, esq. formerly of the 15th Hussars, and afterwards of the 5th Fusiliers, only son of the late Capt. Sleigh, of Stapleford, near Nottingham.
- At Hambleton, Yorkshire, aged 35, Mr. Henry Stebbing, a celebrated training groom, late of Newmarket, surviving his wife but a few days.
- Mr. Stebbing, in addition to the training, kept a large establishment, and was proprietor of Flat-catcher, and a great number of brood mares.
- March 21. At Hackney, by hanging herself, aged 47, Miss Elizabeth Barron.
- At Standen, Isle of Wight, aged 79, Ann, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Eveleigh, R. Art.
- At West-terrace, Grange-road, Capt. Thomas Hunter, late Paymaster 7th Dragoon Guards, and previously of the 39th Foot.
- At Priddy's Hard, near Gosport, Robert Jenkins, esq. for many years Ordinance Store Keeper at that place.
- At Chiswick, Maria, second dau. of the late Thomas Keightley, esq. of Newton, co. of Kildare.
- At Obridge House, Taunton, Matilda-Pugh, wife of Capt. Maher.
- At Stonehouse, J. Norcock, esq. Paymaster R.N.
- At Deeping St. James, Lincolnsh. aged 71, John Pawlett, esq.
- Elizabeth-Bonnin, youngest dau. of the late John Peter Roberdeau, esq. of Chelsea.
- At Burnham, near Barton-on-Humber, Jane, wife of John Taylor, esq.
- In Forest-pl. Leytonstone, aged 73, Anna-Maria, relict of A. D. Welch, esq. of Snaresbrook, Essex.
- In Cadogan-pl. after a very short illness, aged 65, Geo. Whittam, esq. Chief-Clerk in the Private Bill Office, House of Commons; and nephew of the late George Whittam, esq. formerly a Clerk of the Journals.
- March 22. At Clifton, aged 82, Elizabeth, widow of John Acraman, esq.
- At Springfield, Maidstone, aged 75, Catherine, relict of William Balston, esq.
- Aged 52, Samuel Foster, esq. of Kensington-gore, and late of Fenchurch-st.
- At Little Chessel, Southampton, aged 74, Miss Catherine Hale.
- Solomon Jacobs, esq. of Great Alic-st.
- At Collumpton, aged 65, Mr. Frederick Leigh, solicitor.
- In Endsleigh-st. Tavistock-sq. aged 79, Thomas Hill Mortimer, esq. of the Albany, and Kilburn Priory.
- At Micklegate, York, aged 39, Robert R. Pearce, esq. of Gray's-inn, barrister. He was called to the bar Nov. 18, 1846, and practised as a special pleader and on the northern circuit.
- At Worlington, Suffolk, Mary-Louisa, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. C. Wheat, Vicar of Timberland, Linc.
- Aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of Edward Wormald, esq. of Cawood Castle.
- March 23. At Burnham, Somersetshire, aged 60, Harriet, wife of John Allen, esq.
- At Leeds, aged 25, Emma, dau. of John Atkinson, esq. of East-parade.
- At Brighton, aged 71, James Baber, esq.
- Aged 38, John Dennis, esq. of Great Holland.
- At Dublin, Brabazon Disney, esq. eldest son of the late Garrett Disney, esq. of Ballymena, Antrim.
- At Bognor, aged 78, Martha, relict of Richard Hasler, esq.
- At Tregunter, Breconshire, Anna-Maria, eldest dau. and co-heiress of the late Sam. Hughes, esq.
- At Upper Regent-st. aged 90, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Huskisson, gent. of South Croxton.
- Parthenia, wife of Thomas Pardee, esq. of Great Malvern, formerly of Kidderminster.
- At Leamington, aged 83, Anna-Maria, relict of Joseph Hughes Rann, M.D. formerly of Coventry, eldest son of the Rev. Joseph Rann, Vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry, from 1773 to 1811.
- At Nethercote, Rose Ash, Devon, aged 28, William Tanner, esq.
- At Ford Lodge, co. Cavan, aged 29, Harriett, wife of John Edward Vernon, esq.
- Aged 79, Mr. James Wyatt, of Oxford, one of the aldermen of that city.
- March 24. At Bradley rectory, near Ashbourn, Derbyshire, aged 69, Capt. Thomas Archer, R.N. fourth son of Thomas Archer, esq. Mount John, co. Wicklow, Ireland. He entered the service 1801, was made Lieutenant 1808, and served for fifteen years on full pay.
- In Chapel-st. Park-lane, aged 70, John Fussell, esq. of Nunney Court, Somersetshire.
- At Elm Villa, Hatherleigh, Clifford Brooke Hollinshead, esq.
- At Hastings, aged 37, Mary Ann, wife of Robert Hughes Matthews, esq. of Cavendish-road, St. John's-wood.
- At Barnes, aged 35, Augusta, second dau. of William Chaffers, of Streatham-hill, and wife of T. C. Methley, of Fern Lodge.
- At Milton, aged 58, Louisa, the eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Francis Montgomery.
- At Hampstead, Helen, wife of Henry Swansborough, esq. and second dau. of the Rev. J. W. Jones, Vicar of Church Broughton, and Incumbent of Scropton, Derbyshire.
- At Brooklyn, New York, Susan Aspinwall, wife of Lewis Tappan, esq. and sister of Col. Aspinwall, Consul of the United States at London.
- March 25. At Cirencester, Camilla, dau. of Seymour Allen, esq. of Cresselly, Pembrokeshire.
- In Brighton, aged 59, John Barclay, esq.
- At Finchley, aged 71, John Brownley, esq.
- Aged 20, Fanny-Caroline, second dau. of the Rev. Fred. Custance, Rector of Colwall, Heref.
- At Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire, aged 35,

Penelope, youngest surviving dau. of Jacob Elton, esq. late of Witham.

In Torrington-sq. aged 48, Edward Herbert Fitzherbert, esq. M.A. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar, May 7, 1833, and went the Western circuit.

At Ulting vicarage, aged 58, Mary, wife of the Rev. W. L. P. Garnons.
Aged 77, Richard Hallett, esq. of Woodford, Essex.

At Woodbridge, aged 93, Ann, relict of Thomas How (one of the Society of Friends). She settled in London about sixty years ago, and for nearly forty years devoted herself most energetically to works of charity and public utility. She originated many institutions for the benefit of females, and interested herself warmly on behalf of the orphans of sailors and soldiers. Retiring to her native town about seventeen years ago, Mrs. How pursued the same course of piety and benevolence, denying herself all luxuries, and many comforts, for the sake of her suffering fellow-creatures.

At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 74, Henry Leete, esq. of Thrapston.

At Lansdowne-road, Notting-hill, Mary, dau. of the late Samuel Markland, esq. of Leicester, and niece of the late William Linwood, esq. of Forty-hill, Enfield.

At Hammersmith, Louisa, wife of Wm. Topham, esq. late of Mortlake.

At the Mount, York, aged 90, Mrs. Townshend, sister of the late and aunt of the present Sir W. M. Milner, Bart. She was Louisa-Sarah, third dau. of Sir William the second Baronet, by Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of the Rev. George Mordaunt, younger brother to Charles Earl of Peterborough. She was married in 1789 to the Very Rev. Edward Townshend, D.D. Dean of Windsor, nephew to Charles first Marquess Townshend.

At the Convent of Mercy, Bernondsey, aged 36, Miss C. Zimmer, one of the sisters of the convent, under the name of M. Xavier.

March 26. Aged 87, Catherine, widow of Edward Argles, esq. formerly of Maidstone.

At Hillingdon, aged 45, Thomas Bayley, esq.
At Taunton, aged 57, Major George Snow Blundell, late of the 51st Bengal N.I.

At Brompton-cresc. aged 50, Margaret, widow of Thomas Davidson, M.D.

In France, aged 31, Anthony, eldest son of the late Anthony Edmonds, esq. of Loxford, Essex.

At his father's, in Thayer-st. aged 26, Augustus Grant, esq. surgeon.

At Kensington, William Ince, esq. of Southampton-street, Strand.

At Ryde, I.W., Sutherland Mackenzie, esq. of Edinburgh.

At Notting-hill-terrace, after 18 years' illness, aged 43, Miss Harriet Ann Madocks.

Aged 19, William, fourth son of Thomas Miles, esq. of Hurstbourne, near Andover.

At the house of her son-in-law, H. H. Hulbert, esq. Devizes, aged 78, Charlotte, relict of Isaac Rashleigh Peach, esq.

In Gloucester-road, Regent's-park, Henry Chas. Richards, esq.

At Bathampton, aged 92, Denne, relict of Harry Salmon, esq.

March 27. At Llangatock Place, Breconshire, aged 39, Hugh Hilton Bradshaw, esq. late of the 11th Hussars.

Aged 58, William Shipton Browning, esq. of Smithfield-bars, and Langley-marsh, Bucks.

At Lutterworth, aged 82, Shuckburgh Chapman, esq.

Aged 51, Mr. Gabriel Joseph Gale, formerly of Newington, Surrey, surgeon.

At Folkstone, aged 79, Richard Hobday, esq. for many years a magistrate of that town.

Aged 63, Louisa, wife of Samuel Marshall, esq. of Woodford-Wells, and dau. of the late Timothy Fletcher, esq. Enfield.

At Moor House, Limpsfield, Surrey, aged 84, Mrs. Morrell.

At Camberwell, aged 74, Dorcas, wife of George Wagstaff, esq. late of Olney, Bucks.

March 28. At Portsea, aged 40, Charles Bayfield, esq. of London.

At Dartmouth, Mary-Ann, widow of J. H. Bennett, esq.

At Cheltenham, Charlotte, relict of Richard Comyns Cole, esq. of Milbourne St. Andrew, Dorset. In Milton-st. Dorset-sq. aged 36, Frank Duncan, esq. formerly of Bombay.

In London, Lieut.-Col. W. Cameron Forbes, R.E.
At Dover, aged 73, Samuel Foster, esq. formerly of Stonehill House, Egerton.

At Roefield, Clitheros, aged 78, Jeremiah Garnett, sen. esq.

At Havre, Augusta-Otway, wife of Capt. Godine, 29th Regt. of French Infantry, and dau. of the late Thomas Barfoot Oliver, esq. formerly of Quorndon Hall, Leic.

At Weston Patrick, aged 78, George Greene, esq.
At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 74, Isabella, last surviving dau. of the late Thomas Emerson Headlam, esq. of Gateshead.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Locke, relict of Dr. S. Locke, D.D. and sister of Major-Gen. Pereira, Madras Army.

At Liverpool, Alexander Reid Scott, esq.

In Albion-street, Hyde-park, Elizabeth-Davy, younger dau. of the late Josiah Roberts, esq. of Camberwell.

In Manchester-st. aged 83, Mrs. Snowballe.

March 29. Aged 75, William Armstrong, esq. of Claremont-pl. New-road.

In Farringdon-st. Francis Bullin, esq. surgeon.
At Brighton, Thomas Mott Caton, esq.

At Southsea, Frances, relict of Richard Donovan, esq. of Ballymore, co. Wexford.

At Blackheath, aged 82, Thomas Goddard, esq. Paymaster and Purser R.N.

Aged 57, Louisa-Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Garney, esq. of Carlton-villas, Edgeware-road.

Mary, wife of John George Hammack, esq. of Essex House, Bow-road.

At Hastings, Elliott, wife of Gavin Hardie, esq. of Blackheath.

At Carisbrooke, I.W. aged 60, Henry Hardy, esq.

At Yealmlton, Devon, Thomas Holberton, esq.

At Spalding, aged 62, Theophilus Fairfax Johnson, esq. one of her Majesty's justices of the peace, and deputy-lieutenant. He was the younger son of the Rev. Maurice Johnson, D.D. of Ayscough Fee Hall, Rector of Spalding (grandson of Maurice Johnson, esq. F.S.A. the founder of the Gentlemen's Society of Spalding,) by Anne-Elizabeth, daughter of Theophilus Buckworth, esq. of the same town. He served the office of sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1847. He married Millicent-Anne, dau. and sole heir of Stephen Roger Moore, esq. of Stockwell, Surrey, and niece to the Rev. William Moore, D.D. Rector of Spalding, and has left issue an only son.

At Winchester, Mary, wife of Lancelot Lipscomb, esq.

At Charlton King's, Glouc. aged 46, John Whitthorne Lovesy, of Coxhorne, esq. late of 95th Regt.

In Hyde-park-sq. aged 68, Anne-Louisa, relict of Gen. the Hon. Robert Meade, and sister of Sir W. W. Dalling, Bart. of Earsham House, Norfolk.

She was the dau. of the late Sir John Dalling, Bart. was married in 1808, and left a widow in 1832, having had issue a numerous family. (See our vol. xxxvii. p. 306.)

Aged 78, James Parker, esq. of Sutton Scotney.

At his seat, Courtlands, Devon, aged 90, William Francis Spicer, esq. He was the representative of a family for centuries seated in the county, and especially connected with the city of Exeter. His ancestor, Nicholas Spicer, in the reign of James the First, was the founder of an important charity, which, through the late Mr. Spicer's exertions, was re-established by decree of the Court of Chancery, to the lasting benefit of the city. His remains were interred in the family vault in the church of Topsham.

In Osnaburgh-st. Regent's-park, aged 92, William Henry Thompson, M.D.

March 30. At Hastings, aged 24, Elizabeth, wife of Walter D. Allen, esq. of Richmond, Surrey, and second dau. of James Tassell, esq. of Perry Court, Wye.

At his father's, Bury St. Edmund's, aged 21, Alfred Louis Tyrrel, son of J. L. Butcher, esq. late of Brandiston Hall, Norfolk.

At Goudhurst, Kent, Giles Miller, esq.
At Southampton, aged 81, Mary, relict of Alexander Patterson, esq. late of Southsea, Hants.

Eleanor, youngest dau. of Ralph A. Thicknesse, esq. M.P.

At Foot's Cray, aged 92, Anne, widow of Heneage Twysden, esq. (brother to Sir William Twysden, Bart.) and second dau. of the late Sir John Dixon Dyke, Bart. of Lullingstone Castle, Kent, by Philadelphia-Payne, dau. of George Horne, of East Grinstead, esq. She was married in 1802, and left a widow without children in 1826.

At Leamington, aged 29, Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Francis Warren, 9th Lancers.

March 31. At York-terr. Regent's-pk. Frances-Jane, dau. of the late John Abernethy, esq. F.R.S.

At Tiverton, Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Bernard Besly, esq. formerly Collector of the Customs of Exeter.

In Piccadilly, Lieut.-Gen. Cartwright, Bengal Army.

Aged 18, Emma-Margaretta, second and youngest dau. of the late Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Doherty.

At Weyhill, near Andover, Thomas Gale, esq.

Aged 80, Emanuel Goodhart, esq. of Langley-park, Beckenham, Kent.

At Oaklands, Victoria-park, aged 12, Charlotte, eighth dau. of James Kershaw, esq. M.P.

At Glynclydach, near Neath, aged 27, Rebecca, youngest and last surviving dau. of John Rowland, esq.

In Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury, Eliza-Henrietta, wife of Thomas Topham, esq. Darlington.

Lately. In Stonehouse, aged 81, Miss Dorothy Charlotte Bedford, sister of the late Vice-Admiral Bedford, of Stonehall, Stonehouse.

At Cornwallis-crescent, Clifton, aged 62, Patrick Grehan, esq.

Major James Rives Hore, on the retired list. He was a brave and distinguished officer, fought under Lord Cochrane (the Earl of Dundonald), and had a pension of 100*l.* per annum for wounds received in the service.

Rose, wife of the Rev. E. B. Lampet, Vicar of Great Bardfield.

Aged 63, Mr. James Little, a bachelor, of Chow-bent, near Wigan. After his death large sums of money were found secreted in different parts of the house wrapped in rags and paper, amounting to near 2,000*l.* in guineas, sovereigns, notes, and silver, and a great number of watches, and silver plate. The house was crowded with furniture, &c. of all descriptions. The deceased lived by himself, without servant, a distant female relative going occasionally to clean, &c. The bulk of his property, which is land, houses, &c. will go to some half cousins in Yorkshire. Some days after, on making an inventory of the goods for sale, and examining an old dark room full of lumber, an additional sum of upwards of 800*l.* in gold, in old rags, covered with chips, was found. He was the last survivor of a family who were always notorious for their penurious habits.

April 1. At Plymouth, aged 60, S. S. Bassatt, esq. late of St. Escada.

At Birkenhead, Cheshire, aged 75, Selina-Maria, relict of Lt. Col. Bates, and dau. of Sir Robert Waller, Bart. co. Tipperary.

At Tiverton, near Bath, the residence of her brother-in-law Mr. Bence, aged 75, Dioness Brewer, grand-dau. of the late Rev. John Hudleston, Vicar of Kelston, and also of the late Archdeacon Hudleston, Wells.

At Barnstaple, Miss Budd, sister of R. Budd, esq. At Liverpool, aged 57, William Claxton, esq.

At Bromley, Middlesex, aged 28, Mary-Jane, wife of W. J. Coffey, esq.

At Colinsbays, Bruton, aged 22, Christina-Fox, fourth and youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Dampier.

At Southampton, George Hay Edwards, esq.
At Ollerton Hall, Cheshire, aged 55, Capt. Wm. Fowden Hindle, late of the 6th Dragoon Guards, of Woodfold-park, Lancashire.

At Westbromwich, aged 72, Mrs. Shorthouse, relict of Samuel Shorthouse, esq. and mother of John Shorthouse, esq. manager of the Dudley and Westbromwich Bank.

At Romford, Nathaniel Thaddeus Simmons, esq. only son of the late Nathaniel Richard Simmons, esq. of Croydon.

At Royston, aged 57, Richard Simpson, esq. of Longstow Hall, Camb.

At Brompton, aged 65, Mary-Ann, relict of the late Charles Smith, esq. of Milton-next-Sittingbourne.

At Hastings, Susannah-Betty, widow of Robert Smith, esq. of Kingston, Surrey, and eldest dau. of the late George Leonard Steinman, esq. of Croydon, Surrey. She was married in 1807, and left a widow in 1814, having had issue one son, the present George Steinman, esq. F.S.A. and two daughters.

At Down House, Westbury-upon-Trym, aged 76, Richard Brickdale Ward, esq.

April 2. At Upton Warren rectory, aged 44, Miss Lydia Ball.

At Edinburgh, Jane Countess dowager of Caithness. Her ladyship was the second dau. of General Alexander Campbell, of Balcardine; was married in 1784 to James 12th Earl of Caithness, and was left a widow in 1823, having had issue the present Earl and many other children.

In Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, aged 58, Mary, wife of Charles Devon, esq.

At Ringwood, aged 60, Thos. Dyer, esq. surgeon.

At Heworth Lodge, near York, aged 34, Septimus Walter Hildyard, esq.

At Boddicott House, Oxon, aged 46, Eliza, wife of W. H. Hitchcock, esq. and eldest dau. of James Crowdy, esq. of Highworth, Wilts.

At Worthing, aged 65, Wm. Marter, esq. surgeon. During a successful practice of upwards of forty years in Worthing he had secured and retained a host of friends.

In King-st. Finsbury-sq. aged 86, Daniel Lopez Pereira, esq.

At Hanover, aged 16, George-Cochrane, third son of Sir Frederic Thesiger, M.P.

At Shipton-on-Cherwell, aged 93, V. J. Turner, esq.

At Kensington, aged 55, Edward Waldron, esq. of Beech House, Bellbroughton, Worc.

April 3. Aged 19, Robert, youngest son of the late Samuel Campion, esq. of Esk Hall, Sleights, near Whitby.

At Salisbury, aged 81, Wm. Henry Coates, esq.
At Paris, aged 27, Isabelle-Marie, wife of M. Charles Derule, and dau. of the late Rev. Henry Luke Dillon, of Bruges.

At Stoke, aged 78, Ann, relict of John Sheen Downes, esq.

At Castlewood-house, Dunow, Queen's co. at the residence of her son-in-law J. B. Dixon, esq. aged 68, Harlot-Anna, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Cumming, esq. of Newry, co. Down, and relict of the late George Gardner, esq. barrister, Lincoln's-inn, and Birthwaite Hall, Westmerland.

At Torquay, aged 79, John Christopher Capel Astman Hartland, esq. of Paignton, formerly of New St. Glouc.

Letitia, wife of Thomas George Hough, esq. of Brunswick-square.

In Pall Mall, Rebecca, relict of John Newington Hughes, esq. of Winchester, formerly of Maidstone, who died in 1847, and of whom a memoir is given in our Vol. xxix. p. 210. She was the dau.

of Mr. John Russell, of Maidstone, and was first married to John Alexander Claringbould, esq.

At South-bank, Regent's-park, aged 87, Mrs. B. Ker.

At Warminster, aged 65, Frances, wife of George Vicary, esq.

April 4. At Brussels, Anne Viscountess Lake, wife of Henry Gritton, esq. She was the 2d. dau. of the late Adm. Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. G.C.B. She became the 2d wife of Francis-Gerard second Viscount Lake in 1833, was left his widow in 1836; and was re-married to Mr. Gritton in 1837.

At Norton, near Malton, aged 31, Henry, son of the late John Leefe, esq.

At Sandford-terrace, near Dublin, aged 75, Mrs. McClelland, widow of Hon. James McClelland, Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, who died in 1831.

At Edinburgh, Amelia-Ople, twin dau. of Robert Nasmyth, esq. F.R.C.S.E.

At Exeter, aged 48, Julia-Ann, relict of the Rev. Howell Jones Phillips, formerly of Upper Seymour-street.

At Bath, Charles-Pattison, eldest son of Major Tinning, late of the 74th Highlanders.

At Dalston, aged 68, Samuel Tugman, esq.

At Beaminstor, aged 99, Wm. White.

At Bath, aged 24, Ellen-Jane, fourth dau. of Charles Allen Young, esq. of Clapham-common, and Southwark, Surrey.

April 5. At Haybourn, Berks, aged 70, John Armstrong, esq. late of Pimlico.

At Shangannah, co. of Dublin, Jannet, wife of Henry Forde, esq. M.D. of Dublin.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Anne-Catherine, widow of Col. Hildyard, of Winestead Hall, Lincolnsh. and of Flintham Hall, Nottinghamshire. She was the only daughter of James Whyte, esq. by Anne-Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Hildyard the third Baronet, of Winestead, and was heiress to her uncle Sir Robert Darcy Hildyard the 4th and last Baronet, who died in 1814. She married Thomas Blackburne Thoroton, esq. who assumed in consequence the name and arms of Hildyard, and had issue the present Mr. Hildyard of Flintham Hall, formerly M.P. for South Nottinghamshire, three other sons, and four daughters, one of whom is the wife of Sir John Thorold, Bart.

At Boulton, aged 78, Catherine, relict of Henry Holtsworth, esq.

In Stanhope-st. Regent's-park, aged 72, Sarah-Ann, widow of John Kitson, esq. of Well-st. Jermy-st.

At Fishbourne Lodge, the residence of her son-in-law W. N. Howard, esq. aged 83, Sarah, relict of Joseph Lomer, esq. of Southampton.

At Plymouth, aged 77, Mary-Anne, relict of the Rev. George Mangles, late of Mutley House, Devon, and only surviving dau. of the late Capt. Raynor, R.N.

The Hon. Lucas Paul Methuen, infant son of Lord Methuen.

At Leith, an old man named Nelson, who had expressed a wish that he should be buried in his ordinary clothes. Previous, however, to attiring him in the usual way, the family he had been living with examined his clothes, and were not a little surprised to find, secreted in the band of his drawers, the sum of 300*l.* in notes, 200*l.* in the band of his trousers, a bill for 300*l.* within the lining of his hat, and there were otherwise found in odd corners about his clothing sums amounting to 126*l.*—altogether, 926*l.* sterling! These treasures were all hidden in the clothes he wished to be interred in.

At Strangford House, Ireland, aged 94, the Hon. Sarah-Henrietta-Elizabeth Ward, dau. of Bernard first Viscount Bangor.

Aged 82, H. D. Warter, esq. of Cruck Meole, Salop, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of that county.

April 6. In Wimpole-st. aged 34, Richard Chambers, M.D. Physician to the Royal Free Hospital, the Cancer Hospital, the Dispensary for Consump-

tion and Diseases of the Chest, and the Blenheim-street Dispensary. He received his diploma at Edinburgh in 1838, and was for some years Physician to the Essex Hospital at Colchester. A coroner's jury returned for their verdict, "That the death of the deceased was caused by a diseased heart, under the influence possibly of prussic acid taken medicinally."

At Brighton, aged 45, Fitzherbert Coddington, esq. late Major of the 40th Foot.

In Chester-st. Belgrave-sq. Miss Douglas, last surviving sister of the late Adm. John Erskine Douglas.

In the Close, Lichfield, aged 15, Sophia-Amelia, second dau. of the late Rev. Sir W. Nigel Grealey, Bart. Rector of Seile, co. Linc.

At York, Anne, wife of George Home, esq. staff surgeon.

At Langport, Somerset, aged 67, Maria, widow of Adolphus Kent, esq.

At Ashpington rectory, Devon, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Jacob Ley.

At Ludlow, Francis Massey, esq. alderman and Justice of the peace for that borough.

At Plymouth, aged 65, Richard Nason, esq.

At Sunbury, aged 31, Matilda, wife of Peter Rainier, esq. R.N. of Southampton.

At Brighton, Mary, widow of Jacob Sims, esq. of Leytonstone.

April 7. Sarah-Ann, youngest dau. of R. Coles Arnold, esq. of Woodville, Gravesend, and Southchurch, Essex.

Alice-Eliza, wife of Wm. Stephen Dew, esq. of Kennington-green, Surrey, and niece of J. K. Clement, esq. of Leytonstone, Essex.

In London, Frances, wife of Henry Bernard Fitzwilliam, esq. of Paris.

At Cowfold, aged 67, Fanny, widow of the Rev. Wm. Gabbitts, Rector of Rodmill, Sussex.

At Naples, aged 69, Charles Hill Hall, esq. of West Wickham, Kent.

In Canonbury-sq. Islington, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of Henry Swann Lowe, esq. formerly of Devizes.

At Portsmouth, aged 84, Catherine-Worsam, relict of Gen. Frederick Maitland. She was the daughter of John Puttjohn, esq. of Barbadoes, was married in 1790, and left a widow in 1848, having had issue the late Capt. John Madan Maitland, Major Fred.-Thomas Maitland, and two daughters, the widow of Capt. Thomas Garth, R.N. and the late Mrs. Donald Maclean.

At Grove-hill, Camberwell, aged 20, Maria-Louisa, wife of Charles Pearce, esq. of the Stock Exchange, and second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Wrench, Vicar of Salehurst, Sussex.

At Stowe-hill, near Bury St. Edmund's, aged 76, Mrs. Elizabeth Pollen, dau. of the late Rev. George Pollen, Rector of Little Bookham, Surrey.

Aged 85, Elizabeth, wife of Walter Powell, esq. of Park-walk, Chelsea.

At Dover, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Louis Augustus Robinson, R.N. and only surviving child of the late John Clayton, esq. of Kippax.

At Balgownie Lodge, Aberdeenshire, Margaret, wife of Alexander Robertson, esq.

April 8. At Stanhope-terr. Hyde-park-gardens, aged 65, Thomas Forbes Bentley, esq. son of the late Thomas Forbes, esq. of Clifton, formerly in the Bengal Civil Service.

Dr. Blackwell, of Dunleer, one of the coroners for the county Louth. He was found dead in his bed, having retired to rest on the previous night in his usual health and spirits.

At the Beach, near Macclesfield, aged 64, Major Brooksbank.

At Plymouth, aged 55, John Burnett, esq.

At Bitteswell House, aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of Abraham Caldecott, esq. of Rugby Lodge, and eldest dau. of the late Dr. Marriott, of Cottesbach rectory, Linc. Her remains were removed for interment in the family vault at Rugby.

At Hackney, aged 66, Mary, wife of Thomas Dean, esq.

- At Brighton, aged 74, Thomas Freeman, esq.
 At Ramsgate, aged 37, Frances-Trappitt, relict of Thomas Jefferies, esq. of Swindon, Wilts.
 In Nichols-sq. aged 78, Mr. James Archer Lilley, many years a resident of Walthamstow.
 At Chelmsford, Catherine, fifth dau. of the Rev. John Morgan, formerly Rector of that parish.
 At Baldock, aged 53, John Pryor, esq. eldest son of John Izard Pryor, esq. of Clay Hall, Herts.
 At Royston, aged 57, Richard Simpson, esq. of Longstow Hall, Camb.
 April 9. Aged 50, William Oliver Colt, esq. of Rowhams, Hants.
 Suddenly, while on a visit to his brother at Maidstone, George Cooper, esq. of Caversham, Oxon, leaving 15 children to lament their only parent.
 At Egton, Mary, wife of Mr. Francis Hoggarth; and on the 10th Mr. Francis Hoggarth, her husband. Their united ages amounted to 168 years, and they had been married to each other for fifty-seven years. They were both interred in one grave in Egton churchyard.
 At Hayling Island, Hants, Henry Hudson, esq.
 At Hastings, aged 54, Harriot, relict of Charles Lillingston, esq. of Sproughton Chantry, Suffolk.
 At Felpham, Sussex, James Lomax, esq. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Lomax.
 At Camberwell, aged 76, Susanna, relict of John Mullins, esq. of Box, Wilts.
 At Weymouth, Frederick Parnell, esq. He shot himself through the head with a pistol.
 Aged 56, Joseph Rogers, esq. of Areley House, Stourport, Worc.
 At Frankfort, Baroness Adelaide, the wife of Baron Charles de Rothschild.
 At Bormont, co. Wexford, Ireland, John Ward, esq. formerly of Plumstead, Kent.
 April 10. At Haslar Hospital, Dr. James Anderson, Medical Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.
 At the vicarage, Leighton Buzzard, aged 16, Anna, dau. of the late Charles Blackburn, esq. formerly of the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth.
 At Scrafton Lodge, near Middleham, Frances, relict of James Croft Brooke, esq. of Littlethorpe, near Ripon.
 Aged 64, Joseph A. Bygrave, esq. J.P., Maldon, Essex.
 At Budleigh Salterton, aged 74, George Chamberlain, esq.
 At Edinburgh, James Stuart Ducat, esq. W.S.
 At the Grove, near Ashbourne, Georgiana-Anne, relict of Philip Gell, esq. of Hopton.
 At Hilsa, near Portsea, aged 65, Edward Harte, esq. late Superintendent of the Ordnance Department, Hilsa.
 At Brouley College, Kent, aged 81, Ann, relict of the Rev. John Wilson, of Newenden, Kent.
 April 11. At Great Bardfield Lodge, Essex, aged 72, Mary, relict of Sturgeon Nunn Brewster, esq. of White Notley Hall.
 Aged 68, Joseph Clissold, esq. of the Stock Exchange, and Upper Tulse-hill.
 At Liverpool, aged 35, Hannah-Mary, eldest dau. of Richard Rathbone, esq.
 At Preston Place, Sussex, aged 44, William Stanford, esq.
 At her son-in-law's, W. H. Drew, esq. St. John's, Wakefield, Harriett, relict of George Wilson, esq.
 April 12. At Chelsea, aged 68, John Bainbridge, esq. late of Harley-st. Cavendish-sq.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
March 26 .	598	420	284	19	1321	687	634	1480
April 2 .	719	595	419	15	1748	861	887	1904
" 9 .	621	411	307	1	1340	705	635	1591
" 16 .	538	419	247	32	1236	682	554	1679
" 23 .	540	385	243	14	1182	612	570	1580

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, APRIL 22.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
44 10	31 11	19 0	29 10	34 3	33 7

PRICE OF HOPS, APRIL 22.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 8*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, APRIL 22.

Hay, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 12*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

SMITHFIELD, APRIL 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 81bs.

Beef	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, APRIL 18.	
Mutton	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	4,092 Calves 188
Veal	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	26,460 Pigs 305
Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>		

COAL MARKET, APRIL 22.

Walls Ends, &c. 13*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 14*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* 6*d.*
 TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 48*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 48*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 26, to April 25, 1853, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm.				Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm.				Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	in. pts.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	in. pts.		
Mar. 26	32	39	32	29, 91	30, 03	fair, cloudy	Apr. 11	50	56	51	30, 02	cloudy, fair	
27	33	48	41	30, 03	, 11	do. do. snw. rn.	12	49	56	44	29, 96	do. do.	
28	40	46	34	, 11		do. do.	13	40	42	37	, 92	rn. hail, snow	
29	37	46	34	, 09		do. do.	14	45	48	38	, 99	cloudy, fair	
30	38	52	40	29, 75		do.	15	44	51	46	30, 10	do. rain	
31	46	54	47	, 67		do. do. hvy. rn.	16	50	55	49	, 09	do. fair	
A. 1	50	54	45	, 36		do. heavy rain	17	51	58	51	, 09	fair, cloudy	
2	50	55	46	, 68		do. cldy. rain	18	54	60	52	, 07	do. do.	
3	49	49	49	, 62		cldy. fine, rn.	19	53	57	49	29, 91	cloudy, rain	
4	53	59	51	, 74		cloudy, rain	20	48	52	46	, 77	do. fair	
5	51	58	60	, 83		rain, fair	21	40	49	44	, 47	rain	
6	56	59	52	, 91		fair, rain	22	49	50	40	, 34	do.	
7	50	56	46	, 86		cldy. fine, rn.	23	42	51	44	, 83	fair, rain, hail	
8	46	41	38	, 93		do. hail, rain	24	46	44	44	, 78	do. cldy. hail	
9	43	46	44	30, 26		do. fair	25	37	41	40	, 27	snow, rn. fair	
10	49	55	46	, 05		do. do.							

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

March & April	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 1/4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	40 pm.	10 6 pm.
29	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	40 pm.	6 10 pm.
30	—	—	100 1/2	—	—	—	110 1/2	—	40 45 pm.	5 9 pm.
31	—	—	100 1/2	—	—	—	111 1/2	—	47 42 pm.	10 6 pm.
1	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	47 pm.	7 6 pm.
2	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	43 pm.	10 6 pm.
4	—	—	100 1/2	—	—	—	262 1/2	—	43 pm.	10 7 pm.
5	—	—	100 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	48 43 pm.	11 7 pm.
6	225	99 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2	6	—	—	—	43 48 pm.	10 pm.
7	—	100 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2	6	—	262	—	43 48 pm.	6 10 pm.
8	225	100	100 1/2	103 1/2	6 1/2	110 1/2	—	—	—	5 9 pm.
9	—	100	100 1/2	103 1/2	6	—	—	—	48 pm.	—
11	225 1/2	100	100 1/2	103 1/2	6 1/2	98 1/2	112 1/2	261	43 pm.	5 pm.
12	225 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2	6 1/2	—	—	260 1/2	40 45 pm.	2 9 pm.
13	226	99 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2	6 1/2	—	—	—	—	par. 5 pm.
14	226	100	100 1/2	103 1/2	6 1/2	99 1/2	—	262 1/2	45 38 pm.	7 pm.
15	226	100 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2	6 1/2	—	—	—	40 pm.	7 4 pm.
16	226	100	100 1/2	103 1/2	6 1/2	—	—	262	43 48 pm.	4 pm.
18	226 1/2	100	100 1/2	103 1/2	6 1/2	—	—	261 1/2	40 38 pm.	8 pm.
19	226 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2	6	99	—	262	—	4 pm.
20	227	99 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2	6 1/2	100 1/2	116 1/2	—	37 pm.	8 4 pm.
21	227	99 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2	6 1/2	99 1/2	—	262 1/2	36 42 pm.	4 8 pm.
22	227 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2	6	99	—	260 1/2	40 36 pm.	8 4 pm.
23	—	100	100 1/2	103 1/2	—	—	116	262	—	4 7 pm.
25	226 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2	—	99 1/2	—	262	—	4 pm.
26	227	100 1/2	101	103 1/2	6	—	—	262	35 pm.	4 pm.
27	227 1/2	100 1/2	101	103 1/2	6	—	—	262	35 pm.	8 4 pm.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

THE
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THE DAUGHTERS OF CHARLES I.

CRASHAW, the poet and *protégé* of Henrietta Maria, appears to have striven with much zeal and entire fruitlessness to catch the laureate crown, which Ben Jonson had worn with rough but glittering dignity. Never did any patented "*Versificator Regis*," from Gualo to Davenant, so praise princes and princesses, born or expectant, as Crashaw did. The Carolinian births were the active stimulants of his muse. The coming of the heir apparent was hailed by his "*In Sanctissimæ Reginae partum hyemalem*." The first wailing cry of the little Duke of York was celebrated in the "*Natalis Ducis Eboracensis*." His prophetic muse waxed bold during a later pregnancy of the Queen, and the *vates* confidently predicted the addition of another prince to the family circle of Charles. Nor was he wrong: the ode "*Ad Principem nondum Natum, Regina gravidâ*," was apt welcome for the unconscious Duke of Gloucester, who lived to be the simple "*Master Henry*" of the plain-spoken Puritans. The zeal of Crashaw went so far that he even rushed into metre to make thankful record of the King's recovery from an eruption in the face. The rhymers "*In Faciem Augustissimi Regis a morbillis integram*" pleasantly portrayed how his sacred Majesty had been afflicted with pimples, and how he had been ultimately relieved from the undignified visitation.

The poet would seem to have something ungallantly neglected the daughters of Charles and Henrietta Maria. His poetic fire never blazed very brilliantly for the Princesses. His inspiration, like the Salic law, favoured only

the heirs male. The young ladies, however, were not undeserving of having lyres especially strung to sound their praises. There were four of them,—namely, Mary, born in 1631; the heroic little Elizabeth, born in 1635; the happy Anne, in 1636-7; and the celebrated Henrietta Anne, in 1644.

Of these the Princess Anne was by far the happiest, for she had the inexpressible advantage of gently descending into the grave at the early yet sufficiently advanced age of three years and nine months. It was some time before the birth of "happy Anne" that Rochester Carr, brother of the Lincolnshire baronet Sir Robert, publicly declared, in his half-insane way, that he would fain kill the King if he might only wed with his widow. When this offensive sort of gallantry was reported to Henrietta, "she fell into such a passion as her lace was cut to give her more breath." Thus the storms of the world blew around "*felix Anna*," even before her little bark entered on the ocean over which, angel-led, she made so rapid a passage to the haven of the better land.

Mary, the eldest of the daughters of Charles, had something of a calculating disposition; she possessed a business-like mind, had much shrewdness, and contrived to secure, in her quiet way, as much felicity as she could or as she cared to secure. Her mother had an eager desire to rear this favourite child for the Romish communion. Charles himself is said by the Queen's chaplain Gamache not to have cared much about the matter. The priest says of the King that the latter held that salvation

other medical men to whose care she was entrusted; and we hear from Evelyn that her decease "entirely altered the face and gallantry of the whole court." Burnet, by no means so good authority in this particular case as Evelyn, gives a different view of the effect produced at court by the demise of the Princess Royal, following so swiftly as it did on the death, also by small-pox, of her young and clever brother Henry Duke of Gloucester. "Not long after him," says Burnet, "the Princess Royal died, also of the small-pox, but was not much lamented." Burnet acknowledges, however, her many merits,—that she had been of good reputation as wife and widow, had lived with becoming dignity as regarded herself and court, treated her brothers with princely liberality, and kept within the limits of her own income. The same writer says of her that her head was turned by her mother's pretence of being able to marry her to the King of France,—a prospect that turned the heads of many ladies at that time, the niece of Cardinal Mazarin among various others. Burnet roundly asserts that to realise this prospect she launched into an extravagant splendour, the cost of which not only injured her own income, but tempted her to deal dishonestly with the jewels and estates of her son, held by her in a guardianship, the trusts of which she betrayed. He adds that she not only was disappointed in her expectations, but that she "lessened the reputation which she had formerly lived in,"—a strange epitaph to be written by him who found a benefactor in her son, and of her who is allowed to have been, with some faults, gentle, forgiving, patient, affectionate, and firm-minded.

Of her younger sister Elizabeth, Clarendon has given a perfect picture in a few expressive words. She was, says the parenthesis-loving historian, "a lady of excellent parts, great observation, and an early understanding." The whole of her brief but eventful life gave testimony to the truth of this description. The storms of the times had swept her from the hearth of her parents, as they had indeed also divided those parents, and extinguished the fire at that hearth. She had successively been under the wardenship of Lady Dorset and of old Lady Vere, and was

transferred from the latter to the custody of the Earl of Northumberland, who was already responsible for the safe keeping of her brothers York and Gloucester. In the good Earl they had no surly gaoler, and he shared in the joy of the children when, in 1647, they were permitted to have an interview with their unhappy father at Maidenhead, and to sojourn with him during two fast-flying days of mingled cloud and sunshine in Lord Craven's house at Caversham, near Reading. The house still stands, and is a conspicuous object seen from the Reading station. It is in the occupation of the great iron-master Mr. Crawshaw.

Some of the touching interviews which were held in Caversham House are said to have been witnessed by Cromwell, and Sir John Berkeley states that Oliver described them to him as "the tenderest sight his eyes ever beheld." "Cromwell," adds Sir John, "said much in commendation of his Majesty," and expressed his hope that God would be pleased to look upon him according to the sincerity of his heart towards the King."

The prison home of the Princess Elizabeth and her brothers was Syon House at Isleworth,—the house of ill-omen from which Lady Jane Grey had departed by water for the Tower to seek a sceptre and to find an axe. The monarch visited his children more than once at the house of the Earl of Northumberland, at Syon. With the boys he talked, and to them gave counsel; but if he advised Elizabeth he also listened with marked and gratified attention to her descriptions of persons and things, and to her clear ideas upon what was passing around her. His chief advice to her consisted in the reiterated injunction to obey her mother in all things except in matters of religion,—“to which he commanded her, upon his blessing, never to hearken or consent, but to continue firm in the religion she had been instructed and educated in, what discountenance or ruin soever might befall the poor church at that time under so severe prosecution.” She promised obedience to her father's counsel, and imparted joy by that promise, as she did two years subsequently when, in 1649, she lay on her sire's bosom a few hours before his execution, and made him

alternately weep and smile at the impression which he saw had been made upon her by the calamities of her family, and at the evidence of advanced judgment afforded by her conversation. As the young girl lay on the father's heart—that heart that was so soon to be no longer conscious of the pulse of life, he charged her with a message to her mother, then in France. It was a message of undying love mingled with assurances of a fidelity strong unto death. The little message-bearer was never permitted to fulfill her mission, and the mother to whom she was to have born it found, it is said, a pillow for her aching head on the sympathising breast of the Earl of St. Alban's. The wife of Cæsar stooped to a centurion.

"If I were you I would not stay here," was the speech uttered one day by Elizabeth to her brother James. They were both then, with the Duke of Gloucester, in confinement at St. James's. The speech was at once an incentive and a reproach. Elizabeth urged him thereby to accomplish the flight which their father had recommended him to attempt. The young Duke of Guise, heir of the slayer who was slain at Blois, escaped from his prison by outwitting his keeper at a childish game. The royal captive children of the Stuart for the same end got up a game at "hide and seek," and they were still in pretended search of James, when the latter, disguised as a girl, was awkwardly but successfully making his way to temporary safety. For their share in this *escapade* the little conspirators were transmitted to Carisbrook, where they were kept in close confinement in the locality where their father had so deeply suffered in the last days of his trials. The Princess bore her captivity like a proudly-desponding caged eaglet, whom grief and indignity can kill, but who utters no sound in testimony of suffering.

The utilitarian government of the period designed, it is said, to have apprenticed this daughter of a line of kings to a needle or button-maker in Newport! Providence saved her from the degradation by a well-timed death. "Elizabeth Stuart" sickened, died, and was buried. The very locality of her burial even perished with her, from the memory of man. It was only discovered, more than two centuries after, when kings were again at a discount and ultra-democracy was once more rampant.

It is somewhat singular that, whereas among the inhabitants of Newport it became forgotten that the body of the young Elizabeth lay in their church, the villagers of Church Handborough, near Whitney, boasted of possessing the mortal remains of her father Charles I. This boast was founded on a very magniloquent inscription on a tablet within the church, and which the parishioners took for an epitaph. He was a hearty old cavalier who wrote it, and though the villagers comprehend nothing of the robust Latin of which it is constructed, they understand the sentiment, and to this day consider it as testimony to the fact that they are as guardians round the grave of the Charles—who is *not* there interred.*

The young Elizabeth died about a year and a half after her father's execution. In the year 1793, the year of the decapitation of Louis XVI. and of Marie Antoinette, ultra-democracy was again raising its head in the England where Charles had been stricken. Gentlemen like Dr. Hudson and Mr. Pigott drank seditious healths at the London Coffee House, and rode in hackney coaches to prison, shouting *Vive la Republique*. Libels against the Queen of France, like those of mad Lord George Gordon, were flying about our streets "thick as leaves in Valambrosa." The Reverend Mr. Win-

* The following is the inscription. It might have been written between a volume of Walker's *Lachrymæ Ecclesiæ* on the one hand and a flask of Canary on the other. Thus rolls its thunder and thus sighs the strain:—"M. S. sanctissimi regis et martyris Caroli. Siste viator; lege, obmutesce, mirare, memento Caroli illius nominis, pariter et pietatis insignissimæ, primi Magnæ Britannicæ regis, qui rebellium perfidia primo deceptus, et in perfidiorum rabie percussus inconcussus tamen legum et fidei defensor, schismaticorum tyrannidi succubuit, anno servitutis nostræ, felicitatis suæ, primo, coronâ terrestri spoliatus, cœlesti donatus. Sileant autem peritura tabellæ, perlege reliquias vere sacras Carolinas, in quibus sui mnemosynem sære perenniorem vivacius exprimit: illa, illa" (*sic*) "Eikon Basilicæ."

terbottom was fined and imprisoned for preaching treasonable sermons, and so high did party spirit run that good Vicesimus Knox had well nigh got into serious trouble for delivering from the Brighton pulpit a philippic against going to war. The discourse so ruffled the plumage of some officers who happened on the following evening to meet the reverend doctor with his wife and family at the theatre, that they created a patriotic riot, before the violence of which the celebrated essayist, his lady, and children were fairly swept out of the house, the loyal audience in which celebrated their triumph over as loyal a subject as any there, by singing God save the King and Rule Britannia.

Amid this noise of contending parties, royalist and republican, a quiet sexton was tranquilly engaged, in October, 1793, in digging a grave in the chancel of Newport church for the body of Septimus Henry West, the youngest brother of Lord Delaware. The old delver was in the full enjoyment of his exciting occupation when his spade struck against a stone, on which were engraven the initials "E. S." Curiosity begat research, and in a vault perfectly dry was found a coffin perfectly fresh, on the involuted lid of which the wondering examiners read the words—"Elizabeth, 2d daughter of y^e late King Charles, dece^d Sept. 8, MDCL." Thus the hidden grave of her who died of the blows dealt at monarchy in England was discovered when like blows were being threatened, and at the very moment when the republicans over the channel were slaying their hapless queen. The affrighted spirit of Elizabeth might well have asked if nothing then had been changed on this troubled earth, and if killing kings were still the caprice of citizens? The only answer that could have been given at the moment would have been, in the words of the adjuration "Vatene in pace alma beata e bella." Turn we now to the sister, who was of quite another complexion.

On the site of Bedford Crescent, Exeter, there once stood a convent of Black or Dominican friars. At the Reformation the convent property was transferred to John Lord Russell, who made of the edifice thereon a provincial town residence, which took the

name of "Bedford House," when the head of the Russells was advanced to an earldom. As further greatness was forced upon or achieved by the family the old country mansion fell into decay. There are still some aged persons, verging upon ninety, whose weary memories can faintly recall the old conventual building when it was divided and let in separate tenements. It was taken down, to save it from tumbling to pieces, in 1773, and on the site of the house and grounds stands, as I have said, the present "Bedford Crescent." "Friars' Row" would have been as apt a name.

In the year 1644 the shifting fortunes of Charles compelled his queen, Henrietta Maria, to seek a refuge in Exeter, in order that she might there bring into the world another, and the last, heir to the sorrows of an unlucky sire. The corporation assigned Bedford House to her as a residence, and made her a present of two hundred pounds to provide against the exigencies of the coming time. In this house was born a little princess, who was the gayest yet the least happy of the daughters of Charles. The day of her birth was the 16th of June, 1644. She was shortly after christened in the cathedral (at a font erected in the body of the church under a canopy of state), by the compound name of Henrietta-Anne. Dr. Burnet, the chancellor of the diocese, officiated on the occasion, and the good man rejoiced to think that he had enrolled another member on the register of the English Church. In this joy the Queen took no part. It is said that the eyes of the father never fell upon the daughter born in the hour of his great sorrows; but as Charles was in Exeter for a brief moment on the 26th July, 1644, it is more than probable that he looked for once and all upon the face of his unconscious child.

The Queen Henrietta Maria left Exeter for the continent very soon, some accounts say a fortnight after the birth of Henrietta Anne. The young princess was given over to the tender keeping of Lady Morton; and when opportunity for escape offered itself to them, the notable governess assumed a somewhat squalid disguise, and with the little princess (now some two years

old) attired in a ragged costume, and made to pass as her son Peter, she made her way on foot to Dover, as the wife of a servant out of place. The only peril that she ran was from the recalcitrating objections made by her precious and troublesome charge. The little princess loved fine clothes, and would not don or wear mendicant rags but with screaming protest. All the way down to the coast "Peter" strove to intimate to passing wayfarers that there was a case of abduction before them, and that she was being carried off against her will. Had her expression been as clear as her efforts and inclination, the pretty plot would have been betrayed. Fortunately she was not so precocious of speech as the infant Tasso, and the passengers on board the boat to Calais, when they saw the terrible "Peter" scratching the patient matron who bore him, they only thought how in times to come he would make the mother's heart smart more fiercely than he now did her cheeks. Peace of course was not restored until Lady Morton, soon after landing, cast off the hump which marred her naturally elegant figure, and transforming "Peter" into a princess, both rode joyously to Paris in a coach-and-six—as wonderful and as welcome as that built by fairy hands for the lady of the glass slipper, out of a portly pumpkin.

The fugitive princess had scarcely reached Paris when Henrietta Maria resolved to undo what Dr. Burnet had so well done at Exeter, and to convert Henrietta Anne to Romanism. Father Gamache attempted the same with Lady Morton, but as the latter, though she listened, would not yield, the logical Jesuit pronounced her death by fever, many years subsequently, to be the award of heaven for her obduracy! He found metal far more ductile in the youthful daughter of the King of England. For her especial use he wrote three heavy octavo volumes, entitled "Exercices d'une Ame Royale," and probably thought that the desired conversion was accomplished less by the *bonbons* of the court than the reasoning of the confessor.

The royal exiles lived in a splendid misery. They were so magnificently

lodged and so pitifully cared for, that they are said to have often lain together in bed at the Louvre during a winter's day in order to keep themselves warm; no fuel having been provided for them, and they lacking money to procure it. They experienced more comfort in the asylum afforded them in the convent of St. Marie de Chaillot. Here Henrietta Anne grew up a graceful child, the delight of every one save Louis XIV., who hated her mortally, until the time came when he could only love her criminally. Mother and daughter visited England in the autumn of the year of the Restoration. Pepys has left a graphic outline of both. "The Queen a very little plain old woman, and nothing more in her presence, in any respect, nor in garbe, than any ordinary woman. The Princess Henrietta is very pretty, but much below my expectation; and her dressing of herself, with her hair frized short up to her ears, did make her seem so much the less to me. But my wife standing near her with two or three black patches on, and well-dressed, did seem to me much handsomer than she." Death, as I have before stated, marred the festivities. Love mingled with both; and Buckingham, who had been sighing at the feet of Mary Princess of Orange, now stood pouring unutterable nothings into the ear of her sister Henrietta Anne. When the latter, with her mother, embarked at Calais on this royal visit to England they spent two days in reaching Dover. On their return they went on board at Portsmouth, but storms drove them back to port, and the princess was attacked by measles while on the sea. Buckingham, in his character of lover, attended her to Havre, displaying an outrageous extravagance of grief. Philippe, the handsome, effeminate, and unprincipled Duke of Orleans, her affianced husband, met her at the last-named port, and tended her with as much or as little assiduity as man could show who never knew what it was to feel a pure affection for any woman in the world. The Princess felt little more for him, and still less for Buckingham, on whose forced departure from Paris the daughter of Charles was married to the brother of

Louis, the last day of March, 1661, in full Lent, and with maimed rites—a disregard for seasons and ceremonies which caused all France to augur ill for the consequences.

"Madame," as she was now called, became the idol of a court that loved wit and beauty, and was not particular on the score of morality. All the men adored her; and the King, to the scandal of his mother (Anne of Austria) was chief among the worshippers. Her memoirs have been briefly and rapidly written by her intimate friend Madame de La Fayette.* The latter was an authoress of repute, and the "ami de cœur," to use a soft term, of the famous La Rochefoucauld. This lady wrote the memoirs of the Princess from materials furnished by her royal highness, and thus she portrays the delicate position of Louis le Grand and Henrietta d'Angleterre:—"Madame entered into close intimacy with the Countess of Soissons, and no longer thought of pleasing the King, but as a sister-in-law. I think, however, that she pleased him after another fashion; but I imagine that she fancied that the King himself was agreeable to her merely as a brother-in-law, when he was probably something more; but, however, as they were both infinitely amiable, and both born with dispositions inclined to gallantry, and that they met daily for purposes of amusement and festivity, it was clear to everybody that they felt for one another that sentiment which is generally the forerunner of passionate love."

"Monsieur" became jealous, the two Queen-Mothers censorious, the court delighted spectators, and the lovers perplexed. To conceal the criminal fact, the poor La Valière was selected that the King might make love to the latter, and so give rise to the belief that in the new love the old had been forgotten.† But Louis fell in love with La Valière too, after his fashion, and soon visited her in state, preceded by drums and trumpets. "Madame" was piqued, and took revenge or consol-

tion in receiving the aspirations of the Count de Guiche. "Monsieur" quarrelled with the latter, confusion ensued, and the ancient Queens by their intrigues made the confusion worse confounded. Not that they were responsible for all the confusion. How could they be, since they only misruled in an *imbroglio* wherein the King loved La Valière, the Marquis de Marsillac loved Madame, Madame loved the Count de Guiche, Monsieur affected to love Madame de Valentinois, who loved M. de Peguilon, and Madame de Soissons, beloved by the King, loved the Marquis de Vardes, whom, however, she readily surrendered to "Madame," in exchange for or as auxiliary to Monsieur de Guiche; and this chain of loves is, after all, only a few links in a net-work that would require a volume to unravel, and even then would not be worth the trouble expended on it. They who would learn the erotic history of the day, may consult the memoirs by Madame de la Fayette. The story is like a Spanish comedy, full of intrigue, deception, stilted sentiment, and the smallest possible quantity of principle. There are dark passages, stolen meetings, unblushing avowals, angry husbands who are not a jot better than the seducers against whom their righteous indignation is directed, and complacent priests who utter a low "oh, fie!" and absolve magnificent sinners who may help them to scarlet hats and the dignity of "Eminence." The chaos of immorality seemed come again. "Madame" changed her adorers, and was continually renewing the jealousy of "Monsieur," but she in some sort pacified him by deigning to receive at her table the "ladies" whom he mostly delighted to honour. The lives of the whole parties were passed in the unlimited indulgence of pleasant sins, and in gaily paying for their absolution from the consequences! Old lovers were occasionally exiled to make room for new ones, or out of vengeance, but the "commerce d'amour" never

* A new and highly improved edition of these Memoirs has just appeared in Paris. It bears the title of "Histoire de Madame Henriette d'Angleterre, première femme de Philippe de France, Duc d'Orleans." Par Madame de la Fayette. Publiée par Feu A. Bazin. It is a most amusing piece of "caquet."

† Burnet says that the King made love to Henrietta to conceal his passion for La Valière; but, considering how he paid court to the latter, this is not very likely.

ceased in the brilliant court of Louis le Grand.

There was scarcely an individual in that court who might not, when dying, have said what Lord Muskerry said as that exemplary individual lay on his deathbed,—“Well, I have nothing wherewith to reproach myself, for I never denied myself anything!”

At length, in 1670, Henrietta once more visited England. It was against the consent of her husband. She had that of the King; and her mission was to arrange matters with her brother Charles II. to establish Romanism in England, and to induce him to become the pensioned ally of France! To further her purpose she brought in her train the beautiful Louise de Que-rouaille. This was a “*vrai trait de génie*.” Charles took the lady and the money; and doubly sold himself and country to France. He made a Duchess (of Portsmouth) of the French concubine, and Louis added a Gallic title to heighten the splendor of her infamy, and that of the monarch who, for her and filthy lucre, had sold his very soul. There was some horrible story referring to himself and Henrietta which was probably only invented to exasperate the husband of the latter against her. There is probably more truth in the report that the young Duke of Monmouth gazed on her with a gallant assurance that met no rebuke. A few days afterwards, on the 29th June, 1670, she was well and joyous with Philippe, no participator in her joy, at St. Cloud. In the evening she showed some symptoms of faintness, but the heat was intense; a glass of chicory water was offered to her, of which she drank; and she immediately complained of being grievously ill. Her conviction was that she was poisoned, and very little was done either to persuade her of the contrary, or to cure her. The agony she suffered would have slain a giant. Amid it all she gently reproached her husband for his want of affection for her, and deposed to her

own fidelity! The court gathered round her bed; Louis came and talked religiously; his consort also came, accompanied by a poor guard of honour, and the royal concubines came too escorted by little armies! Burnet says that her last words were “*Adieu, Treville*,” addressed to an old lover, who was so affected by them that he turned monk—for a short time. Bossuet received her last breath, and made her funeral oration; of the speaker and of the oration in question, Vinet says: “Since this great man was obliged to flatter, I am very glad that he has done it here with so little art, that we may be allowed to think that adulation was not natural to his bold and vigorous genius.” The oration could do as little good to her reputation, as the dedication to her by Racine, of his “*Andromaque*,” could do to her glory.* As to her ultimate fate, it was difficult even at the time to prove that she was poisoned. The chicory water was thrown away, and the vessel which contained it had been cleansed before it could be examined. There were deponents ready to swear that the body betrayed evidences of poison, and others that no traces of it were to be discovered. All present protested innocence, while one is said to have confidentially confessed to the King, on promise of pardon, that he had been expressly engaged in compassing the catastrophe. No wonder, amid the conflicting testimony, that Temple, who had been dispatched from London to inquire into the affair, could only oracularly resolve that there was more in the matter than he cared to talk about, and that at all events Charles had better be silent, as he was too powerless to resent the alleged crime. And so ended the last of the daughters of Charles Stuart, all of whom died young, or died suddenly,—and none but the infant Anne happily.

At the hour of the death of Henrietta, there stood weeping by her side her fair young daughter, Maria Louisa.

* The funeral oration contained the following passage. “She must descend to those gloomy regions (he was speaking of the royal vaults at St. Denis) with those annihilated kings and princes among whom we can scarcely find room to place her, so crowded are the ranks.” When the body of the Dauphin, son of Louis XIV. was deposited in these vaults in 1778, it was remarked with a “vague terror,” as Bungener says in his “*Un Sermon sous Louis XIV.*,” that the royal vault was entirely full. There was literally no place for Louis XVI. in the tomb of his ancestors.

The child was eight years of age, and Montague, on that very day, had been painting her portrait. In the year 1688, that child, who had risen to the dignity of Queen of Spain, and was renowned for her beauty, wit, and vivacity, was presented by an attendant with a cup of milk. She drank the draught and died.

Thus was extinguished the female line descended from Charles. Their mother, Henrietta Maria, left her heart to the Nuns of the Visitation, to whose good keeping James II. left his own, and confided that of his daughter,

Louisa Maria. The heart of the King was finally transferred to the chapel of the English Benedictines in the Faubourg St. Jacques. During the Revolution, the insurrectionists of the day shivered to pieces the urn in which it was contained, and trod the heart into dust upon the floor of the chapel. They did as much to the royal hearts enshrined at the "Visitation." The very dust of the sons and the daughters of Stuart was again an abomination in the eyes of democracy.

J. DORAN.

A VISIT TO ROME IN THE YEAR 1736.

By ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, M.D., afterwards Sir ALEXANDER DICK, of Prestonfield, Bart.

(The Journal continued from page 266.)

WE resume our extracts from Dr. Cunningham's Diary, with some passages relating to the exiled Royal Family of England, which will be found to possess considerable interest.

We had visits from Mr. Hay: Dr. Wright, Dr. Irvine—the Chevalier's *alias* the Pretender's two physicians.

On the 14th November, [1736,] we were carried to see the Jesuits' church, where we happened to find the Chevalier and my Lord Nithsdale* very piously employed at their devotions in the time of vespers.

November 18.—Dr. Wright dined with me, and gave me many diverting histories of the young Chevalier,† viz. his jumping about among the Pope and Cardinals, as it were in play, and of his refusing to kiss his Holiness's toe; of his wilfulness, and restlessness, and

hardiness; his quickness of capacity: for all which he likewise celebrated his brother the Duke of York.‡ After dinner we went to the Villa Ludovisi, and saw there that young Prince and his brother the Duke. We had an introduction and salute by Lord Dunbar's means, to whom I was introduced by Dr. Wright. My Lord happened to be my uncle Mr. Cunningham's pupil, who was professor of the Roman law at Edinburgh along with Mr. Fletcher of Salton, afterwards Lord Milton our Justice-Clerk, who at that time had the direction of all the affairs of Scotland under the Earl of Islay, who was brother to the Duke of Argyll, and came afterwards to be the Duke himself.§ My Lord Dunbar asked me many questions about his old friends and fellow-students. He

* William Maxwell, fifth Earl of Nithsdale, who was taken prisoner at Preston 14 Nov. 1715, convicted of high treason, and sentenced to be executed with the Earl of Derwentwater and the Viscount of Kenmure, on the 24th Feb. 1716. By the courage and resolution and ingenuity of his wife (Lady Winifred Herbert, daughter of the Marquess of Powis) he effected his escape from the Tower of London, as related in her narrative published in vol. i. of the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland: and fugitively preserved in the well-known Ballad. He died at Rome, March 20, 1744, and the Countess died also at Rome in 1749.

† "The young Chevalier" was born at Rome on the 31st Dec. 1720. At the time of Dr. Cunningham's visit to that city he was therefore not quite sixteen.

‡ The Duke of York was born at Rome on the 21st March, 1725; he was therefore between ten and eleven.

§ Archibald Campbell, born 1682, constituted Lord High Treasurer of Scotland 1705, created Earl of Islay 1706, succeeded as Duke of Argyll 1743, died 1761.

seemed to be a very genteel man, and became well his blue ribbon and star. He is brother to the present Lord Mansfield, and was very early in the House of Commons, before the Rebellion in 1715, and was considered as a very fine speaker for his age.*

The Prince that afternoon went a shooting blackbirds in the garden, and was very dextrous at it. The little young Duke his brother was very grave, and behaved like a little philosopher. I could not help thinking he had some resemblance of his great-grandfather Charles I. Walked two hours with Lord Dunbar in the gardens, and afterwards went to the coffee-house to which Lord Wintoun† resorted and several others of his stamp, and there fell a-singing old Scots songs and were very merry.

November 19.—I was invited to dine with the Chevalier's physician, Dr. Irvine, who, being curious for inquiries, mentioned several anecdotes of importance relating to the followers of the old Chevalier; and, as he was a man of good sense and observation, satisfied me in some curious particulars I wanted to know about the country of Italy, the manners of the people, and the government that prevailed.

November 20.—Invited to dine with Captain Hay, formerly a sea-officer in

the Russian service, Mr. Hay, a brother of Drumelzier,‡ and Mr. Campbell, who were all in the Chevalier's service and about his person. We had afterwards a little concerto and supper at my chamber.

November 24.—Went in the afternoon to the Borghese gardens, where we met with the Duke of York entertaining himself with some of his comrades at jumping, where he desired us to partake of the diversion, which we did.

November 26.—Invited to dine with Mr. Hay, Drumelzier's brother, where we had a great deal of good company. Afterwards went to the coffee-house, and chatted about politics with the Earl of Wintoun and Mr. Campbell.

November 30.—St. Andrew's day, when a St. Andrew's cross was sent me by the Duke of York. Heard grand music at the St. Andrew's della Valle, and afterwards at Cardinal Ottoboni's: likewise music at St. Angelo. Invited to sup at Mr. Hay's, laughed and drank a good while, where we had the Earl of Wintoun, and a great deal of good company.

December 1.—Walked in the Villa Ludovisi, and saw the young Princes there; and the Chevalier their father at the Capuchins, and was surprised to see him so fond of his dirty greasy

* The Hon. James Murray, second son of David fifth Viscount of Stormont, was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates 1710, elected to parliament for Elgin, &c. in 1710 and 1713, and again in 1715, but then declared not duly elected. He died at Avignon in Aug. 1770, being about eighty years of age.—Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, by Wood, vol. ii. p. 543, where his creation to the title of Viscount Dunbar by the Pretender is unnoticed.

† George Seton, fifth Earl of Wintoun, entered England with the rebels in 1715, was taken prisoner at Preston, found guilty of high treason, but escaped from the Tower of London on the 4th Aug. 1716, and died unmarried at Rome on the 19th Dec. 1749. Early in life he received this character from Mackay: "He is a young gentleman who hath been much abroad in the world, is mighty subject to a particular caprice natural to his family; hath a good estate; a zealous protestant; not 25 years old." It was probably his characteristic caprice that induced him to become the patron of the Freemasons in Italy, to whom he introduced Dr. Cunningham as a visitor on the 27th Dec. 1736, and a few days after as a member, as appears by the following passage: "1737, Jan. 2.—Mr. Allan Ramsay and I this evening were received as freemasons by the Earl of Wintoun, as Grand Master of the Roman Lodge.—*Memo-randum* (added at a subsequent date) July 1778, Mr. M'Gown brought me from Paris, from Mr. Andrew Lumsden my cousin, the original book of minutes of the Roman Lodge of Freemasons, to which is referred for inspection and examination, it being now in my custody. It was found, I suppose, in the Earl of Wintoun's custody at his death."

‡ Hay of Drumelzier, who died in 1789, in his 88th year, was a grandson of the first Earl of Tweeddale. Douglas's Peerage by Wood, vol. ii. p. 608. Of his younger brother, William, nothing more is recorded in the place just cited but that he died without issue.

priests. *Père (blank)* is his favourite. Came afterwards to the play, and heard the *Intermezzos* for the last time this winter.

December 8.—While we were walking from the Temple of Bacchus, our old friend the parson Mr. Smith* being with us, meeting the Chevalier in his coach, with Lord Nithsdale and Mr. John Stewart, Lord Bute's† brother, we saluted them as we passed, and had a very polite bow in return from them all. The English parson on this occasion made some moral reflections upon the unhappy fate of the old Chevalier, who had lost three kingdoms for his religion, and whose aspect had a very melancholy cast.

December 13.—Heard solemn mass at St. John de Lateran, with grand music. The French ambassador, the Duke de St. Aignan, who was a very pious man, and it was said would soon be made a Cardinal, he, and a great retinue with him, assisted there. In the afternoon went with Camillo, &c. to the Borghese Gardens, where we met with the old Chevalier's family; the Prince, we observed, was an admirable shooter.

December 24.—Dr. Irvine, Captain Hay, and Mr. Hay dined with me. After dinner we had a visit from Lord Wintoun at my house, where plenty of Scots tunes and Scots healths went round. It being the eve of Christmas, attended at the Pope's Chapel, and heard the solemnity of the music there. Afterwards was present in the Great Hall, where above twenty cardinals were at supper, served by bishops and dignified clergymen in their robes. The Pope,‡ who was then blind, could not be with them, which I suppose is usual; but he supped privately in the next room to where they were.

December 31.—This evening, being that of Prince Charles's birthday, Cardinal Corsini, the Protector of Britain, gave a magnificent ball at his palace. Duke Strozzi, a Chevalier of Malta of the family, directed the ball. A young lady of the Borghese, and another of

the Bernini who accompanied her, were both very handsome, and very richly dressed in jewels, the last being the introductrix of the first, who took her leave of all the ladies in the most solemn manner, being in a few days to be made a nun, which greatly affected the whole company, especially the many English noblemen and gentlemen who were present. Signore Sudorini, Genunò, and Collagola were all handsome, but Buonaventura particularly so; she danced with the young Prince Charles. We observed all the ladies had jewels of immense value, but especially the mother of the young Borghese who was to fall the sacrifice so soon after, being made a nun. They danced minuets and country-dances alternately. The Constable Colonna, the Duke Gravin, a Prince Justiniani, and Rospinosi, uncle of the Borghese, were all dressed in clothes of the richest brocades. The two sons of the Chevalier were both dressed very well; the eldest looked best; but none of them in dancing had so much spirit as the Chevalier's two sons, Prince Charles and the Duke of York, which last danced very genteelly the Amable Vanique. Most of all the English then at Rome were present; also many German, Dutch, and Swiss gentlemen. Our acquaintance the Count de Linden danced among the country-dances; also the French ambassador's two sons, and a French colonel of horse called the Marquess Crescentio, the handsomest man present there, and a fine dancer. Cardinals Corsini, Albano, and Bigi were present in black velvet coats, scarlet stockings, and red heels. The hall was very magnificent, adorned with lustres and statues, and the best paintings of Rome in the roof by Pietro de Cortona. The young Chevalier, Prince Charles, was received in the staircase by the Prince Corsini and his mother, and conducted into the ball-room, where the ball began with the young Patrici, who advanced mighty well, as does her mother, who is under forty, still a pretty good dancer and much

* See the note Feb. number, p. 163.

† James, the only brother of the Earl of Bute (afterwards Prime Minister to George III.) was born in 1718, and took the name of Mackenzie on succeeding to the estate of his greatgrandfather, Sir George Mackenzie. He died in 1800, in his 82nd year.

‡ Lorenzo Corsini became Pope as Clement XII. in 1730, and died in 1740.

admired. Her history with the Marquess Crescentio was told me, but I have forgot it. There were offered all sorts of confections and *renfrescos* served in great order. The company did not part till about two in the morning. The old Chevalier, the St. George, Prince Charles's father, was there. He came at eight o'clock and stayed till twelve; he was dressed in an olive-coloured velvet, embroidered with gold, and was a tall, thin, raw-boned man, with a sallow complexion, and a pretty high nose, with a strong likeness of all the Stuart family. Though upon other occasions we observed him have a melancholy cast, he that evening appeared very gay and well pleased, and seemed to be much in conversation with the French ambassador.

1737, *January 12*.—Ended the afternoon in walking with Mr. Campbell by the Porto Ludovisi, and supped at Captain Fletcher's, one of the Chevalier's family, who taught Prince Charles fencing, in which, he said, he was a great proficient.

February 28.—Went to the opera with Mr. Barclay's governor, who was of his name, a worthy old man I knew formerly in Scotland. Here we saw the Duke of Berwick,* with the Chevalier and his two sons, the young Princes.

[We shall conclude the present selection from Dr. Cunningham's Diary with some further passages relative to the manners and customs of Rome at the period of his visit, still reserving matters relating to art and antiquities.]

1736, *November 25*.—Went to the church of St. Catharine, where I heard the music of the Pope's chapel. There were twenty-two cardinals present, particularly Barbarini, Albano, Camerlugo, two Altieri, Spinola, Gentili, Cullona, Oulievieri, two Albanos, and the Pope's nephew cardinal Corsini, who was very like old Sir John Hogg of Cumbo; also the Pope's Secretary, a handsome tall old man; they were all grey-haired and venerable, but too often look merry; Cardinal Ottoboni was there also, and Petro, St. Genario, Caraffa, Fini, Cellari, Brigi. The music was more magnificent than yes-

terday, but the church not so fine. All the altar-pieces were covered with silver shrines.

1737, *January 18*.—Went with Mr. Barclay to Caracalla's Baths, which are the most stupendous ruins of that kind in Rome. The Pope employs several of them as granaries for keeping wheat; for, as the father of his people, he lays in great stores for bread in cheap seasons, and, when there is a scarcity, he supplies the bakers so well as to keep the price of bread the very same in all seasons. The profit he has in plentiful years enables him to suffer the loss by the difference in times of scarcity. This is, indeed, a wonderful instance of good policy, and ought to be imitated in all states where it can be obtained. The Pope has likewise great magazines of wine of the growth of the vineyards in and about Rome, which are deposited in the great cellars of the Monte Testaccio, and sold out thence to the citizens of Rome at an equal price with uniformity, as I have experienced when my servant Anthony bought wine for me from thence, called by the names of Gensano and Monte Jovi wines, &c. The Monte Pulciano wines came from Tuscany, and were somewhat dearer.

February 2.—Being Saturday, went to see the function of the candles at the Pope's Chapel, it being Candlemas Day, where every one of us, as we walked, foreigners as well as natives, Papists as well as Protestants, were presented each with a candle.

February 13.—This day the Pope chose a new Roman senator in the place of Frangipani, deceased. He is a Swede, called Count Bielki, of a noble family. It is a political maxim here to choose a stranger into that office. They made rejoicings on his account that day, and in the night there were fine fireworks.

February 23.—The first day of the Carnival went to see the execution of justice (so called at Rome) upon the Abbé Count Trevilli, who wrote a satire against the Pope and Camera, not near so bitter as are daily written in our public papers against the King and the Ministry. He had his head

* The first Duke of Berwick, the natural son of James the Second, was killed at the siege of Philipsburg in 1734. The person mentioned in the text was therefore his son the second Duke.

cut off by a machine exactly like our Maiden in Scotland, which has a broad axe, loaded with lead on the back, and is pulled by a rope and pulley up a large timber slider, six or eight feet high; there is a block below on which the criminal's head is fixed by his neck; then the executioner, when the Maiden is pulled up, and the rope fastened below, and the criminal placed, he with a small axe cuts the rope, and in an instant the head is separated from the body. This machine was invented in Scotland, as it is said, by the Regent the Earl of Morton, in Queen Mary's time; and, what was remarkable, after the Regent was condemned for treason, he was the first that was beheaded by it. Mr. Ramsay and I were placed in a window so near that we saw the whole of this tragedy. The priest took the gentleman often backwards and forwards into a large room to make

him discover his accomplices, and to renounce what he had written, neither of which he would do. He was not allowed to speak to the people, who were very numerous assembled, and an infinite number of ladies and gentlemen at the windows. We were told by some who were very near him, that he thought he got very hard justice. He died with the greatest resolution and firmness, and appeared to us from the window to be a man of a tall fine person, and looked very like a gentleman. Everybody seemed to be very sorry for his fate. But as we say in Scotland it may be said here of the Pope and the priests, "Beware to attack the De'il and the laird's bairns."

February 28.—Went to the Corso de' Cavalli, where there was bloody work upon the horses' backs by the prickly plates of iron acting upon them when they run.

THE PHILOPSEUDES OF LUCIAN.

THAT there is nothing new under the sun is an apophthegm especially true with respect to the literature of fiction; indeed the origin of all the best-known tales of modern Europe may be traced till they disappear in the darkest gulphs of antiquity, as if invention, prolific in the infancy of the world, had become sterile in its maturity. Thus, with the exception of that portion of it which portrays the manners of the age to which it belongs, the primary idea of nearly all may be found in the remains of the Greek and Roman authors. When we consider how many of their writings have been lost to us, we may believe that, if we had the whole, we should find their successors had little indeed to boast of in point of invention.

In the *Philopseudes*, or *Lover of Lies*, Lucian has thrown together a few tales of witchcraft and necromancy, each of which contains the germ of many legends of later times. The expulsion of reptiles from Ireland by St. Patrick, the Wild Huntsman of Germany, and the statue in Don Giovanni, though doubtless transmitted through many successive versions, seem here to have had their original source. Many

similar instances will suggest themselves to the reader versed in the lore of the marvellous.

The tales are thus introduced:—*Tychiades* (which is but another name for Lucian himself) expresses to a friend his surprise that people are so generally addicted to lying. Some, he says, do so for the sake of profit; poets, again, tell lies for their hearers' entertainment; and states intersperse fabulous tales with their early history, for the purpose of enhancing their dignity. All these he deems excusable; but how grave and bearded men can tell a series of palpable lies without any object, he is utterly unable to understand. These reflections have been suggested to him by a morning-visit he has just paid to Eucrates, a wealthy Athenian gentleman, who is ill of the gout. Of this visit he proceeds to give a narrative. On entering he found in the sick chamber, besides the invalid, his physician Antigonus and three philosophers, each of whom was looked upon as the head of his sect—Ion the Platonist, Dinomachus the Stoic, and Cleodemus the Peripatetic. The sick man's disorder had naturally given the turn to the conversation, and *Tychiades*

found them engaged in discussing what are commonly called sympathetic remedies. He imprudently expressed his utter disbelief in the efficacy of spells and periapts, and was at once attacked on all sides as an atheist. His narrative then proceeds as follows:—

“Never mind him,” cried Ion, “but listen to me. I was quite a lad—fourteen, perhaps, or thereabouts—when one came and told my father that one of his men, Midas, a stout hind and active, had been bitten by a viper, and his leg was mortifying. He was fastening the vines round the poles, when the beast crept up and bit him in the toe, and before he was aware it was back again in its hole. The poor fellow screamed out, being in great torment. We had scarce heard the ill news when some of the slaves came up carrying Midas on a bed. ’Twas a sad thing to see him all swollen and livid, a cold dew on the surface of his body, and with scarce any life in him. My father was vexed enough. ‘Never mind,’ cried one who stood by; ‘I will fetch the Babylonian—Chaldeans, I think, they call them—he will soon cure him.’ To be brief, the Babylonian came, and, fastening to the foot a stone taken from a virgin’s tomb, he muttered a charm, and the venom was drawn out. You may think it a slight matter: I don’t know as to that. The man, without any help, took up the bed on which he lay, and walked back into the country; such power had the charm and the stone from the tomb. But, whatever you may think of that, some of the Chaldean’s feats were really surprising. One day at dawn he went to our country-estate, and circumambulated it thrice, purifying it as he went by burning sulphur. He then pronounced seven holy names taken from an ancient parchment. At the words came crawling out all the vermin on the farm—snakes, asps, and vipers, horned and darting adders, efts and toads. One old serpent only remained behind: his age, I fancy, made him lazy. ‘You are not all here,’ cried the magician. He then took the youngest serpent there, and bade him fetch the old one. In a few minutes they came back together. When they were all assembled, the sorcerer breathed on them, and in a moment they were scorched to ashes. We all stared, I

assure you.”—“Pray,” said I, “did the young serpent lead the old one by the hand? or perhaps, poor old fellow, he had his staff to lean on?”—“Don’t talk so, I beg,” exclaimed Cleodemus. “Let me tell you I was as great a disbeliever as yourself; but when I saw a man flying through the air—he came, he said, from the Hyperboreans—I was necessarily a believer. Indeed how could I be otherwise, seeing him in broad daylight flying in the air, walking through fire or on the water, all quite at his ease?”—“Did you really,” said I, “see the Hyperborean flying through the air or walking on the water?”—“Most certainly,” replied he; “and he had his raw-leather boots on, such as his countrymen usually wear. His lesser feats I pass over. One thing I will tell you that I saw done in the house of Glaucias. Glaucias had lost his father, and had just come into his property. He was a pupil of mine, and, had he not foolishly fallen in love and neglected his studies, he would soon have learnt all I could teach him. He was but eighteen, and he had finished his physical course, and was beginning dialectics. Poor boy! he came to me quite beside himself with love. I thought it my duty as his tutor to call in at once the Hyperborean. The terms were soon agreed on: four minæ paid down—some preliminary sacrifices were necessary—and sixteen more to be paid when the young man obtained his Chrysis. The wizard dug a trench in a part of the house that was open to the sky. When the moon was on the increase—the time favourable for these things—he took us to the spot at the dead of night, and called up Glaucias’s father, who had been dead seven months; the old gentleman at first flew into a rage at his son’s folly, but after a time gave his consent. Next, Hecaté was brought up, dragging Cerberus after her. Then the Moon was drawn down from the skies, presenting a singular spectacle, shifting from shape to shape—a woman’s, a heifer’s, and a puppy-dog’s. Last of all the wise man made a little Cupid of clay, and crying to it, ‘Off with you, and fetch Chrysis;’ away it flew, and before long we heard a knocking at the door; we opened it, and found the young lady there. At cock-crow the Moon flew up to the skies, Hecaté

sunk down underground, and the other apparitions vanished; as for Chrysis, we sent her home about day-break. Had you seen all this," added he, turning to me, "you too would have been a believer."—"Right," said I, "had I seen it, I would have believed it: now you must pardon me, wanting, as I do, your quickness of sight. But now tell me this: I know the young lady you speak of; what need was there of images of clay, and wizards, and moons from the skies? Give her twenty drachms, and she'd follow you to the ends of the earth; indeed, that charm is very potent with her; people say, and you, I presume, are of the number, ring a piece of brass and ghosts run away; just the reverse is the case with her; ring a piece of silver, and she's sure to run to you. Again, let me ask you this: the wizard might easily have rendered himself beloved by ladies who would gladly have given him talents by wholesale, why then take four minæ from Glaucias?"—"You make yourself ridiculous," cried Ion, "by these doubts. I should like to ask you what you think of those who cure people possessed, driving out the demons by their spells. I need not cite you instances; every one has heard of the Syrian from Palestine,* who is clever in those cases, where at the sight of the moon the patient falls to the ground, rolling his eyes, and foaming at the mouth. When he is in this state, the exorciser comes to him, and asks the spirit whence he comes from; the sick man says nothing, but the demon answers in the language of the country he comes from, whether Greek or barbarian, both as to whence he is and how he got into the man; then the wizard, by conjuration, or, if that will not do, by threats, drives him out. I myself have seen one going out: it was black and smoky in colour."—"No wonder, Ion," said I, "that you should see such sights; a disciple of Plato can see *ideas*—things far too shadowy for the eyes of us thick-sighted mortals."

"Nay," broke in Eucrates, "there are many besides Ion, who have fallen in with demons. I myself have seen them thousands of times. At first I used to be frightened, but now I think nothing of them, especially since an Arabian sorcerer gave me a ring made of iron from gibbets, and taught me the spell of many names. This, perhaps, you may cavil at; but what one of my statues does, the whole household— young and old—will tell you. You have remarked, I dare say, a statue standing in my court close by the tank, with a bald head and round belly, its cloak half off its shoulder, its beard blown about, and veins swollen—in fact, just like life: 'tis Pellichus of Corinth."—"Yes," said I, "I have remarked him: he has fillets and withered garlands on his head, and gilded plates on his chest."—"Aye," replied Eucrates, "I had them gilded when he cured me of a tertian ague, of which I was like to have died."—"He was in the medical line, then, this fine fellow?" said I.—"He was so," replied Eucrates, with gravity, "and I would advise you to speak respectfully, or you will suffer for it before long. I know what his power is. Perhaps you forget that one who cures fevers can as easily cause them."—"I beg the statue's pardon," said I, "but what are his other performances? you say the whole household have witnessed them."—"Every night," answered Eucrates, "as soon as it is dark, he descends from his pedestal, and walks round the house, sometimes singing as he goes. We have all of us fallen in with him, and he does no one any harm; you have only to get out of his way, and he passes by quietly; for the most part he bathes and amuses himself all night long; you may hear the water splashing. Again I would advise you, Tychiades, not to be too free with your jokes. I know how he punished the man who stole the obols we offer him every new moon."—"And served him right," cried Ion, "a sacrilegious wretch! But pray tell

* Some commentators have supposed that Lucian here intended to cast ridicule on some Christian exorciser; but, if such was his object, it does not appear why he did not speak out, as his "Death of Peregrinus" shows that he had no reserve in expressing an ill opinion of the Christians. Here it is probable that some such person as the sons of Sceva (Acts xix. 14) is alluded to.

† Perhaps the germ of this story may be found in that of the hero Astrabacus. Herod. v. 69.

us all about it, let Tychiades think what he pleases."—"There were a great number of obols," continued Eucrates, "lying at his feet, besides silver coins and plates fastened with wax to his thighs, given either by people he had cured or by those who hoped to be cured. We had a good-for-nothing fellow in the house—a groom from Libya—he took it into his head that he would watch one night till the statue left his pedestal, and steal the offerings. He did so: when the statue came back, he saw the trick that had been played him; he took his revenge thus; he kept the thief running round and round the court, as if he were in a labyrinth, till morning came, and he was taken in the fact. At the time he got a sound beating; but that was not all; every night, he told us, he was well flogged; indeed, every morning we saw the weals upon his body; he did not hold up long, but died miserably." Here the physician chimed in. "'Tis just like my Hippocrates:" said he, "a brazen statue, a cubit in height: the instant the light is out he goes all round the house, clattering with his feet and slamming the doors—sometimes he upsets my drug boxes and mixes my drugs together—we observe he is especially mischievous when the sacrifice is delayed that we give him once a year."—"Well," said Eucrates, "let me tell you what happened to me about five years ago. 'Twas in the summer at vintage time. At mid-day I dismissed my labourers and wandered by myself into the wood, turning over something in my mind. I was now in the thickest part when I heard the baying of hounds; 'tis only my boy Mnason, thought I, hunting in the forest. I was mistaken: before long the earth quaked, and I heard a noise as of thunder; then I saw a woman approaching—a frightful object—half a stadium in height; in her left hand she had a torch, in her right a sword a cubit long; below she was serpentine, her face like a gorgon's, with snakes instead of hair twisting about her neck and down her shoulders. You see," added he, "how the mere relation of it makes me shudder;" and he showed us his arm, on which the hairs were standing upright. The old fools about him—pretty instructors of youth indeed—swallowed without difficulty

his tale of an apparition half a stadium in height.—"Pray," said Dinomachus, "of what size were the dogs you saw with her."—"Taller," replied Eucrates, "a good deal, than the Indian elephants—horrible objects were they—black, shaggy, and squalid. I had presence of mind enough to turn the seal of the ring the Arabian gave me towards the inside of my finger, and no sooner had I done so, than Hecaté struck the ground with her serpentine foot, and a chasm opened, into which she disappeared with a leap: I caught hold of a tree that grew nigh, and leaning over peeped into the pit; and what do you think I saw? all the secrets of Hades, the burning stream, the Stygian lake, Cerberus, and the dead. Indeed some of them I recognized: my own father I saw quite plainly, dressed in the very clothes in which we buried him."—"And what, pray, were the souls doing?" cried Ion.—"They were reposing on asphodel-beds," replied Eucrates, "chatting pleasantly with their friends and relations."—"That proves Epicurus in the wrong about souls, and Plato in the right," responded the Platonist. "But how about Socrates and Plato? did you happen to see either of them?"—"Why, to be plain with you," replied Eucrates, "I think I saw Socrates—at least I saw an old man with a bald head and round belly, whom I took to be him. As for Plato I confess to you I did not see him—indeed I had scarcely got a clear view when the chasm began to close, and some of my servants who had been looking for me came up while the pit was partly open; Pyrrhias here was one of them. Was it not so, Pyrrhias?" added he, turning to the slave.—"Indeed it was," answered Pyrrhias, "and I was just in time to overhear something of the hounds barking, and to catch a glimmer of the torch-light." I could not help laughing at the fellow's impudence in throwing in the dogs barking, and the torch-light. Then Cleodemus took his turn.—"In all this," said he, "there is nothing to be surprised at; I know by myself; not long ago I was sick—Antigonus here was attending me—I had a fever, 'twas the seventh day of it, and 'twas burning like fire; they had all left me and shut the doors after them; you remember, Antigonus, you bade me try if I could

get a little sleep. Well, I was wide awake, when suddenly there stood before me a young man clothed in white, and singularly beautiful: he took me by the hand, and raising me from my bed, led me through a chasm into Hades. There I beheld Tantalus, Tityus, and Sisyphus—indeed a great deal more, but I need not trouble you with that; at last we came to the judgment-hall, where I saw Æacus and Charon, the Fates and the Furies; one like a king (Pluto, I suppose,) was sitting there, reading a list of names of those whose time was out. My guide took me and set me just before him, when he flew into a rage, and cried "His thread is not spun out: away with you and fetch me Demylus the smith; he is beyond his time." Pleased enough I jumped up, quit of my fever; I told those about me that Demylus was to die: he was my next-door neighbour, and we had been told before that he was sick; in a few minutes we heard the mourners raising their cry over him.—"The commonest thing in the world," cried the physician: "I know a man who rose twenty days after he was buried: I attended him myself both before his death and after his resurrection, and could not be deceived."

Just then Eucrates's sons came in from the wrestling-school—one a young man, the other a boy about fifteen. They saluted the company, and took their seats on the bed by their father. The sight of his sons seemed to recall some incident to Eucrates's mind. He laid his hand on their heads and said, "What I now tell you, Tychiades, shall be the truth, so may these boys of mine turn out well." Their mother, my late beloved wife, I need not say how well I loved her; I hope I shewed it during her life, and after her death I burnt with her body her dress and all her ornaments. The seventh day after I lost her, I was sitting on this very bed, just as I am now, trying to console my grief. I was reading, I remember, Plato's treatise on the soul. While I was reading who should come in but my lost Demæneté. She seated

herself close by me, just where Eucratidas is sitting," added he, pointing to the younger boy—the child shuddered, as well he might, and the colour fled from his cheeks. "The moment I beheld her," continued his father, "I threw my arms around her, and lifted up my voice and wept. Leave this vain sorrow, said my wife; you have done much for me, but one thing more I have to ask: you have burnt only one of my sandals, and they are of gold; the other has fallen under the clothes-chest. While we were talking, an accursed puppy that lay under the bed—one of those from Melité, set up a howl, and the ghost disappeared. We found the sandal where she said we should, and burnt it next day. Surely, Tychiades, facts like these you don't distrust: they are self-evident, and of every day's experience."—"If I did," replied I, "I should deserve to have a sound drubbing with the self-same golden sandal you spoke of."

Tychiades then informs his friend that at this point of the conversation Arignotus the Pythagorean, came in, in whom he hoped that he had found an ally: how much he was mistaken our next extract from his narrative will show.

† "If ever you happen to be at Corinth," said the new-comer, "ask for the house of Eubatidas, which is by the Craneum, and when you have found it tell Tibius, the porter, to shew you the spot where the Pythagorean Arignotus dug up a demon and drove him away, so that the house has been habitable ever since."—"Ah!" cried Eucrates, "how was that, pray, Arignotus?"—"Oh," answered he, "people had for some time been afraid to live in it. If any one ventured, he was attacked by a frightful apparition, from which he was lucky if he escaped in his senses. The consequence was that the walls were giving way and the roof falling off—indeed, no one was bold enough to enter it. The instant I heard of it, I took my books—I have several in Egyptian on those subjects—and went to the house about bed-time. The

* Perhaps the origin of this story may be found in that of Melissa, wife of Periander.—Herod. v. 92.

† A similar story may be found in Pliny the Younger, Epist. vii. 27.

gentleman with whom I was staying tried every means to divert me—indeed he almost used force—thinking that 'twas all over with me if I persisted. I paid no attention to him, but took my lamp and entered the house. When I came to the principal apartment I placed it on the ground, and, seating myself by it, began to read quietly. On a sudden the demon appeared; he did not know, as it seemed, who it was he had to deal with, and fancied I should be frightened like the rest. To be sure, he was a hideous object—squalid, with his hair long, and blacker than night. Well he tried to master me, attacking me in every way, and changing to all kinds of shapes—a dog's, a bull's, and a lion's. I got ready my most formidable charm, and, speaking in Egyptian, kept chanting it and driving the spirit before me till he sunk into the ground at one corner of the chamber. The moment I saw where he had disappeared I discontinued my labour. Next morning at daybreak they came in, all in despair, expecting to find me dead, like the rest. To their surprise I came forward and congratulated Eubatidas on having his house free of goblins and spirits. I then took him and the rest—the novelty of the thing had brought them in crowds—and led them to the spot where the demon had vanished. I bade them fetch mattocks and spades and dig: they did so, and about a fathom's depth under ground they found a human skeleton. We took it up and buried it, and since that the house has been no more troubled by apparitions."

Tychiades then relates how shocked all the company were at his disbelief of such a story told by such a man, and then proceeds with his narrative, as follows:—"I will tell you," said Eucrates, "another story that has fallen within my own experience, which I hope will convince even you, Tychiades. When I was quite a young man, my father sent me to Egypt for my education. While in that country I took a fancy to sail up the river to Coptos, and from thence to visit the statue of Memnon, and hear the sound it utters at the rising of the sun. Well, I heard—not the indistinct sound most people hear—when I was there the statue opened its mouth, and uttered some oracular lines, which I would gladly repeat, did I not

fear it would be tedious. But to resume: on my return I found on board a scribe of the temple, a man of wonderful knowledge, acquainted with all the learning of the Egyptians; indeed he was said to have spent three-and-twenty years in the subterraneous chambers of the temple, learning magic from Isis."—"I declare," cried Arignotus, "you must mean my old tutor Pancrates; was he not shorn like a priest, wore linen, absent in manner, spoke very pure Greek; tall, with a snub nose, blubber lips, and spindle shanks?"—"The very same," replied Eucrates; "when I first met him I did not know what was in him; but when I saw him, as often as we put to land, working all kinds of wonders, riding upon crocodiles, or swimming along with them—the animals crouching before him and wagging their tails—I perceived at once that he was no ordinary person. By degrees I ingratiated myself with him, and before he was aware we were quite on a footing of intimacy; so much so that he communicated all his secrets to me. At length he persuaded me to leave my servants at Memphis, and follow him unattended. 'We shall want no servants,' said he. After that, *this* was our method of proceeding—*whenever* we came to an inn, my wizard took the bar of the door, the broom, or the pestle, and dressing it in man's clothes, and muttering a charm, he made it walk and look in all points like a man; it would go and draw us water, get provisions, and lay the table, indeed serve us in all respects cleverly enough. As soon as we had no more use for it, he would mutter another charm, and immediately the broom became a broom again, or the pestle a pestle. I wanted much to worm this secret out of him, but could not; on other points he was open enough, this he grudged me. One day I hid myself in a dark corner, and overheard the spell—'twas only three syllables long—he told the pestle what to do, and went off to the market-place. The next day he went out on business. I took the pestle and dressed it, and pronouncing the spell I bade it draw water. It filled the water jar and brought it me: "You may leave off," said I, "and be a pestle again." It paid no attention to me, but kept on drawing water, till the

house was near overflowed. I knew not what to do; 'Pancrates,' said I, 'will come back and be angry'—in which, indeed I was right. Well, I snatched up a hatchet and cleft the pestle in halves, and, to my horror, instead of one servant, I had now two, each half catching up a jar and fetching water. At the instant Pancrates came in, and, seeing what had happened, made them wooden again as they were before: for himself, before I was aware, he was gone, vanishing I know not whither.—“Could you now then,” cried Dinomachus, “turn a pestle into a man?”—“Certainly I could,” replied Eucrates, “but I could not turn it back

again; if I once made it fetch water, we should all of us be drowned.”

The narrator concludes his narrative by stating that Eucrates, having touched in passing upon the subject of a ring he had, with a figure of the Pythian Apollo engraved upon the seal, which sometimes conversed with him, was proceeding to repeat a response given by Amphilocheus's oracle at Mallus, when his hearer, seeing that there was likely to be no end of these idle stories, hastily made an excuse, and gladly took his leave of the company, who on their parts he conceived were equally glad to be rid of him.

A TRIP TO THE GOLD REGIONS OF SCOTLAND.

(Continued from p. 468.)

IN resuming, dear Grotius, our conversation of last night, I may observe that, if the old records of the gold mines in Crawford Muir throw some valuable light on the state of Scotland in more ancient times, the modern history of the Leadhills possesses equal interest in regard to many of the most important topics of the present day, and is calculated to interest all those who have paid attention to the great social questions of the limitation of the hours of labour, the land allocation schemes, and the truck system. This metalliferous district may be divided into two portions. The one lying in Dumfriesshire is the property of the Duke of Buccleuch, and the mines in it are now carried on by the noble proprietor himself. A collection of their products, exhibited by him in the Crystal Palace, attracted considerable attention. The other, to which I shall confine my observations, consists of that portion which is embraced in the county of Lanark, and has by successive purchases become vested in the Earl of Hopetoun. I think I have already mentioned that this family first became connected with the district in 1638, by the marriage of their ancestor Mr. James Hope with the heiress of Robert Foulis, a descendant of that Thomas Foulis the goldsmith so honourably mentioned in the Act of Parliament passed in 1592. The fact was

that the young lady's uncle had usurped her property during her minority, which forced her to apply to the Court of Session for redress. Mr. Hope was then employed as her advocate, and the result of the litigation was that this talented lawyer gained not only the cause, but also the affections, of his client. Having thus acquired an interest in the mines, he applied himself to the attainment of skill in mineralogy, and his endeavours were attended with such success that it is said (Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, by Wood, *sub tit.* Hopetoun) he brought the art of mining to a perfection unknown before that time in Scotland. This not only advanced his private fortune, but also procured him in 1641 the office of Governor of the Mint, to which was afterwards annexed, by Act of Parliament, a power of holding courts therein. It would appear that the original property acquired by this marriage formed but a very small portion of the present estate, which has been increased by successive purchases of the adjacent farms. A circumstance connected with one of these is strikingly illustrative of the great uncertainty of mining adventure. The former proprietor had made extensive but entirely unsuccessful searches for lead, and, having sunk his whole capital in these operations, was forced to dispose of the land. Many years afterwards one of the

richest of the Leadhills veins was followed into these lands by Lord Hope-toun's miners. It was there found, in technical phrase, to carry the astonishing and unprecedented breadth of 18 feet of pure *galena*. One of the workmen employed in removing this most valuable deposit accidentally struck his pick against the wall of the adit, when it broke through into the old workings of the former proprietor, who thus had missed an immense fortune by a deviation of a few inches from the vein.

After the death of Mr. James Hope his family do not appear to have carried on the mines extensively on their own behoof, but adopted the system of leasing them in portions to various companies. In process of time, however, the whole district came to be leased to one of them, known as the Scots Mining Company, with the exception of a small part, which was let to an association of gentlemen from the counties of Durham and Northumberland, to whose want of success and subsequent desertion of their works, which entailed injury on those of the other company, the litigation which is supposed, by the writer* in the "Household Words," to have so materially affected the prosperity of the village, must be ascribed.

The Scots Mining Company was formed by the exertions of Sir John Erskine, shortly after the rebellion of 1715. This gentleman, who was, I believe, a branch of the Mar family, lamenting the little encouragement given to the development of the mineral resources of Scotland and the want of the necessary capital, induced a number of London merchants, most of whom were connected with the great Sun Fire Office in Threadneedle-street, to form themselves into a company for the purpose of prosecuting mining adventures in Scotland. A charter of incorporation was procured, and leases of mines at Leadhills and elsewhere obtained. At first the superintendence of these was committed to Sir John Erskine, but he appears to have been little fitted for the office, and the pro-

spects of the undertaking were for a time anything but encouraging. A change in the management, and the judicious appointment of a gentleman of great talents as agent, soon produced a complete alteration in the state of affairs. In 1722-3 Mr. Stirling, the well-known mathematician and friend of Sir Isaac Newton, undertook the charge of the mines; and from that period his exertions, and those of his successors, Mr. Stirling of Garden and Mr. Irving, afterwards Lord Newton, secured to the company most ample returns for its capital till nearly the present day.

Mr. Stirling brought to the task he had undertaken not only the highest scientific skill, but remarkable administrative talents; and it is to a code of rules and regulations drawn up by him shortly after he came to reside at Leadhills that the village owes not only the greater part of its prosperity, but most of its singular and peculiar characteristics.

He divided the workmen into four classes,—miners, labourers, washers, and smelters.

The first class were employed exclusively in getting the ore, or in forming the necessary shafts and adits. In the latter case they were paid according to the number of fathoms cut; in the former by the tons of smelted lead raised by them. The rate of payment for these varied according to the nature of the rock and the richness of the vein. The miners were divided into companies of eight men each, to whom a particular locality in the works was assigned. As the dimensions of the workings only permitted two men to work at once, it followed as a matter of course that each was only engaged for six hours below ground. They were therefore relieved at noon, midnight, and six o'clock morning and evening. Shortly before these hours the men who were to go down assembled in a room called the Rendezvous, when the overseers saw that they were all present. There was an important reason for this. The men did not descend the pits by ladders, but were let

* Grotius may be permitted to add, what he intended to have stated in last number, that this paper in the "Household Words" is the self-revealing production of Miss Martineau. No one can mistake, even in her most fugitive productions, that "fine Roman hand."

down and pulled up by ropes attached to windlasses worked by their comrades. It was therefore necessary that both sets should be at the pit at the same time, in order that they might mutually assist each other. No buckets such as we see in coal-pits were used, but, a knot having been made in the cable, the right leg was thrust through it; the rope was then grasped between the left arm and the sides; the candle, inserted in a ball of clay, was carried in the left hand, and the right used in fending off the sides of the shaft. This has been pronounced by the most competent authorities to be much the safest mode of letting the men down, and certainly accidents during this process were almost unknown, while several have occurred since ladders and buckets were introduced. With the view of affording a system of provision for old age, a regulation was introduced by which a man who had become less able for his work from age or ill-health was allowed to introduce a young man into the bargain as his assistant. The two certainly obtained only the share of one able miner, but the junior was glad to accept a comparatively small portion, as he was instructed in the business, and all vacancies in the regular body of the miners were filled up from these assistants. In fact the regulation permitted each of the elder miners to keep an apprentice.

The labourers were considered unskilled workmen, and were employed in conveying the ore obtained by the miners to the foot of the pit, where it was raised by a horse-gin in some cases, and in others by a windlass which they worked themselves, and laid in heaps at the mouth of the shaft, the produce of each company of miners being kept by itself. The employment of this body of men was more irregular than that of the miners, and they were paid either by day's wages, or contracted for the bringing of a particular parcel of ore to the surface.

The washers were employed in pulverising the ore, and separating it from

impurities. For this they were paid per ton of smelted lead. They had under them a number of boys, who were chiefly occupied in pounding the lead with broad, flat hammers, a process which has more recently been performed by machinery. From these boys the assistant miners already referred to were selected. Allan Ramsay the poet, who was born in the village and is its literary celebrity, began life in this capacity.*

The fourth and last class were the smelters, who were very limited in number. Till the commencement of the present century they were generally strangers brought from England, the necessary skill not having been acquired by the native workmen till about that period. They were also paid by the piece. They usually began work at an early hour in the morning, and left off about 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Under these regulations you will observe that the working hours were very short, and a large portion of their time was left at the disposal of the workmen. Another rule provided for the equitable distribution of this among the men. By it, it was arranged that those who went below ground at midnight during one week should do so at six in the morning the next, and so on in rotation. It is to the use made of this unoccupied time that the village owes the remarkable appearance it presents of a green oasis among the surrounding heath. By the mining leases Lord Hopetoun became bound to furnish the company with the ground requisite for the houses and yards of their workmen. The word *yards* was without doubt originally intended to represent no more than a small garden attached to each cottage; but it came by degrees to receive a much more liberal interpretation, the Hopetoun family having allowed every miner to occupy as much waste land as he could reclaim and keep in cultivation by the labour of himself and family. To these agricultural operations, which were entirely carried on by the spade, the un-

* Grotius doubts this, as the poet's father died when he was an infant; while his step-father (his mother's second husband) was not a miner, but a small "landholder," and it is probable a sheep-farmer, by whom it is believed young Ramsay was employed as a "herd." This and other points in his Leadhills life shall fall to be considered in the forthcoming life of the author of "The Gentle Shepherd," already announced (January, 1853, p. 22), by Grotius in this Magazine.

occupied time of the miners was devoted. It also happened that the company, instead of erecting houses, permitted the men to build them for themselves. There thus arose an ill-defined right, a sort of quasi property, in these lands and houses, and the miners have for more than a century been allowed to sell and transfer them to their neighbours, under the control and supervision of Lord Hopetoun's local agents. The result of this system has been the irregular and picturesque character of the village, where every man has built his house after his own ideas, and the green and cultivated appearance of the environs. The latter is indeed the more remarkable when we recollect that the soil around Leadhills is of the poorest description, and that this village is situated in latitude $55^{\circ} 28' N.$ and at an elevation of nearly 1300 feet above the sea. In spite of these disadvantages, above a mile square has been reclaimed from barren heath since 1731, and its annual produce has been calculated at not less than 10,000 stones of hay and the same weight of potatoes, independent of a small quantity of oats. These yards provide the winter fodder for the cows of the villagers, and to supply their summer wants the company leases an adjoining farm, the rent of which is divided among the miners according to the number of cows kept; and the expense of this averages about 10s. 6d. a year for each cow. In addition to this, most of the miners purchase in the summer a sheep or lamb, which they fatten on their yards, and kill towards the end of the year. Pigs are seldom kept, not from any want of means to do so, but from other causes. Till a very recent date a Judaical prejudice against the use of bacon as food existed among the peasantry of remote districts of Scotland, from which Leadhills was not exempt. Independently of this the soil is impregnated to a certain extent with minute particles of lead, which have the most injurious effects on the lower animals, and to their noxious influence a grubbing creature like a pig is of course peculiarly exposed. For the same reason poultry are unknown, while dogs and cats are less numerous than in other places. It is stated in the Household Words that this system of land alloca-

tion has been discontinued. On this point, however (as unfortunately on nearly all points), that writer has been misinformed. No change has been made in the system, though it has practically fallen into abeyance from the altered circumstances of the village, the diminished population being barely sufficient to keep in cultivation the land already reclaimed; and I may add that the advantages of these small allotments in the present depressed condition of the mines are at least questionable, whatever benefits may have been derived from them when the works were in the full tide of prosperity.

This depression has been attributed by the informant of the writer in the Household Words to the litigation which has occurred; but, although this may have in a small degree contributed to it, we must look for its real origin in much more general causes, resulting not from human but natural laws. The discoveries of modern science have completely exploded the ideas of our ancestors, that lead and other metals were constantly being formed beneath the surface of the earth. We now know that every ton of lead procured is merely so much capital abstracted from the ground—that in the existing state of our planet it is never replaced by the usual operations of nature, and that the more we have procured the less will be left for our successors. In fact the mines at Leadhills have, like those at other places, been to a great extent worked out. As long ago as the year 1800, Mr. Stirling, of Garden, the nephew and successor of the mathematician, to whom we have already referred, as agent at Leadhills for the Scots Mining Company, a most competent authority, stated that the Hopetoun family and their lessees had taken as much lead out of the interior of one of the hills which bound the basin in which that village is situated as would *pace the surface of it with guineas set on edge*. The results of such extensive operations were inevitable—deeper and more expensive workings, the employment of machinery for raising the water which could no longer be carried off by the adits, and in one case the total abandonment of a most productive vein from the intersection of an overwhelming subterranean spring. In

aggravation of these increased difficulties came the great and sudden fall in the price of lead consequent on the close of the continental war and the re-opening of the Spanish mines. For more than twenty years the whole produce of the Leadhills mines has been derived from the portions of ore contained in the rubbish of the old workings, which was thrown aside as unworthy of attention during more prosperous times, with the occasional addition of small knots of ore, very limited in their extent, which had been accidentally missed. Of this character is the vein called California, which has nothing to do with gold, but is merely a rather rich portion of one of the ordinary lead lodes which, in the usual vicissitudes of mining operations, had till lately escaped the researches of the miners.

The combined effect of diminished production, increased expense, and a less remunerative price on the condition of the workmen may be readily conceived. The miners naturally endeavoured to meet the unavoidable fall of wages by protracting the time they worked below ground, and Mr. Stirling's salutary regulations were abandoned. Under these altered circumstances the allotments of ground, which had formerly been of so much benefit, became a snare and an injury to them, producing, although under a modified form, the same evils which the possession of small pendicles of land has entailed on the peasant proprietors of France, the small tenantry of Ireland, and the crofters of the Western Highlands of Scotland. We find at Leadhills as well as elsewhere that clinging to the houses and patches of land, and that reluctance to abandon them, which induces their occupants to accept lower wages and submit to many privations when they could command more remunerative employment and a more comfortable subsistence by migrating to other districts. It is also probable that at Leadhills the ever varying hopes and vicissitudes of mining operations have contributed to the lingering of the miners there after the amount of employment has diminished; but there can be as little doubt that their small possessions have been the main cause. At the same time you must not suppose, my dear Grotius, that there is

any such abject poverty at Leadhills as among the other classes I have referred to. I believe the sum of nine shillings a week given in the Household Words as the average of the miners' wages is not far from the truth; but, although this may be a low remuneration for skilled labour, it is certainly not below that of agricultural labourers in the county of Lanark generally. The wages of the latter would be rather overstated at two shillings a day; there must also be many days on which the weather prevents them being employed, and they have to provide for house-rent, and purchase milk, &c. The Leadhills miner, on the other hand, has constant employment, and a free house, while his pendicle of land maintains a cow, and perhaps a sheep, and it furnishes him with as many potatoes as his family can consume. The villagers are consequently not worse off than the other labourers of the district; but at the same time there can be no doubt that had they not possessed these houses and yards their wages must have been higher, and that to an extent much greater than the largest value which can possibly be placed on these possessions. To comprehend, however, the entire bearings of the matter, you must also advert to the fact that the effects must not be measured only by the injurious influence they exercise on the wages of the man himself, but that you must pursue the subject further, and inquire in what way they affect the interests of his family; and there can be no question that at Leadhills at least they have done so in a most serious manner, especially among the female part of the population. The cultivation of the small patches of ground requires at certain seasons of the year the labour of others as well as that of the miner himself. The character of this work being light, it can readily be performed by women and children, and consequently it held out a temptation to the miners, especially in a place where there is difficulty in procuring the services of strangers, and, as I shall afterwards show you, a want of ready money for their remuneration, to retain their children and more particularly their girls at home, instead of sending them into the world, as in other villages, to seek their own sub-

sistence by agricultural or other labour. The operations on the land, which required the exertions of these persons, and led to their remaining in the village, were, however, desultory, and confined to certain periods of the year; and the system having been pursued for generations has had a most injurious effect on the character of the female population. It has produced an inaptitude for regular and constant labour, in consequence of which no farmer in the vicinity will engage a native of Leadhills as a servant if he possibly can procure one from another district. I am afraid I must also add that it has engendered among the young women of the village an idle and gossiping disposition, with its inevitable concomitant of a great and fearful laxity in the intercourse of the sexes. On the fall of wages, the *res angusti domi* would probably have proved an antidote to these evils, but unfortunately the manufacture of Ayrshire needlework, was almost simultaneously introduced into the village. At first the receipt of high wages from this employment appeared to justify the continuance of the former system; but in this, as in every other occupation where no great skill or strength is required, while its acquirement is easy, there are no bounds to competition, and a high rate of remuneration must necessarily be temporary. Such has been the case with the Ayrshire needlework at Leadhills, and the earnings of those engaged in it have long been reduced to the lowest possible amount, while, from the sedentary nature of the employment, and the facility with which the work is at any time taken up or laid aside, its introduction has had no tendency to ameliorate the character of the population. In fact, the present state of the village of Leadhills is but another evidence to the truth of the conclusion, that the possession of a small pendicle of land is never beneficial to the labourer, unless where it is combined with another occupation so remunerative as to render protracted hours of application unnecessary; but, on the contrary, is productive of great and serious evil where these circumstances have never existed, or where they have become altered in the course of time.

The germ of another cause of the

depressed condition of the Leadhills miners can be directly traced to the regulations of Mr. Stirling, and its noxious influence has done much to counteract the benefits which have resulted from the general judicious character of these rules. It was there provided that the miners should be paid according to the number of tons of smelted lead obtained from the ore raised by them. Now it almost necessarily happened that a period of above two years, and often more, elapsed before all the operations necessary for reducing the produce of the works into this state could be performed; and, till this was done, it was impossible to ascertain the amount due to the men. To remedy this, a system was introduced by which the overseers valued the different *bings* or *parcels* of ore in their unreduced state, and the men were paid according to this calculation, but subject to after correction when the lead came to be smelted. Unfortunately, however, nothing can be more uncertain than the yields of different portions of ore, and even the greatest care and skill will not prevent the error of a mistaken estimate. In consequence of a series of over-valuations, and the serious inconveniences resulting from them, the Company were reluctantly compelled to abandon this plan. Under these circumstances the farmers and dealers in the neighbourhood became unwilling to furnish the individual miners with the articles they required in small quantities, more especially when they had to wait so long for payment. The company were accordingly forced to become wholesale purchasers, and retail to their workmen. At first, this was confined to meal, potatoes, and other bulky articles of consumption, with the candles and gunpowder required in the mining operations; but, by degrees, the system was extended, and now almost every article which the miners require can be procured at the company's store. There is nothing illegal in this, as lead mines are not enumerated in the statute generally known as the Truck Act; neither do I mean to charge the company with the exaction of exorbitant profits, the injury of which workmen generally complain. There is, however, a more subtle evil invariably connected with this system, the baneful effects of which

have been fully experienced at Leadhills, viz. the fostering a spirit of improvidence among the workmen. The company may, it is true, ensure itself against loss by limiting the amount and value of the articles furnished from the store to each individual; but what is there to keep the man himself within the bounds of prudence? He is always most sanguine as to the result of the final settlement, and invariably calculates on a larger balance than the result justifies. He may not as yet have been very successful, but he trusts to the vicissitudes of mining, and hopes that the vein on which he is engaged may soon render him a larger return for his labour. Buoyed up with this feeling, and yielding to some passing temptation or the caprice of the moment, he draws goods and commodities from the store which a more sober and correct estimate of his position would have taught him to do without. Besides, ready money is often desired for other purposes, and here again the store supplies him with a ready but ruinous resource. The articles obtained thence are disposed of at a lower price, and thus the old adage of burning the candle at both ends is exemplified to the infinite injury of the workman. The result has been that there are few miners at Leadhills who have not at some time or other contracted debts for which they pledge the precarious security of the houses they have built; but those who have once taken this false step seldom if ever can retrieve themselves, and the debts thus recklessly incurred hang like a millstone round their neck till their dying day, trammeling their exertions, binding them still closer to the village, and adding another inducement to accept lower wages there from their inability to seek employment elsewhere.

With all these disadvantages, however, and with a still decreasing produce from the mines, the miners at Leadhills are by no means so low in condition as might have been supposed. Their earnings, as I said before, are more than equal to those of the labouring classes in other districts, while their general character for honesty and intelligence stands deservedly high. Crime is almost unknown; on two occasions only within the present century has

the interference of the public prosecutor been required, and both cases were disposed of by the sheriff without resorting to a higher tribunal. The one was an attempted fraud on the company by the removal of some ore from a heap where a lower to one where a higher rate per ton would have been obtained; and the other a mere drunken brawl on a fair-night. Apprehensions have been expressed that the intercourse with the navvies during the formation of the Caledonian Railway has had a tendency to innovate on this high character; but I consider this erroneous. From no small experience of that class, I am convinced that justice has been seldom done to the character of the navy. His vices and faults are so evident and obtrusive that they too often obscure the virtues which exist, though less prominently developed. At all events I am certain that the former are not of a nature to present any temptations to the miners of Leadhills, or indeed to Scotchmen generally. So far from any injurious, I am inclined to suppose that the intercourse in question which, after all, was exceedingly limited, may have produced a beneficial effect. It will assuredly have tended to the alleviation of some of the evils already enumerated if the inhabitants of Leadhills have imbibed any of that spirit of mobility which characterises the navy, rendering him at home wherever he may be, and ready to accept the employment offered him, careless whether it places him among the hedgerows and lanes of England, the heath-clad passes of Scotland, the plains of France, the sierras of Spain, the sands of Egypt, or the swamps of Darien.

Undoubtedly much of the high character of the Leadhills miners is owing to the religious and educational advantages which have been provided for them by the liberality of the Earls of Hopetoun and the mining companies. You are aware that by the laws of the Scotch church it was declared that no ordained minister should be instituted at any place, unless an endowment had been previously settled on the incumbent and his successors in perpetuity. From the fluctuations of all mining populations, this rule could not without great injustice be enforced against the proprietors of such works;

and there were strong grounds for considering them exceptional cases. For this reason the General Assembly in 1736 sanctioned the application of Lord Hopetoun for an ordained clergyman at Leadhills, and from that time the village has had the benefit of the full ministrations of their church at their own doors, instead of having to seek them at the parish church, a distance of many miles. About the same time an excellent school was also established. The houses of the clergymen and schoolmaster, and also the chapel, have been provided by the proprietor, and their salaries defrayed mutually by the landlord and tenants of the mines. In 1741 Mr. Stirling induced the miners to institute a library, rightly judging that it was better to make this a self-supporting rather than cleemosynary institution. The terms of admission and the annual subscription were, however, fixed at a very moderate sum. Liberal donations of standard works were also from time to time presented by the Hopetoun family, the Mining Company, and its successive agents. These were generally well selected, and the institution became possessed of an useful collection amounting to about 1700 volumes. Recent additions have not, however, improved the character of the library, and I am afraid it now merits most justly the description in the Household Words. The causes of this would appear to be inherent in institutions of this kind, supported by the contributions of the members. It is impossible, and indeed would be unfair, to exclude the subscribers from the management, but unfortunately these persons are often very far from competent to pronounce a correct judgment on the value or usefulness of a particular book. The excitement connected with the secession of the Free Church aggravated the evils which owe their origin to this cause. Several of the most active subscribers were

zealous partizans, who, instigated by proselytizing influences in certain quarters, advocated and carried resolutions for the purchase of works of controversial theology connected with that question, which certainly were by no means calculated to instruct or improve persons in the situation of the Leadhills miners. These evils are not, however, peculiar to this library, but, as I have already observed, appear inseparable from institutions of this kind, supported by the contributions of the members. The subscribers have themselves no general knowledge of books, and are consequently at the mercy of those advertisements called "Opinions of the Press," which not unfrequently consist of garbled extracts, and, too often, of purchased puffs. On the strength of these, particulars works are procured, without any accurate information of the nature of their contents, and in total ignorance whether or not they are adapted to the comprehension of the members. I lately had occasion to observe a striking example of this when looking over the catalogue of a parish library in the immediate vicinity of Leadhills. The subscribers were chiefly the small farmers, their servants, and agricultural labourers, among whom you may readily suppose there was but small Latin and less Greek, yet one of the first works which caught my eye was "Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy."* Indeed I have often felt both surprise and regret that something has not been done to remedy this evil. The subject is certainly one of importance when we consider the great multiplication of these local libraries which has taken place within late years; and surely the Committee of the Council of Education, or some other impartial and influential public body, might easily, and with the most beneficial result, publish periodically a list of standard works, with their selling prices, as a safe and trustworthy guide to the managers of such institutions.

* Fye! my good friend. This is an unhappy selection to objugate. Grotius knows no richer, rarer mine of thought than the quaint old anatomist of Lindley. It roused Sam Johnson out of his bed "two hours" earlier: and, be he boor or be he scholar, the "quips and cranks" of this rare English Democritus cannot come amiss. Grotius however homologates what follows. He may remind the reader that Burns was among the first who instituted such local "Libraries," as Ramsay was the first who established a "Circulating Library" in Scotland, much to the scandal of scandal-loving Robert Wodrow, the garrulous Scotch ecclesiastical historian.

If the moral condition of the village of Leadhills presents an attractive subject of contemplation to the political philosopher—its physical characteristics are not less interesting to the geologist, the botanist, the meteorologist, and the medical student. Being the highest inhabited place in the kingdom, its climate is by no means a favourable one. From its elevated position the village is too often enveloped in cold damp mists and showers, while the lower country at a very short distance is smiling in warmth and sunshine. From this cause, rheumatism and affections of the chest are common among the inhabitants, but on the whole they are remarkably healthy, and the case of John Taylor,* though the most extraordinary, is not the only instance of longevity. Fever has never been prevalent, and the village has entirely escaped the cholera during both the visitations of that pestilence. Some years ago the painter's colic or lead brash was of no unfrequent occurrence, but now it is almost unknown. The cause of this improvement is undoubtedly the alteration of the smelting furnaces. Formerly these were situated in the immediate vicinity of the village, with chimneys of small elevation. They have now been removed to the distance of a mile, and in the construction of the flues the same principle has been adopted as suggested the erection of the immense and expensive chimneys of St. Rollox (Glasgow) and Warrington. From the nature of these localities the flues have been necessarily raised in an isolated and pillar-shaped form; but here the abrupt ascent of the hill has been taken advantage of for the purpose of support, and the flue is thus carried to a great height at a comparatively small expense. This expedient is, however, only a partial remedy, and the great extent of ground around the mouths of the chimneys at Leadhills which has been rendered incapable of supporting vegetation gives abundant proof of the quantity of noxious exhalations which still continue to pollute the atmosphere. A still more scientific cure has, however, been recently adopted by the Duke of Buccleuch at Wanlothead, where the lead fumes are forced through a mi-

nutely divided shower of water, which deprives them of their poisonous qualities. For this condenser, as it is called, a prize medal was awarded to his Grace at the Great Exhibition, and a detailed statement of the arrangements is given on p. 8 of the Reports by the Juries. In connection with this subject, I may mention that when the smelting was carried on by strangers from England they were in the habit of consuming large quantities of gin and porter while employed, and with them the painters' colic was continually occurring. The Scotch workmen who succeeded them contented themselves with a few mouthfuls of cold water while at work, and they have almost entirely escaped its attacks. Indeed, incredible as it must appear, I have again and again seen these men blow off the metallic scum from the surface of a vessel of water and drink it with the most perfect impunity.

Such are the reflections suggested by the present condition of this secluded village; but, before we resume our homeward route, I shall endeavour, my dear Grotius, to answer your further inquiries as to the gold mines of Scotland, and first as to the manner in which it is procured by washing. This appears to be the same in almost all countries, and has been little altered from the earliest times. The following passage from Atkinson's work, describing the process in the seventeenth century, might almost be taken for a relation of the proceedings of the workman whom we see employed in this search near the centre of the village, not one hundred yards from the inn, and who were last year so fortunate as to obtain a nugget of two hundred and fifty grains in weight. "First to use the arte of delving with the sodd (turf) spade; next the wheelbarrow or hand-barrowe to carry away the same earth so gotten into serviceable places. Then to digg the next ground under that sodd so gotten with a mattocke, picke, or towbill; next a shovell to throw that earth so gotten into a serviceable and convenient place, neere unto the buddle where the same earth must be rendled and washed." The gold is always found in the alluvial deposits on the sides of the small

* Related in *May Magazine*, p. 457.

streams, and the first operation of the workman, after selecting one of these as the site of his researches, is to remove the surface earth till he comes to a stratum of fine sand between the coarse and lighter stuff above, and the tile or rock beneath. Into this it would appear that the gold sinks by its own weight. Successive portions of this sand are then placed in a wooden trough, and washed carefully in the stream. As the lighter particles are scoured away the gold betrays itself by its yellow metallic lustre, and is carefully picked out with a quill, and deposited in a small phial partially filled with water.

As to the various places in Scotland where gold has been found, I may refer you to the Otho MS. in the British Museum, to Atkinson's work, and to certain memoranda given to Sir Robert Sibbald by Mr. Robert Seton and Colonel Borthwick. The auriferous district of Leadhills appears to be the largest in extent; for gold has been found not only in all the streams which descend from the elevated plateau on which the village is situated, both into Dumfriesshire and Lanarkshire, but there are records of its discovery in various tributaries of the Clyde, from the source of that river as low down its course as Biggar, embracing a district fully thirty miles in length by twenty in breadth. It has also been found in several of the

upper tributaries of the Tweed—as at Kersop on Yarrow Water near Philiphaugh, and in Glengaber burn at Henderland, in Ettrick, where the researches were most productive. It has also been discovered in Moffat Water and other streams in Upper Annandale. In Aberdeenshire there are said to have been several gold mines at Dumdeer, Drumgavan, the bogs of New Leslie, and Menzies in the parish of Foveran. Rich deposits are also mentioned at Overhill in Behelvie, on the Strathmore property, and at Long Forglan Moor near Dundee, and other places. In fact, though the search for gold may be seldom profitable, it is, instead of one of the rarest, one of the most widely disseminated of minerals, and wherever you find veins of quartz in connection with other metals you may be certain that it exists in smaller or greater quantities.

And now as time and trains wait for no man, except it be a railway director, we must hurry down the glen to catch that which will re-convey us to the northern metropolis; and, while we thus bid adieu to Leadhills and its environs, I hope, dear Grotius, that you do not regret the time we have devoted to it and to its story.

[Not at all: neither it is believed will our readers; and they have to thank Grotius.

Edinburgh, communicated by A. B. G.]

SURVEY OF HEDINGHAM CASTLE, IN 1592.

(With two Plates.)

THE archæologists of Essex meet to inaugurate their new society on the site of the noble castle of Hedingham, once the residence of the De Veres, early in the month of July.

The castle stood in the midst of a fine park, upon a hill fortified by ancient earthworks of a very formidable character. When the present house was erected, early in the eighteenth century, some part of these works was destroyed, but enough has been left to enable us to trace their extent and fashion most satisfactorily. Of the buildings the only remains are the Great Tower, of the Norman period; a fine

brick bridge over the ditch, of the Perpendicular period; and a few traces of the walls and towers surrounding the inner court. The accompanying plan (No. 1), made from actual measurement, will show the arrangement of the works and the position of these remains.

Mr. Majendie, the present proprietor, has in his possession an accurate survey of the honour of Hedingham, taken in 1592 by Israel Arnyne, by order of Burghley. Among the plans in this volume is one of the castle and buildings as then existing, with a written statement, which was intended to have embraced the actual size of each court

ad occidentalem finem ejusdem duo panaria, et duo cubiculi supra. Ac subtus dictam aulam scituantur duo fornices sive cellariæ. Quarum una continet, &c. Altera vero continet, &c. Et prope orientalem finem dictæ aulæ scituatur unus quadrangularis turris ex latere confectus continens, &c. et dudum partitus in diversos cubiculos, sed nuper exterminatos per warrantum antedicti comitis. Sunt præterea in dicto atrio duo alii turres ex latere etiam confecti; ac ad introitum dicti atrii scituatur unus alius turris superius. Qui quidem tres turres dudum partiti fuerunt in diversos cubiculos, nuper quoque exterminatos [per warrantum] dicti comitis. Deinde in dicto atrio scituatur unus largus et profundus fons continens, &c. Et ex boreali parte dicti atrii est unum atrium exterius vulgariter nuncupatum *le Base, le Utter, vel le Fore Court*, inclusum australiter et occidentaliter muro laterio, et orientaliter cum quodam penario, granario, et ostiario ex latere et macre-

mio confectis, et tegulis copertis, ac borealiter duobus stabulis ex latere et macremio constructis, continent', &c. et tegulis etiam copertis. Quod quidem atrium continet, &c. Porro exitu boreali dicti atrii est unum aliud atrium vocatum *le Back Yard*, continens, &c. Ex cujus orientali parte scituatur unum horreum continens, &c. et tegulis copertum. Et dictus scitus sive mons continet, &c. Denique dictum vivarium est sufficienter palatum sive robortum et continet in circuito 868 perticas. Quæ efficiunt 21 stadia 28 perticas. Ex quibus exurgunt duo milliaria tria stadia 28 perticatæ. Et dictum vivarium nuper partitum fuit in . . . separales divisiones sive clausuras, et modo in separabilibus tenuris sive occupationibus domini Henrici Bellingham, Cristoferi Lancton clerici, Georgii Harvy alias Coe, Edmundi Basham, Henrici Smythe, Thomæ Cooke, Johannis Parmeter, et Johannis Jeggon, et continet, &c.

LAYARD'S DISCOVERIES IN NINEVEH AND BABYLON.

Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon; with Travels in Armenia, Kurdistan, and the Desert: being the result of a Second Expedition undertaken for the Trustees of the British Museum. By Austen H. Layard, M.P. With Maps, Plans, and Illustrations. 1853.

THE interest excited by the publication of Dr. Layard's first work on the discoveries at Nineveh has spread far and wide. The wondrous monuments disintombed from their deep resting-places and brought home to our very doors have mainly contributed to the popularity with which exertions of an extraordinary kind have been rewarded. Thousands have visited them in the lofty halls of the national museum, and cheap engravings and descriptions have introduced to almost every cottage unlooked-for information about places the names at least of which are associated with the earliest education of prince and peasant. Wherever the Bible is to be found there Nineveh and Babylon are words to awaken attention and rouse inquiry, and Dr. Layard himself must have long since seen with satisfaction that, although his energy and perseverance were destined to be shackled by the inadequate means placed at his control, his exertions have been appreciated by his countrymen, probably even far beyond what he himself had expected.

It is not, however, in their popular phase that we discuss and estimate Dr. Layard's labours. Apart from all that is astounding, vast, and monstrous, they have furnished rich materials for the sagacity of scholars, and Colonel Rawlinson and the Rev. Dr. Hincks have gone industriously and apparently successfully to work in deciphering the hitherto unexplained cuneiform character, while the French antiquaries, it is understood, have simultaneously made great progress in explaining them. It is hardly to be expected that a task so difficult should be accomplished without many failures and errors, but it is evident the learned investigators are on the right scent, for conducting their researches independently of each other, in numerous instances they have arrived at the same results, and thus a very important mass of historical information, strikingly verified in many points by sacred and profane writers, has been obtained. The advantages, therefore, of the former volume, as regards novelty, is well balanced in that before us by the great

additions made to the interpretations of the Assyrian monuments, and especially of the records found in the palaces.

In 1848, it appears, Mr. Layard, after a brief residence in England for the benefit of his health, rejoined his post at Her Majesty's embassy in Turkey. The trustees of the British Museum did not at that time intend he should make further excavations on the site of ancient Nineveh; but when the results of his first researches had been published and well received, they requested him to undertake a second expedition into Assyria, and to furnish a programme of operations. At this early stage we gain a very important piece of information, which will explain the cause of certain steps taken by Mr. Layard in the course of his adventures, and it will be plainly seen that he was really tied down to a very limited field of research in comparison with his own extended views. In reply to the trustees "I stated," he observes, "what appeared to me to be the course best calculated to produce interesting and important results, and to enable us to obtain the most accurate information on the ancient history, language, and arts, not only of Assyria, but of its sister kingdom Babylon. Perhaps my plan was too vast and general to admit of performance or warrant adoption. I was merely directed to return to the site of Nineveh, and to continue the researches commenced among its ruins." He accordingly proceeded as directed; but before he left Constantinople we see Mr. Layard in the character of a mediator on behalf of the oppressed Yezidis, and throughout his career we continually find him either exerting his influence to soften the rigours and stop the cruelties of Turkish misrule, or acting as pacificator between the warlike and half savage tribes whose territories he had occasion to visit.

Mr. Layard took the route of eastern Armenia and Kurdistan, as being less known than the usual tracts, and the reader is almost at once introduced to much that is novel in the habits and customs of the people, and in the antiquities of the countries through which he passed. The architectural remains of the early Mussulman age at Akhlat are exceedingly interesting, and induce a wish that Mr. Layard could have de-

voted more time to their examination. The identification of the route taken by Zenophon and the ten thousand in their celebrated retreat is not without interest, but we hardly think justice has been done to the researches of Mr. Francis Ainsworth, whose name, indeed, seems only once mentioned, and that in a foot-note on some not very important question. The discoveries made at Kouyunjik during Mr. Layard's absence, although by no means without interest, are too closely allied in character to those already described in his "Nineveh and its Remains" to warrant the long description that would be necessary to render their peculiarities fully intelligible, and we pass at once to the discovery of the grand entrance to the palace, the bulls inscribed with the name of Sennacherib, and other remarkable sculptures, forming, perhaps, the most striking and valuable chapter in this altogether interesting volume.

When Mr. Layard left Kouyunjik in 1848 for Europe, the fore part of a human-headed bull of colossal proportions had been brought to light on the east side of the palace. It seemed to form one side of a doorway, but, as the workmen proceeded, it was found to be one of a series of figures forming part of an exterior façade, the grand entrance to the palace, 180 feet in length. The bulls were all more or less injured, by a convulsion of nature it is conjectured, but their lower parts, on which fortunately are the inscriptions, are preserved. On the great bulls forming the centre portion of the grand entrance was one continuous inscription in 152 lines. On the four bulls of the façade were two inscriptions of the same import. These two records contain the annals of six years of the reign of Sennacherib, with particulars relating to the religion of the Assyrians, and their palaces, all more or less of importance. To Dr. Hincks is due the credit of being the first to detect, in 1849, the name of Sennacherib in the arrow-headed characters of the inscribed bricks from this edifice. In 1851 Colonel Rawlinson published his translation of the inscriptions, and subsequently, and independently of Colonel Rawlinson, Dr. Hincks produced his translation, an abridgement of which is as follows:



Remains of Grand Entrance of the Palace of Samsu-Adad (Kouyunjik)



Remains of Grand Entrance of the Palace of Samsu-Adad (Kouyunjik)

The inscriptions begin with the name and titles of Sennacherib. It is to be remarked that he does not style himself "King, or rather High Priest, of Babylon," as his father had done in the latter part of his reign; from which it may be inferred that, at the time of engraving the record, he was not the immediate sovereign of that city, although its chief may have paid tribute to him, and, no doubt, acknowledged his supremacy. He calls himself "the subduer of kings from the upper sea of the setting sun (the Mediterranean) to the lower sea of the rising sun" (the Persian Gulf). In the first year of his reign he defeated Merodach Baladan, a name with which we are familiar, for it is this king who is mentioned in the Old Testament as sending letters and a present to Hezekiah,* when the Jewish monarch in his pride shewed the ambassadors "the house of his precious things, the silver and the gold, and the spices, and the precious ointment, and all the house of his armour, and all that was found in his treasures: there was nothing in his house, nor in all his dominions, that Hezekiah showed them not;" an act of vain boasting which led to the reproof of the prophet Isaiah, and to his foretelling that all the wealth, together with the descendants of its owner, should be carried away as spoil to the very city from which these ambassadors came. Merodach Baladan is called king of Karduniyas, a city and country frequently mentioned in the Assyrian inscriptions, and comprising the southernmost part of Mesopotamia, near the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates. This king, with the help of his Susianian allies, had recently recovered Babylon, from which Sargon, Sennacherib's father, had expelled him in the twelfth year of his reign: the battle appears to have been fought considerably to the north of that city. The result was that Sennacherib totally defeated Merodach Baladan, who fled to save his life, leaving behind him his chariots, *waggon* (?), horses, mares, *asses* (?), camels and *riding-horses*, with their *trappings for war* (?). The victorious king then advanced to Babylon, where he plundered the palace, carrying off a vast treasure of gold, silver, vessels of gold and silver, precious stones, men and women servants, and a variety of objects which cannot yet be satisfactorily determined. No less than seventy-nine cities (or fortresses), all the castles of the Chaldeans, and eight hundred

and twenty small towns (or villages), dependent upon them, were taken and spoiled by the Assyrian army, and the great wandering tribes, "that dwelt around the cities of Mesopotamia," the Syrians (Arameans) and Chaldeans, &c. were brought under subjection. Sennacherib having made Belib,† one of his own officers, sovereign of the conquered provinces, proceeded to subdue the powerful tribes who border on Euphrates and Tigris, and amongst them the Hagarenes and Nabatheans. From these wandering people he declares that he carried off to Assyria, probably colonising with them, as was the custom, new-built towns and villages, 208,000 men, women, and children, 7,200 horses and mares, 11,063 *asses* (?), 5,230 camels, 120,100 oxen, and 800,500 sheep. In the same year Sennacherib received a great tribute from the conquered Khararah, and subdued the people of Kherimmi, whom he declared to have been long rebellious. In the second year of his reign he appears to have turned his arms to the north of Nineveh. By the help of Ashur, he says, he went to Bishi and Yasubirablai (both names of doubtful reading, and not identified), who had long been rebellious to the king his father. He took Beth Kilamzakh, their principal city, and carried away their men, small and great, horses, mares, *asses* (?), oxen and sheep. He made tablets, and *wrote on them the laus* (or tribute) *imposed upon the conquered, and set them up in the city.*

As we proceed the annals increase in interest, and in remarkable coincidence with events recorded in sacred history. In the third year of his reign Sennacherib overran Syria, the people of which are called by their biblical name of Hittites, the Khatti, or Khetta, and compelled the Kings of Sidon and Phœnicia to pay tribute. All the kings of the sea-coast submitted to him, except Zidkaha (Zedekiah ?) or Zidkabal King of Ascalon. He, however, soon shared the common fate.

A passage of great importance which now occurs is unfortunately so much injured that it has not yet been satisfactorily restored. It appears to state that the *chief priests* (?) and people of Ekron (?) had dethroned their king Padiya, who was dependent upon Assyria, and had delivered him up to Hezekiah, king of Judæa. The

* Isaiah, xxxix. 1, and 2 Kings, xx. 12, where the name is written Berodach.

† Colonel Rawlinson reads Bel-adou. This Belib is the Belibus of Ptolemy's canon. The mention of his name led Dr. Hincks to determine the accession of Sennacherib to be in 703 B.C.

kings of Egypt sent an army, the main part of which is said to have belonged to the king of Milukkhka (Meroe, or Ethiopia), to Judæa, probably to help their Jewish allies. Sennacherib joined battle with the Egyptians, totally defeated them near the city of Al . . . ku, capturing the charioteers of the king of Milukkhka, and placing them in confinement. This battle between the armies of the Assyrians and Egyptians appears to be hinted at in Isaiah and in the Book of Kings.* Padiya having been brought back from Jerusalem, was replaced by Sennacherib on his throne. "Hezekiah, king of Judah," says the Assyrian king, "who has not submitted to my authority, forty-six of his principal cities, and fortresses and villages depending upon them, of which I took no account, I captured and carried away their spoil. I shut up (?) himself within Jerusalem, his capital city. The fortified towns, and the rest of his towns, which I spoiled, I severed from his country, and gave to the kings of Ascalon, Ekron, and Gaza, so as to make his country small. In addition to the former tribute imposed upon their countries, I added a tribute, the nature of which I fixed." The next passage is somewhat defaced, but the substance of it appears to be, that he took from Hezekiah the treasure he collected in Jerusalem, 30 talents of gold and 800 talents of silver, the treasures of his palace, besides his sons and his daughters, and his male and female servants, or slaves, and brought them all to Nineveh. The city itself, however, he does not pretend to have taken.

Colonel Rawlinson's version of this portion of the inscription slightly differs from that of Dr. Hincks, but they agree in the main points. If we turn to the book of 2 Kings xviii. 13 and 14, we shall find such accordances as will leave but little doubt of the events there described being one and the same with those recorded in the inscriptions. The coincidence in the amount of the treasure in gold, thirty talents,† is too remarkable to leave room for scepticism, and, as Mr. Layard observes, "too much stress cannot be laid on this singular fact, as it tends to prove the general accuracy of the historical details contained in the Assyrian inscriptions." The extracts here given by no means exhaust this interesting portion of the volume, and we cannot

even refer to the curious sculptured illustrations of the reign of this active and splendid, but savage and remorseless king.



The series of bas-reliefs representing the taking of Lachish by Sennacherib are perhaps the most remarkable. In them we get the full-length portrait of the King himself, richly arrayed, and seated upon his throne, superintending in person the slaying and flaying alive of his prisoners. The throne resembles one actually discovered in the palace at Nimroud. Over the head of the King was inscribed the following, as translated, "Sennacherib, the mighty King, King of the country of Assyria, sitting on the throne of judgment, before the city of Lachish (Lakhisha). I give permission for its slaughter." The taking of Lachish by Sennacherib will be

* Isaiah, xxxvii ; 2 Kings, xix. 9.

† "And the King of Assyria appointed unto Hezekiah, King of Judah, 300 talents of silver and 30 talents of gold."—2 Kings, xviii. 14.

found in the Book of Kings and in Isaiah. Dr. Layard says the physiognomy of the captives in the sculptures decides them to be Jews.

We have hitherto only referred to

some of the concordances between the inscriptions and scripture narrative. The discoveries are hardly less instructive in their bearings on general history. There is no telling at present



Jewish Captives.

to what extent they may lead, or what new directions they may take when the whole of the inscriptions are read, and when they shall be collated with the results of the French explorers. It would be unwise and profitless to speculate on what the future may reveal, when we ponder over the marvellous things which have been made known to us in so brief a period and under such difficulties, and when we feel that we are as yet but barely upon the threshold of the Assyrian archive chambers. But, under the guidance of Dr. Layard, we may survey the architecture of cities and palaces, examine workmen engaged in transporting and erecting stones and sculptures of colossal proportions, witness the various stratagems of war, the manner of fight-

ing, and the paraphernalia of war, the triumph of the conquerors, and the miseries of the conquered.

The Assyrians, it appears, employed their captives in quarrying and sculpturing the vast stones used in decorating the palaces. Many of them worked in chains and fetters, supported by a bar fastened to the waist, or with shackles round the ankles. They were divided into bands, superintended by task-masters armed with staves. The sculptures were moved by sledges and rollers lifted and propelled by huge levers of wood used with wedges, precisely as at the present day, to vary the height of the fulcrum. Like the Egyptians, the Assyrians were well acquainted with the art of rope-making, for the cables used in conveying the



sculptures were evidently of great length and thickness. The sledge bearing the sculpture is represented as followed by men with coils of rope and implements, and dragging carts laden with cables and beams; workmen accompany it, carrying saws, hatchets, pickaxes, shovels, &c. The King superintends; and so completely is the picture finished that even the landscape is introduced, hills wooded with vines and fig-trees, rivers and marshes, and a town or large village, the houses of which have conical roofs resembling those still found in some parts of northern Syria. The more usual representations of warfare are occasionally varied by scenes of domestic life. On one of the Kouyunjik slabs is sculptured a view of the interior of a fortified camp in the mountains. Within the walls are tents, the owners of which are occupied in cooking and in preparing the couches, while others are seated at table with their shields hung upon the tent-pole above them.

Dr. Layard's bulky volume is agreeably diversified by accounts of some excursions he made, one of the most interesting of which was a journey to the banks of the Khabour, the Chaboras of the Greeks, and the Habor or Chebar of the Samaritan captivity of the Bible. The rapid manner in which the reader is introduced to discovery after discovery renders the digression agreeable, for he is aware that tried workmen are progressing with their excavations, and that after awhile more novelties will be laid before him. The river Khabour rises in the north of Mesopotamia, and winding through the midst of the desert falls into the Euphrates of Circesium, the modern Carkeseea, as the Bedouins call it. It has been but imperfectly explored, for its fertile pastures are occupied by or resorted to by wandering tribes of Arabs, the dread and terror of travellers. Under the escort of a Bedouin Sheikh, accompanied by his artist and some companions, and a great accession of volunteers, who increased the caravan to nearly one hundred men, Dr. Layard proceeded first to the ruins of Abou Khameera, where some of his workmen had been excavating without much success. The ruins of Sinjar, supposed by some to be the Singara of the Romans, seemed not earlier than the Mohammedan period. It is there-

fore very probable that the remains in question were not those of the Singara of which so many coins are extant, and which must have been a place of too great importance to be entirely destroyed. At Arban some winged human-headed bulls of a very archaic character were extricated from a mound, but the walls of the buildings had disappeared. They found vases, urns, glazed pottery, glass, and a small bottle inscribed with Chinese characters, such as are not unfrequently found in Egyptian tombs. These Chinese bottles are supposed to be comparatively modern, and to have been brought by Arabs from the East in the eighth or ninth century; such are still sold at Cairo. The excursion to the Khabour, though replete with incident and information relating to the Bedouins and Arabs and life in the Desert, was not signalised by any remarkable discovery beyond that of the general course of the river, and the rectification of some geographical questions.

In the meantime the excavations at Kouyunjik had been vigorously and successfully carried on. The long gallery, on the walls of which had been portrayed the transport of the colossal stone and winged bull, had been cleared of earth. It proved to be 96 feet in length and 13 in breadth. The walls were covered with sculptured slabs six feet high, representing processions of servants carrying fruits of various kinds, hares, birds, dried locusts, and fruits resembling pineapples fastened on long sticks, precisely as onions are preserved at the present day. Others follow with tables, baskets of cakes, fruits, and flowers. On the opposite side was a procession of horses led by grooms, designed with much spirit and fidelity. This rich discovery was succeeded by that of bas-reliefs representing the sacking of a large city, conjectured by Dr. Layard to refer to a campaign in Armenia. The Assyrian army is seen fording a river, in which fish are disporting; rivulets bordered by vines and orchards empty themselves into the main stream. On one side the sculptor has tried to give a notion of a valley by reversing the trees and hills. In these sculptures the gay decorations of the horses are particularly conspicuous. As usual, the campaign ends in a victory and massacre of the captives. We are now

introduced to the fish-god, the Dagon of the Philistines, and next to one of the most interesting of all these curious revelations—the archive chambers of the palace of Nineveh.

The Assyrians very properly appreciated the durability of terra-cotta, and the ease with which it could be worked, and to this material they entrusted the national records and public documents. Probably nothing else would have so well answered this purpose, and it is rather surprising that terra-cotta should not now be used wherever it is requisite to insure the preservation of inscriptions. The clay tablets on which the Assyrians recorded the national annals are flat, and measure from one inch in length to nine inches by six and a half. The cuneiform characters on most of them are singularly sharp and well-defined, but in some cases so minute as to be almost illegible without a magnifying-glass. The chambers devoted to these fictile records were entirely filled with them to the height of a foot or more from the floor. The inscriptions upon them are of several kinds, such as records of wars, royal decrees stamped with the name of a son of Essarhaddon, lists of gods, and so forth. On one Dr. Hincks has detected a table of the relative value of some of the cuneiform characters, expressed by alphabetical signs; on another what appears to be a calendar. In one of the chambers was a recess paved with an enormous alabaster slab, 21 feet by 16 feet. Not only were the exposed parts occupied by inscriptions, but the back of the slab, resting on a platform of bricks, was also covered with cuneiform writing.

It is difficult to understand (says Dr. Layard) why so much labour should have been apparently thrown away upon an inscription which would remain unseen until the edifice itself was utterly destroyed. Still more curious is the fact, that, whilst this inscription contains all the historical details of that on the opposite side, the records of two or three more years are added, and that the upper inscription stops abruptly in the middle of a sentence. It is possible that the builders of the temple, foreseeing its ruin, had determined that, if their enemies should through malice deface their annals, there should still remain another record, inaccessible and unknown, which would preserve the history of their greatness and glory unto all time.

The inscription on this great mono-

lith is mainly a narrative of wars, invasions, exacting of tribute, burning cities, and killing, burning, and impaling captives; but a portion, not yet deciphered, relates to the building of one of the palaces of Nimroud, and may probably lead to the restoration of the original plan of the edifice.

No one, in pondering over the extraordinary discoveries detailed in this volume, can fail in being struck by the overpowering evidence of the low state of moral feeling in the Assyrians, and of their sanguinary and ferocious disposition. The intellect which raised their gorgeous palaces, and formed and fashioned works of art displaying admirable skill and ingenuity, seems not to have modified or softened the innate brutality of the Assyrian character. Thus among their monuments we constantly see them portraying themselves as slaying their prisoners alive, wrenching their tongues out, and inflicting all sorts of tortures that the most brutal cruelty could devise. The bleeding heads of the slain were fastened round the necks of their living comrades reserved for the torturers. Superstition of the foulest kind was their religion. "These men having spoken blasphemies against Asshur, the great god of the Assyrians," says a brief epigraph, "their tongues had been pulled out, and they had afterwards been put to death or tortured." The glory and splendour of the palaces, the processions of musicians playing the dulcimer, the harp, the tabor, and pipe, "and all kinds of music," the gem-decked prince and his servants covered with ornaments, are but the one side of a picture which must be seen in a reversed point of view to be properly estimated. The soil on which for so many ages superstition and ignorance grew in rank luxuriance is still unpurified, and the Nestorian persecutions, which should have roused Christendom against Turkish oppression and cruelty, seem only to have ended in crushing the Christians, and in cementing the most tyrannical and heartless of all modern governments. Suffering humanity will be grateful to Dr. Layard for bringing before the civilised world the atrocities of Turkish misrule, and the laurels which will be awarded to the philanthropist will throw into the shade the honours bestowed upon the antiquary.

CALIFORNIAN AND AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

The Gold Discoveries and their probable Consequences. By Patrick James Stirling.

WE shall probably not overrate the importance of the recent and almost simultaneous discoveries of gold in California and Australia if we conclude that these events will constitute an era in the economical history of the world as decided and as influential as that of the discovery of America in 1492. From the symptoms already manifested it is impossible to doubt that the present epoch will be marked by changes which will give an extraordinary impulse to the progress of intercommunication and consequently of civilisation throughout the world. California, from a desert waste, has already become a populous state. Our Australian colonies have received an enormous accession to their population; and the wants of these new communities have called into existence an amount of commercial intercourse not less astonishing than the accounts of the gold discoveries themselves.

The effects of the increase of the precious metals upon property and trade, through its influence upon general prices, may be expected to be as important as those caused in the sixteenth century by the introduction of the produce of the American mines. And, moreover, the present economical revolution seems likely to be even more rapid in its progress and more decided in its character than its precursor.

To any one who has at all realised the necessary results of these discoveries the general apathy displayed by the great majority even of reflecting persons with respect to the extraordinary influences now at work must appear almost inexplicable. We can only account for it on the one hand by the small number of those who have taken the pains to make themselves acquainted with the subject, and on the other by the mistaken views promulgated by some writers, and adopted by a portion of the public press.

It will, we believe, not be a loss of time to expose as shortly as possible some of the fallacies which have been promulgated with reference to the effect which a large accession to the amount of gold in circulation tends to produce. The belief that the increased abund-

ance of the material of money must tend to diminish the rate of interest, though often exposed and refuted by political economists, is still very prevalent, and is, we believe, in spite of its unsoundness, so general as to produce in some degree the effects which it which it would lead us to expect. The power of opinion is considerable in the money market as in other markets, and it is not impossible that the rate of interest might be higher than it is at the present moment were it not supposed that the effect of the continual influx of the precious metals must be to lower it before long to a very important extent. This influence must, at all events, be felt in transactions where money is lent for a considerable period, as on mortgages, and will affect the prices of the public and other stocks bearing a fixed interest. It has, however, less effect on the rate of interest for short periods. This has lately increased from 1 per cent. on money on call to 2½, and from 1½ on the best bills to nearly 3 per cent. When it is remembered that the impending rise of prices from the influx of gold tends to render permanent annuities comparatively undesirable as a mode of investment, there appears no other fact to account for the continued high prices of the funds except the opinion that the rate of interest is likely to be permanently much lower than at present.

That this opinion is erroneous is sufficiently evident on the slightest reflection. A change in the value of money that affects capital and interest equally can have no tendency to alter the relation between them; nor is there any reason why an influx of gold, which may be appropriated as easily to the payment of interest as employed in loans, should interfere with the balance of supply and demand of the latter.

But while the theory that an increased supply of the precious metals must lower the rate of interest has, though unsound, taken a strong hold on the public mind, it is capable of demonstration that the real influence, as long as the influx continues, is in the

opposite direction. The upward tendency of prices in all markets imparts an unusual stimulus to speculations in commodities, while the desire for investments in land, houses, railways, and in all modes in which the return shall not be limited to a fixed amount, reckoned in a depreciating currency, must induce a more than usual demand for capital. These causes all tend to raise the rate of interest, and their effect is already traceable in that now given and received in all transactions for a short period, and must before long become sensible in the prices of securities.

The amount of the precious metals at present existing in the currencies of various countries and in hoards must of course be in a great measure a matter of speculation. The gross amount of specie (gold and silver) in the world has been variously estimated at from 340 to 400 millions sterling, and by some writers considerably higher; but if we estimate it at 400 millions we shall probably not err to any extent that will materially affect the value of our conclusions.

The present annual production of gold and silver is calculated at 43,000,000*l.*, and, allowing for wear and tear, and loss of coined money, and the absorption of a part in manufacture and the arts, Mr. Stirling concludes that nearly 35,000,000*l.* will remain as a net annual addition to the circulation. At this rate of increase the total amount will be doubled in less than twelve years.*

If these calculations be based upon anything like the truth, the result must be that in that time the prices of all commodities will be enhanced in the same proportion, except so far as this tendency may be counteracted by causes which of themselves would produce a reduction of prices—namely, the diminution of cost which is continually taking place in all branches of production, and an increasing demand for the circulating medium to carry on an increasing trade,—although we must

at the same time remember that trade is continually being conducted with greater economy in the use of the material of money.

But it is stated that gold does not form the sole medium of exchange even in those countries (and our own we believe now stands almost alone in this respect) in which it is the legal standard. It is asserted that we ought to take into account bank notes, exchequer and other bills, bankers' cheques, and all such contrivances by which the actual use of gold is avoided in by far the greater number of business transactions; that the addition of 20 per cent. to the quantity of gold in existence will add perhaps not 2 per cent. to the actual currency; and that the effect upon prices should be represented by this latter rather than the former ratio, while the requirements of increasing trade will in fact be sufficient to neutralise and absorb the whole. To this we reply that the notes and bills in question have no intrinsic value, but depend solely upon the value of money—that is, as far as this country is concerned, of gold; that this artificial currency requires a certain amount of gold as a basis, and, if the amount of gold be increased, is capable of being increased with it to an indefinite extent. The theory we are considering supposes that the quantity of these notes, bills, and cheques will remain the same, while the quantity of gold money is enormously increased, whereas it is evident that they will tend to increase in the same ratio.

But there are some theorists who deny altogether the effect of the abundance or scarcity of the circulating medium upon prices. To these it would seem almost unnecessary to reply. It would be sufficient to refer to the writings of any political economist for a complete refutation. But would those who are disposed to take this view deny that the effect of an abundant harvest is to lower the price of bread, or that of a scarcity to en-

* This calculation does not distinguish between the two metals. The existing quantity of gold alone is supposed to be about 150,000,000*l.* and its annual production 32,000,000*l.* a rate of increase which would double the existing quantity in even a less time. But it is impossible to estimate how much of this may be absorbed by the adoption of gold as a convenient medium of circulation in countries where silver is the only legal standard. We can only say that the effect upon the single metal gold cannot be less than that on the two metals conjointly.

hance it? If prices should not be affected, commerce could continue to be carried on with the existing amount of the material of money, and we must suppose that the holders of the additional stock will allow it to remain idle in their hands. If they should not be content to do so, their competition for commodities must enhance prices.

So far as these general considerations are concerned, our views are completely in unison with those of Mr. Stirling. But Mr. Stirling promulgates a novel and ingenious theory with respect to the mode in which the enhancement of prices is produced, to which, however ably he has supported it, we cannot entirely assent.

He maintains, that "a potential supply of gold, or in other words a permanent diminution of the cost of production," does of itself, and without the instrumentality of an extended currency, "directly and instantaneously cause an elevation of general prices." This theory he supports as well by an elaborate analysis of the rise in prices which took place in the sixteenth and of the further general rise which succeeded towards the end of the eighteenth centuries, as by general arguments and a reference to the results already seen in the gold countries themselves.

Into the theoretical discussion we shall not attempt to enter here—it is most ably treated by Mr. J. S. Mill, in his "Principles of Political Economy,"* and we do not think that Mr. Stirling has been able to refute his positions.

The historical argument is open to much question on account of the very imperfect data to which we have access, especially in the first century after the discovery of America. In those days

From 1202 to 1286, price	per quarter, 2l. 19s. 1½d.
" 1287 ,, 1338	" 1 18 8
" 1339 ,, 1416	" 1 5 9½
" 1423 ,, 1451	" 1 1 3¼
" 1453 ,, 1497	" 0 14 1
" 1499 ,, 1545	" 0 14 10

The above prices are reduced to the modern values of money for convenience of comparison.

We see here, for the three centuries preceding the discovery of America, evidence of a constantly declining range of prices, nor is it difficult to

no regular accounts of the fluctuations of prices were preserved, and it is only from the prices of the single though important article of wheat that we can form any conclusions on the subject. But we must not forget that the prices of agricultural produce are subject to very considerable fluctuations, totally independent of the value of the currency. Indeed, the conclusions to which meteorologists have recently come as to alternations of a series of favourable or unfavourable seasons recurring at long intervals should put us on our guard against hasty conclusions drawn even from averages taken through a considerable number of years. It is obvious that this influence would tend to give what would otherwise be a gradual and continuous transition the appearance of a sudden change.

Mr. Stirling's reasoning is also in some measure delusive, from his arguing as if the year 1492 was the period of the commencement of the influx of silver from America, whereas the invasion of Mexico in 1515, and the conquest of Peru in 1539, are epochs of much greater consequence. Moreover, what his theory would lead us to expect would be, that the diminished value of money should antedate the increase of supply; and it gives no support to his case, but rather the reverse, to show that the alteration in the value of money did not follow the actual (which certainly implies potential) increase for a considerable space of time.

With this caution let us examine the following table of the average prices of wheat, from the beginning of the thirteenth down to the middle of the sixteenth century.

account for this. During that period no considerable sources of supply existed from which the constant and necessary waste of the material of money could be replaced; and we may believe that, as is suggested by Mr. M'Culloch, the amount of loss by the practice

* Book iii. chap. iii. sec. 2.

of concealing money and valuable articles in those dangerous times was exceedingly great.* Besides this, it would be reasonable to expect that in the period of tranquillity which followed the intestine commotions of the fifteenth century a fall of prices would take place, which would be further aggravated by the increasing demand for a circulating medium to carry on an infant but growing trade. Nor shall we be surprised to find that this process was not immediately counteracted by the first importations of American silver. On the contrary, the average price of wheat fell during the twelve years from 1550 to 1562, to 8s. 10½*d.* a quarter, and was in the five last of these years uniform at 8s. From the last date to 1571 the prices are wanting, but for the four succeeding years the average was 1*l.* 2s. 2*d.*, and it subsequently appears to have undergone a gradual and almost continuous rise, until it reached in the ten years ending 1653 the amount of 2*l.* 6s. 4½*d.*

We confess that we are at a loss to trace here that sudden expansion which Mr. Stirling is desirous of establishing. Our data are unfortunately most imperfect in the period (from 1562 to 1583) in which Mr. Stirling places the epoch (1574) † at which he concludes that a sudden and marked effect was produced; but when we remember that during that interval an actual increase took place in the quantity of the precious metals of not much less than 50 millions sterling, and that nearly as much more had been procured during the thirty years previous, we need hardly have recourse to a mere potentiality of increase to explain the facts.

During the seventeenth century the annual supply of the precious metals appears to have remained nearly constant at about 4 millions sterling, and towards the end of this period we may fairly suppose that this amount did not more than suffice to counterpoise

the effects of waste and the requirements of a then rapidly increasing commerce.‡ But in the course of the eighteenth century a marked increase took place in the supply, which in 1750 was about 7½ millions, and before 1790 had exceeded 10 millions annually.

We accordingly remark another rise in general prices during the latter half of that century; and this rise, which extended over a period of about forty years, may also be readily accounted for by the actual, without having recourse to the potential, increase in the supply of the precious metals.

The phenomena which have presented themselves in the countries in which gold has been recently discovered present very interesting features, though we still fail to find sufficient confirmation of Mr. Stirling's theory. It is true that the prices of commodities generally have been considerably affected; but when we remember the large remittances of specie which have taken place to the gold regions, and the comparatively small quantity of bullion returned, it seems impossible to doubt that the expansion of the circulating medium has been in as large a ratio as the increase of prices.

The want of a mint to convert the gold into coin has not prevented it from performing to a great extent the functions of money, though at a lower rate of valuation; and though caution has been exercised by the colonial banks in making advances upon bullion such advances have not been entirely withheld.

We do not deny altogether that the expectation of supplies of gold may have some effect upon prices in inducing an expanded credit; but ordinary commercial credit cannot anticipate changes in the value of money at more than a very limited period. Debtors must find means of meeting their engagements when due, and should they fail in doing so a collapse must occur.

* Commercial Dictionary, art. Precious Metals.

† It is to the discovery of Potosi in 1545 that Mr. Stirling attributes this sudden rise; but we would remark that on his theory the result should have been produced much sooner, and that the low prices from 1551 to 1562 are almost fatal to it.

‡ It is stated that the trade with India absorbed constantly large quantities of silver, which was there in demand rather as an article of luxury, and for the accumulation of those hoards which have always been a great object of desire among eastern potentates, than for the purpose of circulation. These treasures were again in some degree disgorged towards the end of the last century.

But whether the effect is to be produced by potential or actual increase of supply the same result must soon ensue from the enormously increased production of the precious metals. This increased production exists in silver as well as gold, though not fully to the same extent. A great stimulus will be given to the supply of silver by the discovery of quicksilver mines in California. The mine of New Almaden in that state is estimated to produce 2,000,000 pounds of the metal annually, the value of which would be nearly 250,000*l*.*

How far the present enormous annual increase of the precious metals is likely to be maintained is a matter about which there has been some controversy. It has been remarked that in all instances hitherto known the productiveness of gold fields has very rapidly diminished. The main sources of supply have generally been the alluvial deposits of rivers, and this is the case at present in both Australia and California, although the metal has been obtained to some extent from the rocks in which it was originally imbedded. It is found, moreover, that even in these rocks the metallic deposit has been richest near the surface, and that it diminishes so rapidly on descending that the cost of obtaining it soon becomes too great to be repaid by the metal obtained.

An opinion, grounded upon these facts, has been expressed by many eminent geologists, and among others by Sir Roderick Murchison, that the newly-found gold-fields must speedily be exhausted. It should, however, be observed that their superficial extent is not yet ascertained, and it is probable, though this view may be perfectly correct, yet that for some years an increasing, rather than a diminishing, supply may be expected.

It has been already shewn that the

effect of the present annual production will be to double the amount available for circulation in about twelve years, and the consequence must be that general prices will in the course of that time be also nearly doubled if the present standard of money be maintained.

It is not probable that any change in the standard will be made. We do not, however, agree with those who deny that a change made in anticipation of the diminished value of the present material of money would be justifiable. After the depreciation shall have taken place such a change would certainly be unjust; but, considering that the principal recommendation of the precious metals, as the basis of the currency, has been their comparative stability of value, there would be no manifest impropriety in adopting some other standard not liable to the same fluctuations, could such be devised. At present we are aware of no single commodity which would be preferable for this purpose; but, while we are fully sensible of the caution requisite in dealing with this subject, we believe it possible so to regulate the issues of an inconvertible currency upon the average prices of several of the principal commodities (inclusive of the precious metals) as to maintain the standard more effectually than can be done by adopting any single commodity as a basis.

Setting this, however, aside as unlikely to be attempted, it is important to examine what effect the expected depreciation of the value of money will have on the various classes of the community. This will of course be different according as incomes are fixed in nominal amount, or are liable to vary with the value of money, while there is a class of persons who, receiving a variable income, are liable to fixed nominal deductions from it.

Those who are in receipt of fixed

* It is difficult to form an exact estimate of the possible effects of this discovery on the production of silver. The loss of quicksilver at the amalgamation works of Halsbrücke, near Freyburg, is stated to be 95 ounces to the pound of silver, or about 2 per cent. If we suppose the present annual production of silver to be about 40,000,000 pounds, its reduction, if it were all obtained by this process, would consume about 3,200,000 pounds of quicksilver.

The present production of the quicksilver mines of Almaden in Spain, Idria in Friuli, and Huancavelica in Peru, amounts together to about 3,000,000 pounds, and that of other mines about 150,000 pounds, besides the amount produced from the Chinese mines.

nominal incomes must suffer severely from the impending changes; and in this class, it should be remembered, are included many whose means are narrowest and whose resources are fewest. There are some persons who picture to themselves all fundholders as wealthy drones, whose loss would be the gain of the industrious community, and who are not aware to what an extent the national creditors consist of widows and orphans, charitable institutions, and depositors in savings banks,—precluded for the most part by the very smallness of the amount, or by the dispositions of settlements or wills, from seeking other and more profitable investment.

At the expense of these, the mass of the taxpaying community, those whose wealth is invested in trade or consists in a capacity to labour, will be the gainers, and their advantage will be enhanced by the stimulus which will be given to industry by the opening up of new markets for trade, and by the relief which emigration will afford to our superabundant population.

But the third class, the wealthy debtors, whose incomes will be increased while their liabilities remain nominally the same, will reap the chief benefit of these changes. In this position it is the good fortune of most of the owners of land to be placed, and they will probably thus obtain an ample compensation for their lost monopoly of the market.

It would be interesting, did our space permit, to trace the consequences that may be expected to those interests whose monetary relations are more complex, as for instance the railway companies; and we cannot help regretting that Mr. Stirling has not more fully treated this division of his subject. His remarks, however, so far as he has treated it, are just and well considered; and, although we are compelled to differ from him on some points, we believe that his book is calculated to do good service in directing more general attention to a question of so great practical importance to all classes.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Establishment of the Cloth-Manufacture at Kendal and at York, temp. Edward III.—St. James's Park—Romeland—Queen Joan's Wardrobe near Aldersgate, and the Prince's Wardrobe in the Old Jewry.

THE CLOTH-MANUFACTURE OF KENDAL, AND OF YORK.

MR. URBAN, — You are entitled to many thanks for the interesting paper in your last Magazine on the "Ancient Commerce of Westmerland," including the history of the woollen manufactures of Kendal, yclept Kendal cottons; and, as the whole subject is capable of much further illustration, I now offer to your notice a few observations. I engage with the greater alacrity in an endeavour to elucidate the early history of the Kendal cottons because I am just now gleaning fresh materials for a new edition of my "Annals of Kendal."

The two points of interest more immediately called in question are, first, Whether the woollen manufactures were introduced into Kendal so early as Edward III.? and how John Kemp is identified therewith? 2ndly. As to the "milk-white cloth" worn by the Kendal bow-men at Flodden Field, and the derivation thence of "White Hall."

Firstly, You ask on what authority John

Kemp is declared to be one of the founders of the woollen manufactures; and by implication you inquire how I claim John Kemp for Kendal when the Pictorial History of England, and some other authorities, omit the mention of Kendal altogether?

In regard to John Kemp nothing more can be required than the proofs I here forward you in the copy of the "Letter of Protection" granted by King Edward III. to John Kemp, as translated from Rymer's *Foedera*, vol. ii. p. 823.

A.D. 1331, 5 Edw. III.

On behalf of John Kempe, of Flanders, cloth weaver, concerning the exercise of his craft.

The king to all bailiffs, &c. whom it may concern, greeting. Know ye that whereas John Kempe of Flanders, weaver of woollen cloths, hath come to dwell within our kingdom of England for the purpose

of practising his craft therein, and of instructing and informing such as might desire to learn it of him, and hath brought with him certain men and servants, and apprentices to the said trade, we have taken the same John, and his aforesaid men, servants, and apprentices, and all his goods and chattels whatsoever, under our protection, &c. (according to the tenor of similar letters as far as these words; viz.) for we promise to cause similar letters of protection to be issued to other men of the same craft, and to dyers and fullers, who wish to come from parts beyond the seas to dwell within the same our kingdom for the aforesaid object. In witness whereof, &c. these letters are to hold good during the King's pleasure. Witness the King at Lincoln, the 28th day of July.

Next, as respects John Kemp's *locus in quo*. I have the authority of the Encyclopædia Londinensis for stating that John Kemp was established in Kendal, "where (says that Cyclopædia, p. 725) his descendants still remain, and the woollen trade is at present carried on." Kemp was a family name in Kendal down to the present generation. Then it is to be observed that tradition has always spoken, with the most confident tone, of John Kemp's connection with Kendal, and even in cases where history is wholly silent tradition is an acknowledged authority. For these reasons I have not hesitated to assert that the woollen manufactures were established in Kendal by John Kemp temp. Edward III. I have not said that there were not woollen manufactures in the same reign (I believe at a later date though) in York,* Halifax, &c., but I challenge the annalists of these and other towns to set up a better claim to John Kemp than I have put forth in favour of Kendal. The art of weaving might be known and practised, in a small and rude way, before the 13th century, in some of the towns in England; but there could be nothing worthy to be dignified as a manufacture till this period; for Fuller, alluding to the time of Edward III. says, "Englishmen were then so little instructed in the art of cloth-making, they knew no more what to do with their wool than the sheep that wear it." (Church History, book iii. p. 111.)

Secondly. With regard to the white coats worn by the Kendal men at the battle of Flodden Field:—

"The left-hand wing, with all his route,
The lusty Lord Dacre did lead;
With him the bows of Kentdale stoute,
With *milk-white coats* and *crosses red*."

Upon this stanza I had observed, in the "Annals of Kendal," that it seemed to me not improbable that the public building called White Hall, in the town of Kendal, might have been designated "White Cloth Hall" originally, from the manufacture of this white cloth, and so the name afterwards changed to "White Hall." This, you object, is founded "upon a misapprehension, because the old poet (you say) was not describing a colour peculiar to the manufacture or archers of Kendal." My derivation is in no wise grounded or dependent upon the white cloth being "peculiar to Kendal." You observe that there were also "the white coats of London." So, I answer, there is the White Hall of London! And why may not the original of this have been White Cloth Hall, where the white cloths for the "trained bands of the City" were made, or more likely only exposed for sale? In the town of Leeds there are at this day two Cloth Halls,—a "White Cloth Hall" and a "Coloured Cloth Hall," which helps materially, in my humble opinion, to strengthen, if not to confirm, my case.

Again, I observed, that these white cloths, the Kendal cottons, were spotted by hand with colours red, blue, green, &c. and that such spots might easily, by poetic fancy, be magnified into "crosses red." This you incline to regard as a misconception, "because white coats with St. George's cross were worn by all the infantry of our English army," and "every bowman or soldier exhibited only one cross back and front, displayed upon the whole of his body." In reply, I have to observe that it is not a matter of controversy but a fact that the early Kendal cottons, made for home consumption, were mostly white, and some were spotted red, blue, green, &c. by the hand.† This species of manufacture was called *ermines*, or "spotted cottons." I have an idea (which, however, needs confirmation) that these "spots" might be designed as the rude armorial bearings of the different barons, for the purpose of distinguishing their respective retainers, and hence, perhaps, a reason for some being spotted red, some blue, some green. Well, then, if

* In respect to York, we append to this communication an extract from an Essay by Mr. Davies, the late Town Clerk of that city, giving the most authentic information that could be discovered by his well-directed researches.—*Edif.*

† Annals of Kendal, p. 203.

my supposition is correct, these "milk-white cloths" were spotted with the local or baronial mark. On the other hand your statement may be correct too, the white cloths in your case being spotted* with the national mark. However this may be, you will hardly doubt that the Kendal men were the wearers of the "spotted cottons" and the manufacturers of their own wear at the battle of Flodden Field, and that is the main point for my history. Yours, &c.,

CORNELIUS NICHOLSON.

The Hill, Hornsey, May 23, 1853.

The Early Cloth Manufacture at York.

(An extract from "The Statistics of York, in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries, by Robert Davies, Esq. F.S.A." published in the Proceedings of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, March, 1847.)

"The most important feature of this period is the introduction into the City of the manufacture of woollen cloth. It is a well known historical fact, that prior to the early part of the fourteenth century wool was exported from England in large quantities to various places on the continent of Europe, and especially to the Netherlands. Mr. Frost, in his valuable 'Notices for the Early History of Hull,' states,† that in little more than two years during the latter part of the reign of King Edward I. upwards of 10,000*l.* was paid for the duties on wool, woolfels, and leather, exported from Hull only. In exchange for their wool, the English obtained the finer sorts of cloth, and other manufactured articles, which they were unable to produce themselves. King Edward III. having had the opportunity of personally witnessing the vast advantages which the people of the continent derived from their various manufactures, very soon after his accession to the throne commenced those efforts to introduce the cloth manufacture into this country which ultimately proved successful. He laboured incessantly to induce the cloth-workers of Brabant and other provinces of the Netherlands to visit his dominions, and teach those arts in which they were so skilful to his less ingenious subjects; and the city of York appears to have been a peculiar object of the monarch's solici-

tude in this respect. In August 1328, the second year of his reign, whilst the king was at York, he renewed the statute called the *charta mercatorum*,‡ which was especially designed for the encouragement of foreign cloth-merchants to settle in England. In July 1331 § he granted a charter of protection to John Kemp of Flanders, 'textor pannorum laneorum,' authorising him and his servants and apprentices to exercise their mystery in England, and promising similar protection to all others of the same mystery, as well as dyers and fullers, who would come from parts beyond the sea and settle in this country.¶ In December 1336,¶ the king granted letters of protection to *Wilhelmus de Brabant* and *Honekinus de Brabant*, *textores de partibus Brabantie*, who had already come to England and were at York, *officium suum ibidem exercentes*** The names of these individuals do not appear in the York register, nor indeed was it to be expected that they would be inrolled as citizens of a place which they visited for a temporary purpose only. But the appearance of the following names in the register sufficiently proves that many of the Netherlanders and other foreigners, who came to sojourn in the city, were induced to become permanent members of the municipality:—

Nicholas de Admare de Brabant, webster.
Robertus de Paris, listester.
Benesevyn de Florentia.
Henricus Morell de Flandr'.
Ricardus de Demelthrothe de Alman.
Michael de Newkirk de Flandr', auri-
faber.
Gozolinus del Haghe, Esterling.
Arnaldus de Lakensurcher.
Goddeskalk de Smithhusen.
Goddeskalk Scudik de Alman.
Henricus de Oude de Malyns in Bra-
bant.
Thomas Braban de Malyns, tixtor.
Laurencius Conyng de Flandr', webster.
Georgius Fote de Flandr', walker.
Johannes Lutyng de Holand.
Godfridus de Ulenbergh, webster.
Godfridus Overscote de Brabant, mer-
cator.

"In 1336-7 an Act of Parliament was passed prohibiting the use of foreign cloth, and promising that 'all clothworkers of

* The "crosses of Saint George" were clearly not "spotted" or printed on the coats of the soldiery, but formed of red cloth sewn over the white.—*Edit.*

† *Foedera*, ii. 110. Ed. 1816.

‡ 31st Edw. I.

§ *Rymer's Foedera*, iv. 496.

¶ It is said that Kemp established himself at Kendal, and that his descendants still remain there. I do not know the authority for this statement.

¶ 10th Edward III.

** *Rymer's Foedera*, iv. 723.

strange lands, of whatsoever country they be, which will come to England, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland, shall come safely and surely, and shall be in the King's protection and safe conduct, and have franchises and privileges granted to them.' The public records of his reign contain much further evidence that Edward never lost sight of this important object.

"That before the termination of this reign the manufacture of woollen cloth was established and extensively prosecuted in York, the register affords abundant proof. During the two preceding reigns, scarcely a trace is discernible of any art or occupation connected with cloth-making. There were two or three Saghers,* who were makers or sellers of a coarse sort of hempen cloth, of which a vestige remains in that which is now called Sacking; and three or four persons were admitted by the description of Chaloners, makers of a kind of woollen bed-cloth or coverlid called Chalun or Chalone.† Of weavers, dyers, and fullers, not more than two or three were admitted. But the reign of Edward III. furnishes a list of about 170 weavers, 100 dyers, 50 fullers, and above 30 chaloners, with a suitable accompaniment of schermen, wollepackers, tapeters, cardmakers, and other trades allied to the woollen cloth manufacture, not one of which is previously mentioned. It is remarkable that, during the early part of the reign, in the register the dyer is called *Tinctur* or *Teinturer*, and the weaver

Textor or *Tistour*, whilst the fuller has no other name than *Fulour*; but soon the weavers become *Websters*; the dyers, *Listesters*; and the fullers, *Walkers*. These words—*webster*, *listester*, and *walker*, are of Teutonic origin, and it seems quite natural that the Netherlanders should have introduced their technical terms to the citizens of York, whilst they were imparting to them their skill in the manufacturing arts. The derivation of some of our most common surnames may be traced to this source:—the *Websters*, the *Listers*, the *Walkers*. Perhaps the *Chaloners* may be surprised to find that their name has so ignoble a paternity.

"A pleasing illustration of the meaning of the term *walker* is afforded by an incident mentioned in Lockhart's *Memoirs of Sir Walter Scott*.‡ In his *Diary of a Voyage to the Hebrides in 1814*, Sir Walter records, that whilst he and his party were at Kilmore in the Isle of Skye, 'in a cottage at no great distance, we heard the women singing as they *wauked* the cloth by rubbing it with their hands and feet, and screaming all the while in a sort of chorus. At a distance the sound was wild and sweet enough, but rather discordant when you approached too near the performers.' It seems curious to discover in this remote part of the kingdom the continuance to this day of the primitive method of fulling cloth as it was practised in York in the fourteenth century."

SAINT JAMES'S PARK.

MR. URBAN,—The suggestion of your Correspondent J. B. (in p. 514) that some of the *little ponds* that existed before the re-laying out of the park by Charles II. might have been the remains of the waterworks and fountains ordered by King James I. to be made for the beautifying of St. James's Park, appears to me unfounded. In point of fact, beyond Mr. Peter Cunningham's *Handbook of London* (2nd ed. Lond. 1851, p. 257—276), which I must deprecate being used as an authority, everything that I have seen illustrative of the former state of St. James's Park tends to show that the ponds were *not* "little," for that keepers were specially appointed for

the purpose of preserving these ponds at a stated salary, I believe I can safely say from the formation thereof, which was not long previous to the stat. 28 Hen. VIII. "An Act declaring the limits of the King's Palace of Westminster," and certainly after the year 1531, when the site of the present park was fully acquired by "An Act concerning an Exchange of Lands between the King's Highness and the Abbot and Convent of Westminster," 23 Hen. VIII. c. 21. However, the following extract from the Patent Roll 1 Eliz. p. 7, mem. 8, shows that Queen Elizabeth made such an appointment, and that such appointment was no new one, for allusion is

* *Sagarius*, (Duc.) *Sagorum venditor*. *Sagum*, Panni species.

† *Shalloon* is a name still used for a certain description of woollen stuff, said to have been originally manufactured at Chalons, a town in the department of the Marne in France, where at this day a considerable trade is carried on in these and other coarse stuffs.

‡ "And in his owen chambre hem made a bedde
With shetes and with *chalons faire y-sprede*."

Chaucer. *Reve's Tale*. *Prompt. Parv.* 68.

‡ Vol. iii. p. 230.

therein made to the last occupant of the office. The tenor of the royal grant is that she gave to Thomas Bussard "the office of Keper of our Ponds within our parke at Westminster and at our house of Hampton Court, with the wages and fee of syxe pence by the daye, and twenty-two shillings syxe pence yerely for his liverye coate, which office and fee one Richard Catlyn late had, and is presently in our disposicion: To have, holde, and enjoye the office and fee aforesaid to the said Thomas Bussarde, by himselfe or his sufficient deputye or deputyes duryng his lyfe."

That this office did not diminish in comparative importance may be inferred from the fact that the keepership of the ponds *within the Park of Westminster* (for so St. James's Park was at that time called*) became a separate office, as in the forty-first year of that queen's reign one Laurence Whitfield was appointed keeper solely of these ponds, which seem to have been fed by the watercourses and sluices at Eye (now Pimlico), a watery place, and in ancient times an uninhabitable marsh. Any one that would duly inform himself of the watercourse in this locality at the time King Henry the Eighth first acquired the possession, 5 Dec. 1530, can satisfy himself by perusing the charter of feoffment of that date from the abbot and prior of

St. Peter Westminster, which is set forth verbatim in the Act I have mentioned (Authentic Edition of the Statutes of the Realm, iii. 388). I subjoin a translation of a small portion of the parcels conveyed to the King by the abbey, as tending to show the origin of the name of Rosamund, given to a formerly well known but not *little pond*.

(Translation.)

"And also all those other lands and meadows lying near to and between lands lately belonging to the aforesaid hospital of Saint James, on the south side of the same hospital, and so from the aforesaid hospital on the south side of the king's highway, extending towards the cross called Eycrosse, and, turning from the same cross, extending towards the south by the king's highway, stretching towards the town of Westminster, up to the stone bridge called Eybrige, and from thence along by the aforesaid king's highway leading towards and to the aforesaid town of Westminster, up to the south side of the land there called *Rosamundis*,† and so from thence along by the aforesaid south side of the aforesaid land called *Rosamundys* towards the east, in a straight line to land late parcel of the aforesaid great messuage or tenement called Petty Caleis."

Yours, &c. T. E. T.

13 May, 1853.

ROMELAND.

MR. URBAN,—In Foxe's account of the Martyrdom at St. Alban's of George Tankerfield, A.D. 1555, is the following passage:—"The sheriffs brought Geo. Tankerfield to the place where he should suffer, which was called *Romeland*, being a green place near to the west end of the Abby Church." (Acts and Mon. iii. 330. Edit. 1688).

This piece of ground, which still retains its name, forms an irregular triangle about three acres in extent, immediately adjacent to the still remaining gateway of the monastery. It is bounded on the east and north sides by houses, some of very ancient date, and a mansion called Rome-

land House, which appears to have been pulled down about a century since, formerly stood at its western extremity. It retained its character of a "green place" till about 1840, when the principal part of it was consecrated as an additional burial ground for the parish of St. Alban.

It is remarkable that this Romeland at St. Alban's bears the same relative position to the abbey there, as the Romeland, mentioned in your number for this month by Mr. Corner, has to the Abbey of Waltham. Yours, &c.

GERARD W. LYDEKKER.

Oxford and Cambridge Club,
May 5th, 1853.

QUEEN JOAN'S WARDROBE, NEAR ALDERSGATE, AND THE PRINCE'S WARDROBE, IN THE OLD JEWRY.

MR. URBAN,—The London antiquary, Stowe, in his remarks upon Tower Royal, *sub tit.* Vintry Ward, in alluding to the subsequent nomenclature of the building as the Queen's Wardrobe, does not appear

to have been aware that there was another edifice, that, since Richard the Second's time, had been called Queen Jane's Wardrobe, as having belonged to Joan,‡ daughter of Charles the First, King of Navarre,

* I find it called St. James's Park in the appointment of a keepership to the park in Pat. 15 Eliz. p. 8. The first appointment describes the office as "Keeper of the New Park at Westminster." See Pat. 25 Hen. VIII. p. 1.

† In the same charter also written *Rosamunds*.

‡ Joane and Jane are one and the same name, and perhaps the present is one of the

queen consort of Henry the Fourth of England; and that one other edifice, of the former use of which some tradition appears to have existed in Stowe's youth, had been called the Prince's Wardrobe, at or very near the period he refers to, the time of his youth. It is my desire to add to and supply what has escaped the attention of the indefatigable antiquary and chronicler in regard to these two wardrobes.

In the first place, what was called Queen Jane's Wardrobe appears to have been at the end of the reign of Henry the Sixth and beginning of Edward the Fourth's reign "a message or place, called *Queene Jane's Wardrobe*, near Aldrichgate," or Aldersgate, and by this description had been granted out by King Edward the Fourth in the first year of his reign to Sir John Fogge, knight, for his life, but immediately afterwards the office or care of this "message or place" was given to one John Lathell for his life. The grant* is as follows (*translation*), viz. :—

"For John Fogge, Knt.

"The King, to all whom, &c. greeting.—Whereas, of our special grace, and for the good, faithful, and laudable service that our beloved and faithful Sir John Fogge, knight, affords us, and every day ceases not to bestow, We have granted to the same John the message or place called *Queene Jane's Wardrobe*, nigh Aldrichgate, London, to have and to hold the aforesaid message or place to the aforesaid John for the term of his life, without rendering anything therefor to us or our heirs, or performing any other thing therefor, as in our letters patent thereof made more fully doth appear: We more fully confiding in the fidelity of our beloved John Lathell, have assigned and constituted him the said John as well to oversee the aforesaid message or place, as also twelve tenements to the same message or place annexed, and to collect and receive all and singular the rents, issues, and sums of monies from the tenements aforesaid, coming and accruing from the feast of the Nativity of our Lord last past; and with such monies so coming therefrom to repair and cause to amend as well the message or place afore-

said as the tenements aforesaid, in all and singular things as to him shall seem necessary, and to render account thereof to us at our Exchequer by his oath, or by that of his sufficient deputy. And furthermore, we have granted to the same John the occupation (*i. e.* office) of this overseeing, collection, receipt, and amending of the message or place and tenements aforesaid, to hold and occupy for the term of his life, to receive therefor yearly for his wages two pence per diem out of the rents, issues, and sums of monies aforesaid from the said message and tenements aforesaid coming. And moreover we will, and by these presents do grant that the same John, in his account to us at our Exchequer therefor to be rendered, shall have from time to time during his life due allowance, as well for whatsoever payments for such reparations and amendments to be done upon the aforesaid message and tenements, as also for the two pence daily for his wages, by his own oath, or that of his sufficient deputy in that behalf; any statute, act, or ordinance made to the contrary notwithstanding.

"In [witness] whereof, &c. T. R. apud Wodestoke, 31^o die Augusti [1461]."

With regard to the Prince's Wardrobe, Stowe, *sub tit.* Coleman-street Ward, states as follows:—"From this parish church of St. Olave, to the north end of the Old Jewry, and from thence west to the north end of Ironmongers'-lane, and from the said corner into Ironmongers'-lane, almost to the parish church of St. Martin, was of old time one large building of stone, very ancient, made in place of Jews' houses, but of what antiquity, or by whom the same was built, or for what use, I have not learnt, more than that King Henry the Sixth, in the sixteenth year of his reign, gave the office of being porter or keeper thereof unto John Stent for term of his life, by the name of his *Principal Palace* in the Old Jewry: this was in my youth called the Old Wardrobe, but of later time the outward stone wall hath been by little and little taken down, and divers fair houses built thereupon, even round about."

earliest instances of the popular alteration of a Christian name that has very long been deemed homely. Camden's remarks on this Christian name are as follows :—

"Jane, see Joan; for in 32 *Eliz. Regina*, it was agreed by the Court of the King's Bench to be all one with Joan. * * * * *

Joan, see John. In latter years, some of the better and nicer sort, misliking *Joan*, have mollified the name of *Joan* into *Jane*, as it may seem, for that *Jane* is never found in old records: and, as some will, never before the time of King *Henry* the Eighth. Lately in like sort, some learned *Johns* and *Hanses* beyond the sea have new christened themselves by the name of *Janus*."—Remaines concerning Britain, 7th ed. 1674, p. 122.

* Pat. 1 Edward IV. parte 2^a, mem. 12, N^o. 121. "Messuagium sive Placeam vocat' *Queene Jane's Wardrobe*, juxta Aldrichgate, London."

Upon perusal of the record Stowe cites¹ to my astonishment I found that from some oversight it has been hitherto inaccurately stated. The words of the record* are as follows (*translation*), viz. :—

“ For John Stent and Robert Savage.

“ The King, to all whom, &c. greeting.— Know ye that, whereas our beloved John Stent, having of the grant of Henry the Fourth, our grandfather, the office of porter (*janitoris*) within the *Palace of the Principality* in the Old Jewry, within our city of London, during the life of the same John, with the wages, fees, perquisites, and profits to the same office of old due and accustomed, as in the letters patent of the same, our grandfather, thereof made is more fully contained, is desirous of redelivering those letters into the Chancery, to be there cancelled: to the intent that We may deign to grant the said office to him and to our beloved servant Robert Savage: We, in consideration of the good services that the aforesaid John and Robert have afforded and shall hereafter afford, and also for that the same John has redelivered the aforesaid letters to us in our Chancery aforesaid, for the purpose aforesaid, to be cancelled, of our special grace have granted to them the said office of porter (*janitoris*) within the *Palace of the Principality* in the Old Jewry, within our city of London, to have and occupy by them or their sufficient deputies, during the life of them and the other of them who shall survive, with the wages of two pence by the day, to be paid by the hands of our Receiver of Cornwall for the time being, with the fees, perquisites, and profits to the same office of old due and accustomed, so that the said wages of two pence be accustomed to the said office, notwithstanding that express mention is not made of other grants by us or our progenitors to the aforesaid John and Robert by these presents made. In [witness] whereof, &c. T. R. apud castrum suum de Ledys, xxvij die Marcij [1438].”

From this your readers will collect that this building had, in fact, been the Palatial residence of the Prince of Wales, and was known by the name of the *Palace of the Principality* (an appellation as frequently applied to Wales as the *Bishoprick* is now,

or at least very recently was, to the county palatine of Durham), in the time of Henry the Fourth, if not in more ancient times.

With regard to its subsequent application and use, Stowe informs us of the traditional name it enjoyed in his youth—The Old Wardrobe. I am able to corroborate the antiquary's youthful recollections by the tenor of an Inquisition taken 28 Oct. 6th Eliz. [1563], after the decease of one “ Hugh Pope of London,” before Sir John White, the mayor and escheator for the City. The jury returned, † “ That long before the death of the aforesaid Hugh, in the said writ named, one Henry Austen, citizen and haberdasher of London, was seised in his demesne as of fee of and in all that great messuage, and also all edifices, orchards, void grounds, and all other liberties, privileges, commodities, profits, easements, and hereditaments whatsoever, called or known by the names of the *Prince's Wardrobe*, with their appurtenances, lying together, situate and being in the parish of Saint Olave in the Old Jewry, of the city of London; and so being seised, by his writing bearing date the 22nd day of July, in the first and second years of the reigns of Philip and Mary, he gave and granted them to Hugh Pope and Katharine his wife, and the heirs of the bodies of them, Hugh and Katharine, lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue remainder over to the right heirs of him, the said Hugh, for ever, as by his aforesaid writing, sealed with the seal of the said Henry Austen, and to the jurors aforesaid upon the taking of this Inquisition shewn, more fully is manifest and doth appear; by virtue whereof the aforesaid Hugh Pope and Katharine his wife were seised of the aforesaid great messuage and other the premises in their demesne as of fee tail; and so being seised thereof, the said Hugh Pope died the second day of September, in the fourth year of the aforesaid reign of the now Queen: and the aforesaid Katharine survived him, and so held herself in, in the premises, by right of survivorship, and was and is now seised thereof in her demesne as of fee tail, remainder over as is aforesaid; and the jurors upon their oath aforesaid further say, that the aforesaid great messuage and other the pre-

* Pat. 16 Henry VI. parte 2^a, No. 5. “ Officium janitoris infra Palatium Principatus in Antiquo Judaismo infra civitatem n^oram London.”

† Escaet' post mortem Hugonis Pope, 6 Eliz'. London, N^o. 110. “ Qui dicunt super sac^r in suum quod diu ante obitum predicti Hugonis in d^o co br'i nominat' quidam Henr' Austen, civis et haberdasher London, fuit seisisus in d^o nico suo ut de feodo de et in toto illo magno messuagio ac omnibus edificijs, pomarijs, vacuis fundis, et omnibus alijs libertatibus, privilegijs, et hereditamentis quibuscumque, vocat' seu cognit' per nomina *le Prynce's Wardrobe*, cum suis pertin' insimul jacen', scitaur', et existen' in parochia S^ci Olavi in le Olde Jure civitatis London.

mises are holden of the said Lady the now Queen, her heirs, and successors, by fealty only, and in free burgage of the city of London, and not in chief, for all rents, services, and demands whatsoever; and that they are worth by the year, in all issues beyond reprises, c. marks."

Since Stowe's time nothing further can I trace or collect. Your readers will recollect that the King's Wardrobe was in the parish of St. Andrew Blackfriars, or, as I have seen it described, "juxta Baynard's Castle."

Yours, &c.

T. E. T.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The Industrial Exhibition at Dublin—The Art Union of London—The Literary Fund—Royal Society of Literature—The Camden Society—Geographical Society—Foundation of Building for the Hall Library and Philosophical Society—University of Oxford and Cambridge—Queen's College, Cork—Recent Scientific Distinctions—Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute—Exhibition of the Főjarváy Collection.

The *Industrial Exhibition at Dublin* was opened with great *éclat* on the 12th of May. At the western extremity of the building, immediately beneath a grand organ, built by Telfourd of Oxford, chairs of state were placed on a raised *dais*, for the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess St. German's. On his Excellency's arrival a procession was formed at the entrance, the national anthem being played as the viceregal party were conducted to the place of state. An address from the Committee of the Exhibition was read by Mr. G. Rowe, the chairman, and replied to by his Excellency. The mayor next presented an address from the Corporation of Dublin, which was also replied to by his Excellency. Mr. Benson, the architect, was then introduced, and handed a plan of the building to his Excellency, who, desiring him to kneel down, conferred on him the honour of knighthood, amid universal applause. After a considerable time spent in inspecting various productions in the other parts of the building, the viceregal party returned to their seats. His Excellency in a loud voice said, "In the name of Her Majesty, I now declare this Exhibition open; and in so doing, I pray Almighty God that he will vouchsafe to protect and prosper this undertaking." The Lord-Lieutenant expressed his regret that Mr. Dargan, whose patriotic conduct he warmly applauded, had declined the highest honour that it was in his power to bestow. The Dublin Exhibition owes everything to the public spirit of this gentleman, who made his money as a railway contractor, and combines with the shrewd energy and liberality of the class to which he belongs a spirit comprehensive enough to undertake large pecuniary risks for the good of Ireland. He not only volunteered to construct the building, but his advances, at first limited to 20,000*l.* have at length risen to a sum little short of 80,000*l.* The undertaking

has been entrusted to a committee comprising the highest and most honourable names in Dublin; it is in connexion with the Royal Dublin Society, and on their grounds adjoining Merrion Square the building stands. The Queen has sent large contributions, and the French, Dutch, and Prussian Governments have extended to it special marks of their interest and patronage. Throughout England a most laudable zeal has been displayed, both by public bodies and by individuals. Upon entering the building the visitor finds himself in a noble hall, 425 feet long by 100 wide, and 105 feet high, being, excepting the height, somewhat larger than the transept of the Crystal Palace. The first southern hall is divided into compartments for the foreign goods, the most interesting of which is the East Indian collection, supplied by the East India Company, the Asiatic Society, Lord Gough, and many private individuals; and a very copious Japanese department, supplied by the Dutch government. The second southern hall is occupied by machinery. The first northern hall is devoted to textile fabrics, and the second to a mediæval court and the fine arts. In paintings of all the schools (which were absent in Hyde Park) the exhibition is full and well sustained. The statuary, of which there is a considerable quantity, is dispersed throughout the building. These halls are 325 feet long by 50 wide. Along the full length of the building are four galleries, filled with miscellaneous goods; and at the rear of the building is a semicircular court, for the reception of agricultural implements and carriages. The building is built of wood, with iron framings, and lighted from above by skylights. The prevailing colour of the decorations is blue, relieved by red, white, and yellow.

The annual meeting of *The Art Union of London* was held at the Lyceum Theatre on the 26th April, Lord Mont-

eagle presiding. The subscriptions in this, the seventeenth year of the Society's operations, amounted to 13,348*l.* 8*s.*; of which was set apart for pictures and other prizes, 8,001*l.*, for the cost of engravings, 2,548*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, for printing and other expenses, with reserve of two-and-a-half per cent., 2,799*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* A print of Mr. Selous's picture of "The Surrender of Calais," which has been for five years in the hands of the engraver, Mr. H. Robinson, and was due in 1850, is at length finished, and impressions will be distributed at the earliest possible moment. Impressions of a ruled engraving, "Christ led to Crucifixion," will be issued at the same time. "The Piper," after Mr. F. Goodall, A.R.A. is completed; and "Richard Cœur de Lion," after Mr. Cross, is very nearly so. Each subscriber for the ensuing year will receive impressions of these two plates. The Council have in their hands a finished plate by Mr. Willmore, from the picture, "Wind against Tide: Tilbury Fort," by Mr. Clarkson Stansfield, R.A. the appropriation of which has not yet been determined on. They have also a plate, by the same engraver, from the picture, "A Water Party," by J. J. Chalon, R.A. Many of the drawings intended to form a volume illustrative of "Childe Harold," have been engraved; and others are in progress. A picture by Mr. Frith A.R.A. "Scene from the Bourgeois Gentilhomme," has been placed in the hands of Mr. Maguire, to be produced in lithography. In continuation of the medallion series, Mr. B. Wyon has been commissioned to produce a medal commemorative of Vanbrugh, the architect of Blenheim; and Mr. Carter, to execute a medal of Sir Thomas Lawrence. In the department of sculpture, the council, anxious to obtain a memorial of the late Duke of Wellington, offered a premium of 150*l.* for the best plaster model in bas-relief, illustrative of an event in his military life, intending to issue an engraved representation of it to each subscriber. Several models were submitted, but, unfortunately, there was not one, in the terms of the advertisement, sufficiently good to justify the award of the premium. The prizes allotted on the present occasion were 25 works of the value 10*l.* each, 20 of 15*l.*, 30 of 20*l.*, 28 of 25*l.*, 28 of 40*l.*, 12 of 50*l.*, 15 of 60*l.*, 12 of 80*l.*, 5 of 100*l.*, 2 of 150*l.*, and 1 of 200*l.* To these were added 5 bronzes, "Satan Dismayed," 10 bronzes, "Boy at a Stream," 30 tazzas in iron, 50 Parian statuettes, "Solitude," 50 porcelain statuettes, "The Dancing Girl Reposing," and 500 impressions of "The Crucifixion." The prize of 250*l.* was drawn by the Hon. F. Lygon; those of

150*l.* by Mr. B. Haynes, of Ewell, and H. Wilson, of Bury St. Edmund's; and those of 100*l.* by the Rev. H. Allan, of Canonbury, Mr. C. Long, Euston Square Station, W. A. Richmond, Kensington, Miss M. Snee, Islington, and W. Yarrell, of Ryder Street. Mr. Sidney Smirke drew a prize of 60*l.*, and Mr. D. Colnaghi one of 25*l.*

On the 11th May the anniversary dinner of *The Literary Fund* was celebrated with great success, under the presidency of Mr. Disraeli, who gave a long and elaborate history of the institution, and vindicated in glowing terms the sound and delicate principles upon which its funds are administered. Among the speakers of chief interest were Lord Stanley, Professor Aytoun, and Mr. Justice Haliburton (Sam Slick). The receipts amounted to 925*l.* 13*s.* the expenses to 230*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; leaving, therefore, a balance in favour of the fund of 695*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

The anniversary meeting of the *Royal Society of Literature* was held on the 27th of April. The Earl of Carlisle, as President, delivered his annual address, in which he congratulated the members of the society on its present prosperous state, and on the fact that while death or resignation had caused no vacancy in the list of members during the last year, a considerable number of new members had been elected during the same period. He gave an able and rapid summary of the chief subjects of interest which had been brought under the attention of the society in the different papers which had been read at its meetings,—adverting particularly to those by Mr. Watkiss Lloyd, Mr. Finlay, and Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, as evincing peculiar ability and research. He then alluded to munificent donations of books presented to the society during the past year by H. M. the King of Prussia and the trustees of the British Museum respectively; the former of whom had sent to England, expressly for the use of the society, a copy of Dr. Lepsius's great work on the monuments of Egypt, while the latter had forwarded a complete set of all the works published by them, including catalogues of the MSS., printed books, &c. with all the volumes, yet edited, of the "Ancient Marbles preserved in the British Museum." At the conclusion of the address the Earl of Carlisle was re-elected as President for the ensuing year, and the ballot was taken for the council and officers.

The anniversary meeting of *The Camden Society* was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 2d of May, Lord Braybrooke, the President, in the chair. The following are the publications of the Society for the year 1852-53:—

I. The Camden Miscellany, Volume the Second, containing— 1. Account of the Expenses of John of Brabant, and Henry and Thomas of Lancaster, 1292-3, edited by J. Burt, esq. 2. Household Account of the Princess Elizabeth, 1551-2, edited by Lord Viscount Strangford. 3. The Request and Suite of a True-hearted Englishman, written by William Cholmeley, 1553, edited by W. J. Thoms, esq. 4. Discovery of the Jesuits' College at Clerkenwell in March, 1627-8, edited by J. G. Nichols, esq. 5. Trelawny Papers, edited by Wm. Durrant Cooper, esq. and 6. Autobiography of William Taswell, D.D. edited by G. B. Elliott, esq.

II. Letters and Papers of the Verney Family down to the end of the year 1639. Printed from the original MSS. in the possession of Sir Harry Verney, Bart. edited by John Bruce, esq. Treas. S.A.

III. *Regulæ Inclusarum*; The Ancien Rewle; A Treatise on the Rules and Duties of Monastic Life, in the Anglo-Saxon Dialect of the Thirteenth Century; edited by the Rev. James Morton, B.D. Prebendary of Lincoln. (*Nearly ready.*)

The Council in their Report give a copy of a memorial which they have addressed to the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Law and Jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical and other Courts in relation to Matters Testamentary, in furtherance of their application heretofore made to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the remission of fees at Doctors' Commons in favour of literary inquirers. The Archbishop gave a courteous reply to that application, but stated that he had no power to afford relief. We trust the present step will lead to more satisfactory results. The three vacancies in the Council of the Camden Society were filled by the names of Peter Cunningham, esq. F.S.A. Sir Frederick Madden, K.H. and Sir Charles G. Young, Garter.

At the anniversary meeting of the *Geographical Society* on the 23d May, the founder's gold medal was presented to Mr. Francis Galton, for his extensive explorations in Southern Africa; and the patron's gold medal to Commander E. A. Inglefield, R.N. for his late researches in the Arctic regions. The President, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, delivered his annual address on the Progress of Geographical Science and Discovery during the past year.

On the 17th, a high literary festival was held at *Hull*, on the occasion of laying the foundation stones of a new building intended to accommodate the Subscription Library and the Literary and Philosophical Society. The Earl of Carlisle performed the office on the part of

the former institution, and Lord Londesborough, the senior Grand Warden of the Masons of England, on the part of the latter. The Subscription Library was founded so long ago as 1775; and in the year 1800 a new building was provided for it, but which it has now entirely outgrown, notwithstanding the purchase of three or four adjoining houses. The Literary and Philosophical Society, now in the thirtieth year of its existence, has not hitherto possessed a local habitation of its own, but has been a tenant of the Public Rooms. In conjunction with the Library it will now occupy a handsome edifice, of which the principal facade in Albion Street will be 160 feet in length, of the Roman Corinthian architecture. The Philosophical Society will have a museum, in size 90 feet by 60; and a theatre or lecture-hall, destined to accommodate from 600 to 700 persons seated. The estimated cost of the ground and buildings is, for the Library 5000*l.* and for the Philosophical Society 6000*l.* The architect is Mr. Cuthbert Brodrick, a native of the town. A public breakfast was held upon the occasion, presided over by Charles Frost, esq. F.S.A. the President of both societies; and it was attended by more than 430 persons, including ladies. It is expected the lecture-room will be ready for the reception of one of the sections of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, during their intended meeting at Hull, in September next; and we may here add, that we have been much gratified by the perusal of an Address on the prospective advantages of that visit to the town of Hull, which was delivered to the Philosophical Society by Mr. Frost upon the opening of their session in November, and has since been published, in 8vo.

The Rev. Dr. Bliss having resigned the office of Registrar of the *University of Oxford*, the election of his successor took place on the 27th of April, and terminated in favour of Mr. Rowden, the numbers being—

For Mr. Rowden, of New College . 361
For Mr. Cornish, of Corpus Christi . 200
For Mr. Rawlinson, of Exeter College 162

In a convocation holden on the 4th of May, a pension of 200*l.* per annum was granted to the late Registrar in consideration of his valuable services during a period of nearly 30 years.

At *Cambridge*, the Norrisian prize has been adjudged to J. B. Lightfoot, B.A. of Trinity College. Subject—The Analogy between the Miracles and Doctrines of Scripture. The Senate confirmed a scheme of regulations for the institution of prizes

from an endowment left by the late Rev. William Carus, M.A., a senior Fellow of Trinity College. They are to be called "The Carus Greek Testament Prizes." The sum left by Mr. Carus is 500*l.* in the 3 per Cent. Consols.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has presented to the University of Cambridge a set of casts of the Halicarnassus Marbles now in the British Museum. They are placed in the Fitzwilliam Museum.

The Professorship of Geology in *Queen's College, Cork*, vacant by the appointment of Professor Nicol to a chair in Aberdeen, has been conferred on Mr. R. Harkness. Professor Harkness has done much for the geology of the south of Scotland, and his discoveries in the Silurian districts especially have placed Dumfries-shire and Galloway in their true position in the geological field. The chair of Civil Engineering in the same institution, vacant by the resignation of Professor Lane, has been conferred on Mr. John England, of Bandon, nephew of the late Dr. England, Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston, United States of America.

Sir W. J. Hooker has been elected a Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Copenhagen, in the room of the late Professor Mirbel; and his son, Dr. Joseph Hooker, has been elected a Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Munich.

Sir Henry De la Beche has been elected Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, in the place of M. Mitscherlich, who has been advanced to an Associate Foreign Member.

The Annual Meeting of the ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE will commence at Chichester on July 12, under the patronage of the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Richmond, and the Bishop of the diocese. The county of Sussex presents, as shewn by the successive volumes published by the local Society, a field of copious and varied interest to the antiquary; but the harvest has not been exhausted. The energy and intelligence with which the proceedings of the Sussex archæologists have been conducted has stimulated a more general taste, probably, for the study of antiquities, than has been developed in any other county. The cordial invitation of the county Society has given the Institute a full assurance of fraternal welcome; and the annual Sussex Meeting has been fixed for the Thursday in the week of the proceedings of the Institute. On that day the two Societies will be united in the proposed visit to the interesting remains of Boxgrave Priory, and other attractions in the vicinity, and participate in the festive meeting at Goodwood, with which the day

will close. Professor Willis will give his customary discourse on the Architectural History of the Cathedral, a structure replete with striking features, and points of interest and instruction to the architectural antiquary. The ecclesiastical antiquities of Sussex are numerous, and one of the most remarkable of its churches—that of Shoreham, will supply an admirable subject to Mr. Sharpe. The excursions comprise Arundel, Pevensey, and the important excavations recently carried out by Mr. M. A. Lower; Bignor and its superb Roman villa, of which the fine mosaic pavements will shortly, it is said, be removed to the British Museum; and Lewes, with the remains of its Priory and Castle, the keep of which has been very appropriately devoted, by the Sussex Archæological Society, to the purpose of a county museum. The southern coast presents a multiplicity of objects, from the primeval hill-fortresses and tumuli to the picturesque mansions of the Tudor or Elizabethan age, such as Cowdray, Herstmonceux, or Wiston.

An interesting exhibition has been opened during the last month at the apartments of the Archæological Institute, 26, Suffolk Street, open to the members, and to their friends by introduction. It consists of the museum, known on the Continent as the *Féjerváry Collection*, consisting of examples of ancient art and antiquities of all periods and countries. They were selected by an Hungarian nobleman, who devoted many years to this object during his travels. The value and importance of the varied treasures comprised in this museum having been strongly recommended to the notice of the Institute by the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Council have made arrangements for its exhibition during a few weeks in the large meeting-room of the Society, previously to the removal of this curious collection to America. A descriptive catalogue has been printed, and may be obtained by those who visit the museum; and a course of lectures on Archæology and History of Ancient Art, in illustration of the collection, is announced by Mr. Francis Pulszky, to commence on Saturday, the 11th of June, at Willis's Rooms. Among the subjects included in the syllabus of the lectures are Egyptian Art and its History, the Monuments of Nineveh, Babylon, and Persepolis, the Sculptures of the Hindoos and the Chinese, Etruscan Antiquities, and Remains of Greek and Roman Art. The subject is one of general interest, and Mr. Pulszky's learning and taste qualify him for making his course at once entertaining and instructive.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Lord Bacon and Sir Walter Raleigh, by the late Macvey Napier, Esq. 8vo. Cambridge, 1853.

This volume contains reprints of two papers, one written in 1818, and published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the other published in No. 143 of the Edinburgh Review, of which Mr. Napier was the editor from 1829 until his death in 1847. (See *Gent. Mag. N.S. vol. xxvii. 436.*)

Mr. Napier's purpose in the first paper was to rescue the fame of Lord Bacon from aspersions thrown upon it from two very different quarters. The organ of the first of these was the Quarterly Review, in No. 33 of which journal it was contended, that Bacon was not entitled to the credit of setting forth more just modes of philosophical inquiry; that he did not, in this respect, rise above the level of his age; nay, that he even "wished to embark philosophy" in "extravagant speculations" which "had been long abandoned by sober inquirers." Upon this point Mr. Napier established that "Bacon's grand distinction, considered as an improver of physics, lies in this, that he was the first who clearly and fully pointed out the rules and safeguards of right reasoning in physical inquiries. Many other philosophers, both ancient and modern, had referred to observation and experiment in a cursory way, as furnishing the materials of physical knowledge; but no one before him had attempted to systematize the true method of discovery, or to prove that the *inductive* is the *only* method by which the genuine office of philosophy can be exercised, and its genuine ends accomplished." Bacon is distinguished as the first who taught "the principles of that art by which discoveries are made."

But here arises an objector in an opposite quarter. Mr. Macaulay in his well-known Essay on Bacon, published in the Edinburgh Review, No. 53, asserts that is an error to say, that Bacon's principle of induction was a new discovery; that on the contrary it was well known to Aristotle; and that all that Bacon aimed at and accomplished was "to excite a new spirit, and to render observation and experiment the predominant character of philosophy." Again Mr. Napier is in the field, and, following in the wake of Dugald Stewart, who has a chapter upon the subject in the second volume of his *Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind*, and extending and fortifying Dugald Stewart's position, Mr. Napier estab-

lishes, not merely, as Dugald Stewart had done, that there is an essential difference between the induction of Aristotle and the induction of Bacon, but that Bacon, in contradistinction to Aristotle, had laid down "rules for aiding and regulating the understanding in the process of discovery by means of facts."

Mr. Napier follows up these remarks by proving the almost immediate effect produced by the application of the Baconian principles upon philosophical inquiry on the continent as well as in England, and the way in which the great discoveries of Newton, Boyle, and the English experimentalists, and the establishment of the Royal Society, naturally arose out of the new philosophy.

On all these points Mr. Napier did good service to an important branch of inquiry, and his Essay therefore well deserved the honour of being reprinted.

The life of Raleigh was a favourite subject with Mr. Napier, and his paper upon it contains an interesting and valuable *precis* of all that was known respecting Sir Walter at the time when Mr. Napier wrote. Other facts have since been brought to light, and the paper is therefore in some respects a little behind the present state of our knowledge, but it well deserves careful consideration by every one interested in its subject—and what historical inquirer is not? It is freely and candidly written, not at all in that style of indiscriminate panegyric which it was long the custom to adopt towards the character of a man in whose life the blemishes were almost as conspicuous as the merits and the misfortunes. "Though unquestionably possessed," remarks Mr. Napier, "of friendly dispositions, kindly affections, and much tenderness of heart; and though all his opinions and feelings, as expressed in his writings, were strongly 'on virtue's side,' Raleigh never was considered as a man whose conduct was steadily regulated by either truth or probity. Even where his aims appeared great and worthy, they were believed to be contaminated by the admixture of an impure and grasping ambition. Though always 'gazed at as a star,'* the feelings with which his path was viewed were far from those of love, confidence, or reverence.

* The words of the Attorney-General Yelverton at the mock judicial process employed to give a colour of legality to the order for executing the old sentence.

But the grand and devout demeanour displayed at his execution made men unwilling to dwell upon his faults, and threw all unpleasing recollections into the shade. Had James been a great and magnanimous, instead of a mean and pusillanimous prince, the name of Raleigh, though it would have been recorded among the other conspicuous characters of his time, would not have descended to us with that halo of literary and martyr-like glory which still surrounds it, and will in all probability accompany it to a more distant posterity."

Papers of this kind, when reprinted, should be edited. Some biographical notice of Professor Napier should have been prefixed to the volume; and it is obviously calculated to mislead, and therefore injurious to literature, to republish such remarks as those by Professor Napier on Raleigh's then unpublished Journal of his Second Voyage to Guiana, and his pamphlet of "Considerations," without the slightest hint or allusion to the fact that both these papers have been since published. No pains whatever of this kind have been taken in the present volume; even the date of the publication of the paper on Raleigh, or the number of the Review in which it appeared, is not stated.

Wellington. By Jules Maurel. *Fcp.* 8vo. pp. vii. 112.—A translation, by Lord Ellesmere, of M. Maurel's Essay on the Character, Actions, and Writings of the Duke—his despatches being regarded as *writings*, with some latitude of meaning. M. Maurel was formerly connected with the *Journal des Débats*, which in points of criticism was long the leading newspaper in Paris. Political circumstances (we believe) have transferred his residence to Brussels, where he is "well known in the highest literary circles." His immediate object is to make the character of Wellington better known in France, and to teach the French people "to bear the truth." (p. 13). His ulterior one, we suspect, is to make them profit by former losses, and turn their Cannæ into a future Zama. How much trouble M. Maurel is taking is evident to all who are acquainted with the French accounts in general of the late war, which try to hide defeat, instead of drawing a lesson from it. M. Millon, who was employed (after M. Delisle de Sales) to continue the historical works of Millot, mentions that the Parisian journals announced the disaster of Waterloo, by saying, "Qu'un moment de terreur panique avait privé l'armée Française d'un avantage certain, et avait entraîné sa perte." (*Hist. Mod.* iv. 489). And as Longinus, in the words of Pope,

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Is himself the great sublime he draws, so has M. Millon exemplified the very fault he records; for, in continuing the "Histoire de France," he says, "Dans le moment même où le succès de la journée paraissait assuré, soit par une terreur panique, soit par des fausses mesures, ou quelqu'autre cause encore obscure, tout-à-coup les vainqueurs s'ébranlent, le désordre et bientôt la plus horrible confusion se répandent dans les rangs; on fuit de toutes parts en flots tumultueux, et la victoire est perdue pour les Français." (iii. 491). This is a very close imitation of Philinus, the historian of the first Punic war, who relates that Hiero and the Carthaginians separately defeated the Romans before Messana, and then both the victorious armies, being panic-stricken, dispersed themselves; which the judicious Polybius (b. i. c. 15) treats as an absurdity. But our own chroniclers can furnish us with similar instances, not very long exploded, in the victories and stupendous acts attributed to King Arthur. As Mr. Turner remarked, "One fact is sufficient to refute all the hyperboles of Jeffery. . . . The Anglo-Saxons gradually advanced their conquests with progressive dominion." (*Hist. A.-S.* 1st ed. i. 236). The language of Llywarch, "Arthur did not recede, and Gwen, as he was my son, did not retreat" (217), takes tenable and not dishonourable ground, and justifies the modern writer, in saying, "I honour the veracity of the Welch bards." (148). M. Maurel appears fully alive to the duty of an historian, as laid down by Cicero, "Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, deinde ne quid veri non sudeat." (*De Oratore*, ii. 15). If he has once or twice swerved from impartiality, we shall not be so hypercritical as to exhibit it. We object to one expression, "the fanatical love of truth" (p. 51), where *enthusiastic* would have been in better taste, and equally expressive. The noble translator has added a few notes, which will be useful to many readers.

The Fountains of British History Explored. 12mo. (London, Nichols & Sons.)—This is a well-intentioned attempt to sustain the character of some early historical documents which critics are now beginning pretty generally to discredit. These are chiefly the books which go under the titles of Nennius and Gildas. The author has so completely concealed himself under the cloak of the *anonyme*, that we cannot even guess who he is, and we will only say that he is a zealous, if not a successful, champion for the two writers or pseudo-writers just named. He does

not deny that in these books there are inconsistencies and various other things which cannot be reconciled with their authenticity, but he attempts to evade the difficulty, by cutting up the books into bits, and separating that which is correct from that which is, or may be, otherwise; or, in other words, he rejects every passage on which he thinks a charge of non-authenticity can be founded, and then he takes up the remainder and declares it authentic. This is in all cases a dangerous way of proceeding, and especially so when it all really depends, as in the little book before us, on a merely ingenious heaping together of suppositions, possibilities, and probabilities. Our writer contends, as we understand him, that the *Historia Britonum* ascribed to Nennius was written much earlier than the time at which Nennius was supposed to have lived, in fact, in the age of Gildas—that the legend of the colonization of Ireland, and that of Brutus, are the work of Nennius—and that the legends of Germanus and St. Patrick were inserted from or by some other compiler. There are other parts, such as certain chronological data and a prologue, which have to be similarly disposed of.

We cannot but feel surprised in reading over this little book that its author should not himself perceive that all his suggestions are mere suppositions of his own, and that they really rest on no kind of evidence or proof. It is very good to say "a thing might have been so and so," or, "if we suppose so and so, it would get us over the difficulty," or, "we may perhaps account for such a discrepancy by supposing so and so," and we don't know but what, in an insulated case without any strong reasons of suspicion, such a suggestion might be admitted. But when a whole case has to be supported by a string of such reasoning, it is manifestly undeserving of credit, except for the ingenuity with which it is put together. Even this ingenuity is here sometimes at fault, and, in the defence of Gildas as well as Nennius, arguments are adduced which can certainly only seem conclusive to the person who has used them. As an illustration of this sort of argument, and of a custom our writer has of too often leaving the real objections unnoticed in order to attack objections no one has made, we only need refer our readers to his very weak reasoning against the supposition that the "Saxon shore" of Roman Britain was so called because a Saxon population had been established, or had established itself, there. For instance, he tells us rather exultingly,—

"The very authority from which we

derive our information as to the application of the term "Saxon shore" to a portion of the island, affords conclusive evidence against the meaning which is sought to be attached to it. In the "Notitia Imperii," we find an officer described as Count of the Saxon shore, under whose orders are placed the garrisons of a number of forts, every one of which is situated within a short distance of the sea, for the obvious purpose of protecting a favourable landing place from the disembarkation of hostile troops. Now, if the Saxon shore had really possessed a Saxon population, we could have understood the policy of erecting a chain of forts to divide them from the provincial Britons, in the same way as the wall of Hadrian was built to protect the latter from the inroads of the Picts; but what could be gained by fortifying the sea coast from a people who had already established themselves on shore?"

One is rather in danger of losing one's "propriety," when called upon to unravel a confusion of ideas like this. The writer seems to imagine that the Saxon population on the coast in question must have been a hostile population, and that it had obtained possession by force, which nobody has been so absurd as to assert, because he might as well have said that all the Roman legions were at this time hostile to Rome, because they were composed of foreign soldiers. The settlement, if any, was no doubt a peaceful one—that is, a population which was allowed to come there, obeyed the Roman government as subjects, and received its protection—just like the Flemings who settled on the same coasts some centuries later. There would nevertheless be naturally a sympathy between them and the people of their own race who were now threatening the Roman province, and we cannot help thinking that a prudent government generally places its strongest precautions against invasion exactly in the position where a part of the population is already disaffected, and might join or encourage the invaders, and where the exposure to attack is the greatest. We fear our writer would at all events make but a poor military governor of a colony.

Suggestions on the Ancient Britons. Part I. 8vo.—The French lady who recommended herself as a translator by asserting that she possessed a peculiar talent for "trading," must have been near akin to the author of this very learned work. A little learning is a dangerous thing, so says the poet; and much of it may make even a wise man mad. In the case before us, which is one of much learning, the possible insanity is likely

enough to fall on the reader. The author rides a Hebrew hobby to death, and has no mercy upon the powers of those whom he would make journey with him. The chaos is terrific, and a mass of what is really interesting and important only ceases to be so because the writer does not possess the power of, or has too much enthusiasm to care about, arranging his immense mass of materials.

The Ulster Journal of Archæology. Post 4to. Parts I. and II. (Published Quarterly at Belfast.)—The Antiquaries of the North of Ireland are amassing in this periodical a substantial body of very important and valuable information in illustration of the history, language, and antiquities of their own district, and of Ireland at large. The subjects discussed in the parts before us, after a general essay on the Archæology of Ulster, are,—the origin and characteristics of the people in the counties of Down and Antrim; the past and present forms of Irish Surnames; the Ogham Inscriptions; the ancient Stone Crosses in Ireland; the Earldom and Barons of Ulster; the Anglo-Norman Families of Lecale in the county Down (of whom the writer informs us that one half of the present population of Lecale is their direct posterity, the remaining moiety being of modern English, Scotch, and Irish descent); the Metropolitan Visitation of the Diocese of Derry by archbishop Colton in 1397 (translated from the original published by the Irish Archæological Society); the history and antiquities of the island of Tory; and King William's progress to the Boyne. Besides these, we have a paper on the island of Iona, by J. Huband Smith, M.R.I.A. who appears to have read for the first time correctly the two grave-stone inscriptions which have been variously interpreted by Pennant and more recent antiquaries down to Dr. Daniel Wilson inclusive. One is,

or' er anmin cogain.

i. e. "a prayer for the soul of Eogain, or Owen;" and the other

× *or' do mail pataric.*

i. e. "a prayer for Maelpatrick." In the former of these Mr. W. F. Skene, in a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries so recently as May, 1852, read the third word "*armin*," which he said "means a hero or chief," but admitted in a note that it might be read "*anmin*, the soul," and that, "should this word be found in other similar inscriptions, it is probably the best reading." Its truth is now confirmed by four other examples: two in the cathedral at Lismore,

bendacht for anmain colgen.
and *bendacht for an' martan.*

where *bendacht* means "a blessing;" and two in the churchyard of Killamery, co. Kilkenny,

or' er anmin aedaen.
and *or' er an mainn aedain.*

These inscriptions clearly establish the true reading of the much-controverted inscription at Iona.

With respect to the Ogham inscriptions, a remarkable feature is pointed out by Mr. MacSweeney, *viz.* that their characters, which are formed by strokes or scores drawn either above, below, across, or obliquely crossing a horizontal line, follow the order, not of the Roman or English, but of the ancient Irish alphabet, according to the Book of Leacan and Forcherna. Thus, from one to five perpendicular strokes *above* the line stand for the first five Irish letters—

1	2	3	4	5
B	L	F	S	N

If *below* the line, for

H	D	T	C	AR
1	2	3	4	5

If *across* the line, for

M	C	NG	SD	R
1	2	3	4	5

and *obliquely crossing*, for the vowels

A	O	U	E	I
1	2	3	4	5

With each number of this periodical will be published a portion of "The Annals of Ulster," paged separately, in order to form hereafter a distinct volume. These annals commence with the landing of the missionary Palladius in the year 431.

The List of the Queen's Scholars of St. Peter's College, Westminster; collected by Joseph Welch. A new Edition, with very numerous additions relating to persons educated at the School, as well as to those on the Foundation. By an Old King's Scholar. Large 8vo. pp. 630.—We cannot sufficiently express our admiration of the valuable stores of important biography which are presented to us in this closely packed but unostentatious volume. It can only be compared to the Athenæ Oxonienses of old Anthony a Wood; to which, however, so far as its scope extends, it is now greatly superior in interest, inasmuch as it comes down to our own times. The original compiler, Joseph Welch, was for nearly forty years the assistant of Mr. Ginger, the bookseller to Westminster School. He employed himself in putting together the lists of the King's Scholars of Westminster, in imitation of the Registrum Regale of Eton,

which was printed in the year 1774. Having supplied several copies in manuscript to those who were desirous to possess them, he was encouraged in 1778 to print his collection; copies of which, taken upon writing paper, he continued for many years after to supply with manuscript supplements, and in that state the book is generally found, the MS. notes having frequently tempted the owners to add something more, of greater or less value. Still, during the seventy-five years which have since elapsed, no second edition has hitherto appeared in print. It is now accomplished in the most satisfactory manner. The Editor, whose name is modestly concealed, but which ought in justice to be made known,* apologizes for the length of time which he has devoted to the task, but that is indeed one of his greatest claims upon the gratitude of the School and the public, for such a labour must necessarily have been the work of years. In the result, a dry list of names and dates has been converted into a book of the most interesting reading: whilst at the same time nothing is overdone. The biographical details are always concise, and they are enlarged only in those portions which really concern the history of the School: concluding in every case with references to authorities, which at once confirm the particulars given, and also lead to the sources of further information when it may be required. But we will describe the Editor's plan in his own words: "He has deemed it useful to mention, wherever the fact could be easily ascertained, the parentage, connections, birth-place, and place of sepulture of the Scholars noticed, as well as any incidents particularly bearing upon their career at the School or at the University, partly because these incidents were often very instrumental in enabling him to reconcile dates and identify persons, and partly because it seemed desirable to produce any evidence which tended to show the variety of classes whence the Scholars were taken, and that the education of the School had been turned to a good employment in after-life; and for this reason he has endeavoured to record any publications, or literary attainments, by which the Scholars may have been distinguished." With the further object of showing how much "Old-Westminsters" have clung with affection

* We learn that he is Mr. Charles Bagot Phillimore, now a clerk in the Board of Control, a younger son of Dr. Phillimore, her Majesty's Advocate, who was himself a King's Scholar at Westminster, and has sent his six sons for education there, of whom two have been on the foundation.

to the place of their education, and in how many cases families have been educated at the School for several generations, the Editor has introduced notices of such *Oppidami* or Town-boys as have been connected by relationship to the King's scholars; and it is most interesting, in this way, to trace the Finchs, the Pagets, the Bagots, the Dolbens, the Markhams, the Vernons, the Madans, the Good-enoughs, the Phillimores, the Wrottesleys, the Wynnes, and many more whose names will be familiar to all who have known the School. Those eminent men (such as the poet Cowper) of whose names the School has just cause to be proud, though they were not on the foundation, are also introduced. The catalogue of Westminster stars of the first magnitude would not be a short one. It was the school of Locke, of Warren Hastings, and Lord Mansfield; among the poets, of Ben Jonson, George Herbert, Cartwright, Cowley, Dryden, Prior, Rowe, Dyer, Dr. Nicholas Brady, Churchill, Cowper, and, Westminster's peculiar pride, Vinny Bourne; also among the dramatists of Colman, Cumberland, and Bonnell Thornton. Among the prelates of the church it had many in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, including Corbet, Dupps, and Morley; and in later times South, Atterbury, Smalridge, Hinchliffe, Markham, Randolph, &c.; and of those still living, Short and Longley. The famous Dr. Busby is said to have educated sixteen persons who were all bishops at the same time. Of all these, of all the Deans of Christ Church from its foundation, the contemporary Deans of Westminster, the Masters of Trinity College, Cambridge, the Head and Second Masters of the School, of lawyers, philosophers, and physicians, whom we have not time or space to enumerate, and other persons of more or less interest, amounting in all to many hundreds, biographical notices are here accumulated. We may remark that in the autobiography of Dr. Taswell, recently published in the second volume of the *Camden Miscellany*, there is given a remarkable account of the Westminster election of the year 1670, and some other interesting anecdotes of the School.

A Glossary of the Provincialisms in use in the County of Sussex. By William Durrant Cooper, F.S.A. 12mo.—The provincialisms of Sussex were among the first which attracted the attention of philologists; for Ray's "Collection of English Words not generally used" was compiled at the instance of Peter Court-hope, esq. of Danny in Sussex, to whom it is dedicated. Mr. Durrant Cooper has

previously printed the present glossary, for private circulation, in the year 1834. It now comes forth with manifold improvements, the author having fully availed himself of the works of Mr. Kemble and Dr. Léo, of the general Dictionaries of Provincial Words by Mr. Halliwell and Mr. Holloway, and of the collections of the Sussex Archæological Society. There are two dialects used in Sussex—the Eastern and the Western. The former bears a close resemblance to the dialect of the weald of Kent, while the latter is nearly allied to the phraseology of Hampshire, Dorset, and other Western counties. Both dialects possess a striking affinity to the Saxon. Some few peculiar words appear to have been gathered from the opposite coast of France; whilst the fishermen of Hastings, who had formerly frequent communication with the Danes of Yarmouth and the Norfolk coast, are still distinguished from the generality of their townsmen by peculiarities which can be traced to a Danish source. Mr. Durrant Cooper has prefixed to his Glossary some interesting tables of the local nomenclature of Sussex, showing how many villages still retain the patronymics of their ancient settlers, how others are derived wholly or in part from a definition of the locality in the Saxon language, whilst a very few retain purely British or Celtic words. In this part of his work he follows in the steps of Mr. Kemble and Professor Léo, whose researches on this subject we noticed in our last month's review, p. 521.

A Popular Account of the Priory of Llanthony, near Gloucester; with Notices of its original foundation in Wales, and subsequent removal to England; also additional notices of Contemporaneous Buildings in Gloucester, and Introductory Remarks on the Monastic System. By John Clarke, Architect. Royal 8vo.—This work is a sequel to the "Architectural History of Gloucester," by the same gentleman which we had the pleasure to notice in our Magazine for December last. Llanthony Abbey in Monmouthshire is still a fine ecclesiastical ruin; but of its daughter or successor near Gloucester there are but small remains. The church has wholly disappeared. The most striking existing feature is a stone barn, measuring 165 feet by 33; there is also a handsome entrance gateway; and some of the domestic buildings of the monastery are still standing. The Berkeley Canal was cut through the site; and its recent enlargement attracted the attention of Mr. Clarke to the spot, when he took note of a variety of interesting relics. From these materials, and from the historic

records of this and other monastic edifices of Gloucester, Mr. Clarke has formed a very pleasant book, which will be welcome, we are sure, to all the intelligent inhabitants and visitors of Gloucester.

A History of Cheltenham, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time. By John Goding. 12mo.—A compact and well-filled manual of the progress of Cheltenham, a place of public resort, which, after some depression, is again rising in estimation. Including the populous suburbs of Charlton and Leckhampton, it is now occupied by 40,000 inhabitants; though when King George III. visited the springs in 1788 the number of lodging houses did not exceed thirty, and the entire hundred contained but 300 habitations. We find it further remarked, that "Fifty years ago there was only one resident physician in Cheltenham, the celebrated Dr. Jenner, and but one dispensing chemist. There are now eighty medical men, and thirty chemists and druggists" (pp. 40, 41.)

Sacred Symbology; or an Inquiry into the Principles of Interpretation of the Prophetic Symbols. With Explanatory Observations on the Symbolic Figures and Exhibitions of the Sacred Scriptures generally. By John Mills. pp. 296.—We have read this work with pleasure and profit. We are disposed, however, to take an objection in limine to Mr. Mills's opening proposition, which is also his principle of exegesis, viz. that "any word in each particular period of its history may be considered as having, generally, one only radical signification; and while such word may be variously applied, its radical or leading idea will be found in each application—the exact meaning being determined by the scope or connection of the passage." All our examination of scripture goes to satisfy us that it is rarely or never the radical signification, but the acceptance, that must be ascertained. The interpreter must get at the meaning or "acceptation" of the word at the date and in the sphere of the writer, and from that build up his exegesis; by no means assuming that the later prophets (for example) of necessity used the word occurring in the earlier prophets, or in the historical books, in the "radical signification," either directly or underlying. This proposition however does not to any extent vitiate the particular "explanations." Each "symbol" is treated within its own context and parallels. We have pleasure in commending the book as ingenious, sober, and useful, especially to students, who will find in it materials gleaned from wide and expansive sources, as well home

as continental. In a second edition we should desire additional elucidations from Hogstenberg (on Egypt) and from Layard, as well as from the many illustrious hieroglyphists of England and France. The subject of "symboly" is confessedly one of the most difficult in the whole compass of biblical exegesis; and the great merit of Mr. Mills's volume we take to be that under each "symbol" (from Abaddon to Woman) explained, the various passages or texts are adduced upon which the exegesis of each particular symbol is based, so that the student is enabled to refer to them for himself, and so arrive at a correct judgment as to the truth of what is submitted, apart from all "propositions."

Schools, &c. for the Industrial Classes. A paper read before the Society of Arts, April 27th, 1853. By the Rev. R. Dawes, Dean of Hereford.—There were many who feared that Mr. Dawes's elevation to the Deanery of Hereford, and consequent removal from King's Sombourne, would be the destruction of his valuable work. Few clergymen, it was feared, would take up his task with exactly the same ideas, and carry out his designs as he himself would have done. We are happy to say the prophets have prophesied falsely. In the course of the above lecture the Dean of Hereford read a letter from his successor, the Rev. C. Nicoll—of recent date. At Christmas 1850, the Dean's connexion with the parish ceased. The schools, however, still prosper, are self-supporting, high in repute—the pupils who have been sent out turn out well; and continual applications are making for boys or girls, trained at King's Sombourne, for other and distant schools;—and this is the more satisfactory, as the present incumbent owns that he came with "some slight degree of prejudice against the system;" but that "a very short time convinced him of the needlessness of all doubt and hesitation, and happily completely converted him to a sense of its excellence."

We cannot forbear in this place urging the example of King's Sombourne upon all who are inclined rather to lower the supply of education to the immediate demand, than to give the supply first, and expect the demand. We know many parishes where it is thought enough to provide a school-mistress, in order to teach the poorest among the children to read and write. In limiting ambition to this object, the class of small farmers is quite overlooked. It is shortsighted policy. The settlement of an intelligent *Master* is always worth paying for. It is comparatively easy to obtain the help of a woman to teach the girls to work; but a well-trained school-

master is the clergyman's right hand. raises the tone of a whole parish. additional instruction he can give, pro- paid for by those who can afford it. duces the rate of charge to the poor. are happy to find that there are a workers in imitation of the recto King's Sombourne. We heartily them success.

Cyclopaedia Bibliographica; a Lib Manual of Theological and General Literature. Parts II.—VIII. Royal We noticed in a former number the commencement of this very excellent bibliographical work,—originating with Metropolitan Library of Mr. Darling, has now proceeded nearly half-way towards its accomplishment. As resp theological literature, nothing so full accurate has heretofore been issued this country. The analysis given of the important works, including the lected sermons of our industrious divi is very satisfactory. As respects "g ral literature" the plan is, we pres to print in the larger type the title those books only of which there are co in the Metropolitan Library; whilst o important works or editions of the s authors are added in the smaller t. Such, we observe, is the case with res to Sir R. C. Hoare's edition of *Gira Cambrensis*, and the first edition of *Paston Letters* by Sir John Fenn. I a mistake, however, in regard to the lat to say that it "was published 1787-89 in 5 vols. 4to;" for the fifth volume not appear until 1823, the first two had been published in 1787, and the third fourth in 1789. The references w are added to the best critiques of mo works that have appeared in the Quart and other Reviews, are both interes and useful.

Popular Tables of the Values of J holds, Leaseholds, &c. By Charles Willich.—A great number of useful interesting tables are here presented very compact and accessible form. addition to the values of life interests reversions, the calculations of which ar tended to the complex conditions of le for three lives, the book includes the cumulations of compound interest u various circumstances,—the amou fines which should be paid on renewa leases, whether for lives or years,— the London, Northampton, and Car tables of Mortality. The author has ferred to construct his own tables on basi of the Carlisle, which appear Table xxxi.) to be most in accord with the experience of the Insur

Offices, at least for lives up to the age of 50, though beyond that age the Northampton tables accord better with the results of practice. It should, however, be remembered that the experience of offices is of a peculiar nature, being considerably affected by the conditions under which the individuals are selected whose duration of life is observed. For the generality of persons it is possible that either of the tables of mortality may present more correct results than those of the Insurance Offices, though we should imagine that the materials now furnished by the Registrar-General would afford the means of constructing one more accurate than either.

Mr. Willich has appended to his book a series of tables of a miscellaneous nature, of interest, currencies, weights and measures, and various others, comprising a quantity of information which, though forming part of the commonest elements of "Useful Knowledge," is not always easy to be found at the moment when it is required.

Rosalie; or, The Truth shall make you Free. An Authentic Narrative by Mademoiselle R. B. de F.—With an Introduction by the Rev. Joseph Ridgeway, Incumbent of Penze.—We have not a doubt of the sincerity of the writer of this unaffected piece of self-biography. The only question with regard to its publication is one, not after all of any great importance, and one which we should at all times be willing to waive in favour of an experiment having for its object the truest good of our fellow-creatures: we mean the question of its containing enough of incident or distinctiveness to ensure its success in a literary point of view. They who are willing to run a little risk of this kind ought not to have the hindrance of critical severity. Rosalie's lot appears to have been much favoured. Her Protestant friends have been judicious as well as pious; and we trust the trials of her past life have been of radical service to her. We think it might have been as well to have given more distinctly the site of her various places of abode. "Harras" does not appear on our map, so far as we can find. In mentioning her residence at the castle of Montargis there is an historical error, we believe. Renée, daughter of Louis the Twelfth of France, whom she calls Duchess of Genoa, is better known, we opine, as the celebrated Duchess Renée of Ferrara, the friend and patroness of Clement Marot, Theodore Beza, &c. She married Hercules d'Este at the age of 18, and, so far from having only "embraced the reformed religion on the death of her husband," she had Calvin for her

guest at his court (though under a feigned name), and her own bias was communicated to many of the most illustrious ladies of Ferrara. It is certain, however, that in consequence of opposition from her husband, she was compelled after a time to hide her faith in her own heart, and that the support afforded by her to Protestantism was given in secrecy.

The English Bible: containing the Old and New Testaments, according to the authorized Version, newly divided into Paragraphs, &c. Foolscap 4to. Part I. (Robert B. Blackader.)—This new edition of the Holy Scriptures is elaborately annotated in the margin with parallel passages, dates, and observations geographical, historical, antiquarian, and critical; and in appendices to each book with longer notes, containing, 1. the most important variations of the ancient versions; 2. critical notes from sources in the best repute, British and Foreign; and 3. elucidations from modern discoveries and travels, including the most recent sources of information. The First Part comprises the Book of Genesis, and concludes with an index to the Notes on that Book. In the text, whilst an indication of chapters and verses, as numbered in the authorized version, is retained, the narrative is divided into sections and paragraphs correspondent to the ordinary plan of other historical works. This plan is not only, in many instances, more accordant with the course of the narrative, but is recommended as obviating "the common and dangerous error of quoting isolated passages of Scripture without regard to their context." In the poetical books, and in the hymns and canticles wherever they occur, a rhythmical arrangement, on the system of poetic parallelism, will be followed.

An Epitome of the Civil and Literary Chronology of Greece. By H. Fynes Clinton, M.A. 8vo. pp. viii. 468.

Chronological Tables of Greek and Roman History. Edited by W. Smith, LL.D. 8vo. pp. 240.—These volumes afford us the opportunity of paying a tributary notice to the labours of the lamented author, the former being his own abridgment, and the latter a summary by another hand. The former is an *editio parabilis* (to borrow an expression from German editors of classics) of Mr. Clinton's great work, the Chronology of Greece; and, as it was published only a short time before his death, it holds the melancholy place of his latest literary production. As the larger work, though a treasury of facts, of dates, and citations, was beyond the reach of many students, from its size and cost,

such an abridgment is a boon to them; while being executed by the author himself, it ensures a correct exhibition of his ideas. "In the present volume the quotations and references are omitted, the principal facts and observations are retained . . . if any errors were discovered in the larger work they have been corrected . . . the notes at the end of the volume supply some additional and necessary observations." That it may form a convenient introduction to the larger work, the original arrangement is retained.

For the information of those to whom the work may be partly new, we will state that the chronological tables are interspersed with dissertations on the early inhabitants of Greece, the Messenian wars, the Scripture Chronology, the writings of Homer, the age of Demosthenes, the population of ancient Greece, &c.: together with lists of the Kings of Sparta, Macedonia, Lydia, &c. A long note at p. 70-81 is devoted to the examination of some remarks of Mr. Grote. That able historian had argued, that "the gods and heroes (in the divine legends) are essentially fictitious;" to which Mr. Clinton replies, "It is not just to conclude that because the Homeric gods are fictitious the heroes are fictitious also." (p. 78.) He says, "I accept the war of Troy as a real event, and the Homeric heroes as real persons." (Ibid.) He compares it to the Crusades, which were real events, and yet were adorned by authors, both in prose and verse, with many fabulous circumstances and wonderful tales. (p. 81.) We might add, that no one believes the pilgrimage of King Arthur to Jerusalem, yet Arthur is recognised as an historical personage. Mr. Clinton considers that the transmission of the Homeric poems was owing to their being sung by a family or rather school, who were called the Homeridæ. (p. 151.) He regards the Iliad and the Odyssey as belonging to the same school of poetry, but the latter as about fifty years later than the former. (p. 153.) His remarks on the population of ancient Greece (p. 264-9) are of general application, and will be read with advantage.

2. The second work at the head of this notice consists of Chronological Tables, reprinted from those two valuable works of Dr. Smith, the Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Biography and Antiquities. They are drawn up from the *Fasti Hellenici* and *Fasti Romani* of Mr. Clinton, and the works of Fischer, Soetbeer, and Zumpt, as is stated in a note at the end of the tables of Roman history. Subjoined are regal and other lists, and tables of weights, measures, and money, in which those of

Hussey and Wurm are chiefly follo The whole forms a valuable and co nient compendium, by which the stu is furnished with excellent aids for torical reading. "You cannot read (said a college tutor in our hearing years ago) without a dictionary in hand, and Roman Antiquities in the oth We might add, that a good chronol such as we have here, ought to be pl beside them. Heeren in the introdu to his "Manual" says that "an c chronology is no less necessary for an history than a full geographical des tion of the countries which have bee theatre of the principal events." V D'Anville was in geography, Mr. Cli has proved in chronology, and the ob tions under which he has laid succee historians are incalculable.

Reading for Travellers. 1. *Old R and New Roads.* 2. *Magic and Witchcraft.* 3. *Franklin's Footsteps.* 4. *Village Doctor.* Translated by J Duff Gordon.—These are pleasant bo Though not, as to the actual *quantit* material, equalling some of the extra nary serials of our day, their *qu* makes us yield them the praise of ch ness, equally with that of goodness. beautiful clear type is also a recommen tion of no small weight to travellers. first number is an account of *Roads* cient and modern, concocted by one dowed with habits of *research* and *gr* facility in arranging *his* information. is, for its size, a very complete and be tiful work.—"Magic and Witchcraft" also very good of its kind.—"Frankl footsteps," by Clement Robert Markh is a well-condensed account of Arctic covery, ancient and modern, of the W fisheries, and of the various *expedit* expressly made in search of Sir J Franklin and his companions, accompa by a map; and when we say that it rea to 113 pages, and that part of it is the sult of original observation, the autho ing one of Captain Austin's officers, price (1s. 6d.) is little enough, for so and noticeable a book. A *pleasant* count of adventure, or one more free i affection, has seldom been given.

The fourth and last number is on Lady Duff Gordon's admirable translat of a very pretty French tale.

Observations on India, by a Resi there many years. 1 vol. 8vo.—Bacon an aphorism to the effect that they go to foreign parts before they have

* He instanced *Ainsworth* and *Ad* but *they* are now being superseded.

quired the language thereof, go to school and not to travel. We may add that they who travel for the purpose of recording their observations should also primarily have the art of observing. How our author was qualified for foreign notification by previous training at home is exquisitely shown in the following paragraph. "In Europe a duchess catches cold, and, like the grunt of the white elephant in Burmah, it is an event of importance that is circulated throughout the empire. Ten thousand poor mechanics and their families die of absolute starvation, or pine to death for want of wholesome food and clothing, and, so that the eyes of the delicate are not offended by their sufferings, no one knows or cares about the matter." Such a groundless home assertion as this is enough to throw suspicion on all the author's foreign observations. The volume, however, does not lack interest, but too often the latter is entirely destroyed by the rabid spirit which induces him to fling dirt unsparingly at the occupiers of high places.

Temple Bar, the City Golgotha. A Narrative of the Historical Occurrences of a Criminal Character associated with the present Bar. By a Member of the Inner Temple. Sm. 4to. pp. 68.—Among the many old proverbs that are not yet forgotten, either in their terms or in practice, is that well known one,—“Give a dog an ill-name, and then hang him.” Temple Bar is a structure which some persons have doomed to destruction. It was well abused a few months ago in *The Times*; and now it is placed before us with a very bad name: it is nothing less than “the City Golgotha.” And yet, so far as appears, the author before us has not adopted the term with any mischievous intent. He does not himself take part, either *pro* or *con*., in the question whether the old Gateway should stand its ground or not: but, his attention having probably been directed, by that question, to certain historical events with which the name of Temple Bar is connected, he has been induced to undertake a small piece of authorship, and to tempt readers thereto by a term at least mysterious and possibly attractive.

He presents us, in fact, an historical monograph on certain cases of high treason, which are connected with Temple Bar only so far that the structure was employed for the performance of a part of the punishment inflicted, namely the public exposure of the heads and limbs of the sufferers after their execution. This practice had been customary from early times: and the gateway of London-bridge was

once the usual place where it was observed in the metropolis. Some of the last exposed on that spot were the regicides after the Restoration, and Venner and others of the Fifth Monarchy men, in 1661. At the same period the heads of Cromwell, Bradshaw, and Ireton, severed from their exhumed and half-perished corpses, were fixed upon Westminster Hall. On occasions subsequent to this, says our author, the disposal of the quartered bodies of traitors, who suffered in London, was, with few exceptions, “wholly or partially exercised in favour of Temple Bar,” which “thus became the City Golgotha.”

It is not, however, by any very large catalogue of names that the justice of this designation is supported, though the length of time that the heads, so exposed, were latterly suffered to remain is certainly surprising. Sir Thomas Armstrong (whom the author twice, in pp. 10, 13, inadvertently calls Sir William,) is the earliest traitor introduced in this calendar of barbarities. He was executed at Tybourn on the 20th June, 1683; when his head was set up upon Westminster Hall, between those of Cromwell and Bradshaw (which had remained there during the whole of the reign of Charles the Second), and his body having been divided into four quarters, one was impaled upon Temple Bar, two others on Aldersgate and Aldgate, and the fourth sent to Stafford, which borough the deceased had represented in Parliament. In 1695 Sir William Parkins and Sir John Friend were executed for having conspired to assassinate William III. Their quarters were placed upon Temple Bar, together with the head of the former: “a dismal sight,” remarks Evelyn in his *Diary*, “which many pitied. I think there never was such a Temple Bar till now, except in the time of King Charles the Second, viz. Sir Thomas Armstrong.” At the same time the head of Sir John Friend was set up on Aldgate: so that, after all, Temple Bar was not yet, *par excellence*, “the City Golgotha.” It is further recorded that the head of Colonel Henry Oxburgh, one of the victims of the struggle of 1715, was placed on the top of Temple Bar; and in 1723 that of Christopher Lyster, who had conspired to assassinate George I. In 1746 the heads of Colonel Francis Townley and Captain George Fletcher, two of the supporters of the Pretender, were placed in the same position. The head of Lyster was blown down during a storm; when Dr. Richard Rawlinson, who was a great Jacobite, purchased it, and it was buried with him in 1755—unless, as the story goes, another skull was palmed upon him in its place (See Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. v. p.

498.) There were two heads still remaining until the year 1772, when a high wind at length swept them away. So that, after all, the sum total of the skulls ever placed on "the City Golgotha" is only five, and it is now eighty years since it was freed from the last of them.

Such is the whole of the groundwork of this book, which the author has amplified by historical and biographical details. He concludes with some observations on the gradual modification of sanguinary punishments, urging the history of past times in proof of "the baneful effects produced on the morals of the people by the public exhibition of the last moments of a criminal."

With other subjects that form part of the history of Temple Bar the author does not meddle, nor does he attempt to describe or criticise its architectural features, having understood that a work is in course of preparation by a gentleman fully qualified for the task, which will embrace both these topics. Whether such will prove the obituary memoirs of Temple Bar remains to be seen; but we should be sorry to see it removed in a mere wanton spirit of destruction. Though not particularly elegant as an architectural composition, it is still interesting as an historical monument of the ancient limits of the city of London: and even if the bounds of the civic jurisdiction themselves are obliterated (as is now proposed) by legislative enactment, such a memorial of the past is not the less worthy of preservation on that account. As any relief to the traffic of the street, it is obvious that the mere removal of the gatehouse, which scarcely occupies any portion of the roadway, would effect nothing, unless it were accompanied by the removal of many houses, in order to widen the thoroughfare; and it would appear a much preferable plan to form a new central street, intermediate between the present main lines of Holborn and the Strand, to commence from the neighbourhood of St. Paul's, to cross the valley of the Fleet by a viaduct (as proposed by Mr. Pearson), and lead by Lincoln's Inn towards the more open streets in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden.

COLLECTANEA ANTIQUA. *Etchings and Notices of Ancient Remains, illustrative of the Habits, Customs, and History of Past Ages.* By Charles Roach Smith, H.M.R.S.L. &c. &c. Vol. III. Part I. Post 8vo.—The true English antiquary will be glad to welcome the first portion of a Third Volume of Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, a book of which the previous portions have been so well received that they are out of print. This

new volume will be privately issued subscription of 24s. to be complete before Christmas in three or four volumes as circumstances may determine. It contains twelve etchings, some of which are coloured, and the subjects of the same are: 1. Anglo-Saxon Remains discovered at Ozingell, Kent; 2. On the Roman Nails frequently found in Roman Graves; 3. Roman sculptures found at Wroxeter; 4. Roman Ornaments near Dorchester, Dorset; 5. Irish antiquities of the Saxon period,—the latter contributed by Mr. F. W. Wake. The Ozingell antiquities are illustrated on six plates, which comprise the entire collection discovered a few years since at Ozingell, near Sandwich, and which are now preserved in the museum of Henry Rolfe, esq. of that town. The others were brought before the attention of the Society of Antiquaries, but unfortunately discontinued in consequence of the Society's recent economy, or, as Mr. J. Smith regards it, its parsimony, in relation to draughtsmen and engravers. It is such is the author's indignation or heretofore been so efficient a contrivance, that we observe that he has drawn the initials F.S.A. from his page, and has latterly withheld his communications from a body to which he heretofore been so efficient a contributor. We trust this state of things will not continue. Meanwhile the information the engravings which it is his pleasure to distribute in the present form, will, from their intrinsic interest, command a circulation of their own. The sculptures at Wroxeter, being carved columns and capitals, are very remarkable as memorials of Roman architecture.

The Hand Book of Mediæval Alphabets and Devices. By Henry Shaw, F.R.S. Royal 8vo.—This is a second and enlarged edition, but at a reduced price, of Shaw's former work on the "Alphabets, Numerals, and Devices of the Middle Ages," a book which must have been the utmost service to artists engaged in imitations of mediæval works, in adding an appropriate character for their imitations,—a point in which they were heretofore as lamentably deficient, as the artist and the historical painter once in their costume. The book, however, was a dear one, having many of the plates coloured. These are now drawn from the republication before and sixteen new ones are substituted. The whole number is now thirty-six, including twenty-six complete Alphabets, from seventy to eighty Initial Letters, a larger and more elaborate character, tending in period from the beginning

the tenth century to the end of the seventeenth. To these are added examples of the various forms of Arabic numerals in use from their first introduction; and also a series of labels, monograms, heraldic devices, and other matters of detail in design, which are calculated to suggest correct and appropriate ideas to the artist, and also to determine questions of date and veracity in works offered to the virtuoso.

Remains of Pagan Saxondom, principally from Tumuli in England. Drawn from the Originals. Described and Illustrated by John Yonge Akerman, Fellow and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Parts II.—V. 4to.—Mr. Akerman is proceeding regularly with this interesting series of Plates, all of which are coloured after the originals. The subjects are weapons and fibulæ, a remarkable gold bulla, vases of glass, and beads, and in the last number a very elegant bronze patera from a cemetery at Wingham in Kent. It is only in quite recent days that "Pagan Saxondom" has acquired the credit of having produced such excellent craftsmen and so much of what must really be classed as fine art.

A Selection from the Lectures delivered at St. Margaret's, Lothbury, by the Rev. H. Melvill, B.D. 12mo. pp. viii. 389.—We presume we cannot be wrong in applying to this volume the character given of former ones by a competent authority. "Popular, evangelical, and useful, with many thoughts gathered from other preachers, and made striking by his own eloquence." (Bickersteth's Christian Student, 4th edit. p. 494.) If the subjects were intended to come in regular order, the first lecture would more appropriately follow the last, as "The Return of the Dispossessed Spirit" may justly be considered in connection with "Spiritual Decline."

The Rose-Bud: a Christian Gift to the Young. Square 16mo. pp. 250.—This volume should rather have been entitled

Rose-buds, in the plural, for it consists of miscellanies, descriptive, narrative, and biographical. The history of Jameray Duval, librarian to the consort of Maria Theresa, is sufficiently known to serve as a sample of the contents. Or, if our readers are not yet acquainted with it, the following quotation from an eminent French writer may stimulate their curiosity, Charles Nodier, in his preface to the *Biog. Univ. Classique* (Paris, 1829), says that a good biographical dictionary should be one, "qu'un autre Magliabecchi puisse l'avoir sur son bureau, qu'un autre Jameray Duval puisse l'emporter dans sa poche." The contents of this volume are partly prose, partly poetry. The engravings are neat, and the whole forms an interesting miscellany for the young.

Liturgy and Church History. By the Rev. C. H. Bromby, M.A. Post 8vo, pp. 118.—This is a reprint of tracts concerning the Liturgy, the Rule of Faith, the History of the Early Church, and the antiquity of the British. One phrase, "the dross of the dark ages" (p. 21), will act like the magnet, with a repulsive end to some readers, and an attractive one to others. At p. 55, the expression "the catholicity of the church" is introduced at a time (the baptism of Cornelius) that gives it an air of obscurity, which should be avoided in a work designed for popular use.

Life of James Watt.—Series of Works printed for the Bristol Asylum for the Blind. By John Edward Taylor.—This life of James Watt, which is copied (by permission) from the edition of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, is printed in relief in the ordinary Roman capitals and lower case. It appears to us remarkably clear and well executed, and we are assured by the managers of the Bristol Asylum that it is read with ease by the blind. They who have noticed our observations on "Tangible Typography" will infer how gladly we welcome a return to the English alphabet.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 28. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Henry Hill, esq. of Curzonstreet; Bernard Bellingbrooke Woodward, esq. B.A. of Norwich; the Rev. Joseph

Goodall, M.A. Vicar of Bromham and Oakley, Beds; and Frederic Corbin Lukis, esq. of the Grange, Guernsey (and father of Dr. F. C. Lukis, F.S.A.); and as Honorary Members, Herr Joseph Arneht, Keeper of the Antiquities in the Imperial

Museum of Vienna; Herr Edward Gerhard, Professor of Archæology in the Royal Museum of Berlin; and the Abbate Fusco, of Naples.

Mr. Benj. Williams exhibited a drawing of the Couronne de Lumiere of the chandelier at Aix la Chapelle; Mr. W. M. Wylie impressions of the seal (obverse and reverse) of the town of Colchester; and the Rev. Thomas Hugo two Roman fibulæ of the late Roman period, said to have been found at Mile End.

The conclusion of a memoir on the church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, by Mr. George Pryce, was then read. The writer shews that tradition alone, unsupported by documents, has ascribed the foundation to Simon de Burton; that the oldest portions were erected at least forty years earlier; and that the construction of those parts of the building usually ascribed to the Canynges was not confined to them, but aided by the contributions of others who joined them in the pious work.

T. Winter Jones, esq. of the British Museum, communicated some observations on the origin of the divisions of Man's Life into Stages. This subject, which is interesting in connection with the well-known passage of Shakspeare, was to some extent elucidated by Mr. Waller in our Magazine for last month. Mr. Winter Jones's researches are carried back to a very early date, and he first quotes some Greek verses attributed to Solon (who flourished 600 years before Christ), in which the life of Man is divided into ten stages of seven years each. Hippocrates says there are seven ages. In the Hebrew Midrash or Ecclesiastes, written about the ninth century, the life of man is divided into seven stages, and in each stage he is compared to some animal. Some German authors of the beginning of the sixteenth century have followed the same device, but extending the period of life to one hundred years. This is the plan of "The Ten Ages of the World," a German book printed at Augsburg in 1518, in which verses upon each age are preceded by a woodcut representing the man, the particular beast he is supposed to resemble at each age, and a hermit who reads the moral. Some English verses of the same description are said to have been written by Sir Thomas More in his youth: of these Mr. Jones gives copies. But the greatest curiosity he notices is a print, engraved in the middle of the fifteenth century, of which a copy was disinterred from the covers of a MS. of N. de Lyra in the British Museum. This represents the seven ages round "The wheel of life, which is called Fortune" (resembling the designs described by Mr. Waller in our

last number), and is particularly described by Mr. Winter Jones.

May 5. John Bruce, esq. Treasurer in the chair.

Capt. Ouvry, of the 3d Light Dragoons presented a small round seal from Cæsarea, inscribed in Arabic with name of Zenab, daughter or adopted daughter of the caliph Al Moatassem.

Edward Abadam, esq. of Middleton Carmarthen, exhibited a bronze celt of the axe-head form, found on Llanfrynnon in 1841.

Robert Cole, esq. F.S.A. communicated a memorial addressed to the King by merchants of London, against the conduct of certain lewd persons called "Spirits" by whose practices parents had been robbed of their children and masters of their prentices, who had been spirited, inveigled and trepanned on ship-board, and exported to places beyond the sea: praying that an office of Registry might be set up within the city of London to check such practices. The document is without date, but is supposed to be connected with an order of Council issued in 1686 for regulating the method of binding Apprentices to be sent to the Plantations.

John Bruce, esq. Treasurer, communicated some observations on a volume of Manuscripts now belonging to the Society, which was the source from which the volume entitled *Milton's State Papers* was edited by Mr. John Nickolls, jun. F.S.A. in the year 1743. The papers contained were principally addressed to Oliver Cromwell during that most important period of his history when the enthusiasm excited by his great military achievements was animating him to upon himself the almost vacant government. Regarded merely as a collector of autographs, there are few single volumes that would surpass it. It contains several addresses to Cromwell from churches and bodies of people in various parts of the country, and amongst them an address from thirty-six inhabitants of Bedfordshire which is signed by John Bunyan, and various other persons intimately connected with his life and history.

Mr. Bruce also exhibited a volume entrusted to him by the churchwarden of Minchenhampton in Gloucestershire, containing the old accounts of that parish. In some accompanying observations Mr. Bruce showed the situation and sketched the history of the parish, and appended these accounts to the elucidation of the influence of some of the most important events in our history upon the shepherds and maltsters of that secluded little town amongst others, what practically they when Queen Mary brought back the

cient faith, and again when protestantism was restored by Queen Elizabeth. The evidence upon these subjects seemed to establish that the people of Minchenhampton were at first by no means favourable to the Reformation, but subsequently adopted its doctrines with zeal.

May 12. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

Francis Graham Moon, esq. of Portman-square, Alderman of London, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Patrick Chalmers, esq. F.S.A. of Aulbar, communicated an impression of the very beautiful seal of the church of Brechin, co. Forfar, assigned to the thirteenth century. It exhibits a figure of the Trinity, with this inscription: *S. CAPITULI SANCTÆ TRINITATIS D' BRECHIN.* The back of the matrix is chased with elegant foliage.

Robert Cole, esq. F.S.A. communicated copies of his manuscript papers relative to the ceremony of touching for the King's Evil, which he had exhibited at a former meeting (see p. 295). The first enumerates the moneys issued from the Exchequer for Angel Gold for the King's Healing in the years 1628, 1629, 1633, and 1634. The others belong to the reign of Charles II.;—except the last, which is a receipt for 1500*l.* for Healing Medals in the year 1712.

Mr. Cole also presented drawings of ancient vases, which have been found, accompanying a skeleton, in making a road at Southampton, half a mile from the priory of St. Denys.

Lord Londesborough exhibited a silver fibula, found in April last at Cloneen, co. Wexford. It is of unusual size, and the arbutus pattern.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. read a description of a plate engraved for the forthcoming volume of the *Archæologia*, representing various antique gold ornaments brought from Greece and Asia Minor. Three of these were purchased at Milo in 1820 by Lord Viscount Strangford, Director of the Society; and the others belonged to the collection of the late Mr. Borrell, of Smyrna.

John Bruce, esq. communicated observations on a lease of two houses in the Piazza, Covent Garden, granted to Sir Edmund Verney, in the year 1634. This was immediately after the Earl of Bedford had planned that magnificent innovation upon the ancient domestic architecture of this country, under the superintendance of Inigo Jones. The premises are identified as the two houses at the southern end of the Piazza, adjoining to Great Russell Street, and which are now occupied as the Bedford Coffee House and Hotel. The schedule of fixtures is more curious than the lease itself.

The Society adjourned over Whitsun week to

May 26. The Bishop of Oxford, V.P.

The Rev. Edward Trollope, B.A. Rector of Leasington, co. Lincoln, author of *Illustrations of Ancient Art from Pompeii and Herculaneum* (a work now in preparation), was elected,—and Samuel Weller Singer, esq. of Manor Place, Lambeth, author of a *History of Playing Cards, &c.* was re-admitted, Fellows of the Society.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A. exhibited a bronze fibula of the Roman period.

Edward Waterton, esq. F.S.A. exhibited an iron spur found on the field of the battle of Wakefield, and also a fac-simile model of the brooch of Lorn.

J. H. Parker, esq. F.S.A. read a continuation of his remarks on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of France, describing the cathedral of Bordeaux and the churches of Guienne. He exhibited at the same time a series of very beautiful drawings, including some of the Roman edifice at Bordeaux, called *le Palais Gallien*.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

May 6. The Hon. R. Neville, V. P.

Mr. A. Rhind communicated a memoir on the Structures in North Britain known as Picts' Houses. Some antiquaries have called in question the belief that these curious constructions could have served as habitations; but the result of Mr. Rhind's researches, and the recent excavations made by him at one of these buildings, situated at Kettleburn, in Caithness, seem to establish undeniably that it had been the dwelling-place of man at some remote period. Numerous rude implements of stone, bone, &c. were found amongst the ruins, with pottery, small hand-mills, or mortars suited for bruising grain; and the remains of animals and bones of fish were in abundance. The occurrence of the latter in considerable quantities had been regarded as a fact deserving of notice, since it has been stated by Xiphilinus that the ancient Caledonian tribes never fed upon the fish which were so plentiful upon their coasts. With the numerous relics of stone discovered by Mr. Rhind were a few objects of metal, and some which are of bronze seemed to indicate the occupation of the place in times of greater civilisation than the primeval age to which these houses are usually attributed. Most antiquaries have inclined to place them within the limits of the "Stone Period," prior to the use of metals; but it is probable that they were successively occupied in much later times.

Mr. Octavius Morgan produced, by

permission of the Archdeacon of Hereford, a fine silver-gilt chalice from the church of Leominster, supposed to have been one of those in use, prior to the Reformation, in the Priory church of that place, and permitted to be retained for parochial use by the commission appointed to make examination of church-ornaments in the reign of Edward VI. The date of this chalice is about 1480. It stands eight and a-half inches in height, the bowl being five and a-half inches in diameter. The stem is enriched with six miniature butresses, and other chased ornaments, once in part enamelled: on the bowl are the words, "Calicē salutis accipiā et nomē D'ni invocabo." Mr. Morgan also exhibited a curious collection of plate, consisting chiefly of drinking cups, of various forms, belonging to the wardmote-inquest of Cripplegate-Without, in the city of London. The wardmote-inquest was anciently an institution of great utility and importance, its jurisdiction extending to the drainage and cleansing of the streets, and other proceedings now subject to sanitary regulations. Twelve scavengers appear to have been appointed in the ward of Cripplegate; and, the service being regarded as onerous and disagreeable by certain wealthy citizens, they had been in many cases permitted to obtain exemption from the duties on presenting a piece of plate. Most of the drinking-cups exhibited, which are of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., bear inscriptions recording such exemptions; and they present (commencing with a silver-mounted wooden mazer of rather earlier date) a very interesting series of examples of plate such as garnished the court cupboard or buffet of our ancestors.

Mr. Nesbitt brought for examination a remarkable relic of early Irish art, in the form of a human arm, of metal, chased with ornaments of intricate interlaced work. This object has been regarded as a reliquary, similar in intention to the gigantic arm of silver-gilt at Aix-la-Chapelle, in which the arm-bone of Charlemagne is supposed to be encased; but some antiquaries suppose that it may have been an emblem of sovereign authority, and analogous to the hand which in some instances surmounted the regal sceptre. It contains only a stick of yew. It has been for many years in the possession of the family of Mr. Fountaine, of Naford Hall, Norfolk, by whose ancestor, who was some years in Ireland in the reign of Queen Anne, it may have been brought to England, and was engraved some years ago in the *Vetusta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries. Its date has been assigned to the seventh century,

but it is more probably of the eleventh or twelfth. The extremity was formerly decorated with a rich jewel of gold mosaic, of a peculiar kind of work which occurs in the enrichments of the most ancient Irish works in metal. Mr. Fountaine has permitted this remarkable specimen of Irish skill in decorative metalwork to be transmitted to Dublin, in exhibition in the collection of antiquities formed by Lord Talbot de Malahide in connection with the Industrial Exhibition just opened.

Mr. Nesbitt gave also an account of various fine Sepulchral Brasses, which come under his notice in Poland, in cathedrals of Posen and Gnesen. Their style differs materially from that of the grave monumental effigies in Germany and Flanders.

Mr. Augustus Franks gave a notice of a remarkable astrolabe of brass, apparently of English workmanship, dated being early in the fourteenth century, and recently found by him in the British Museum amongst objects presented by Sir Hans Sloane. The Arabic numeral engraved on this unique instrument, which presents one of the earliest instances of their use in Western Europe, had possibly led to this unworthy misappropriation of a very curious relic of mediæval science. The names of St. Dunstan, and of English saints, as also the mention of London, upon this astrolabe, justify the conclusion that it was constructed in England. Mr. Morgan offered some observations on the nature of this instrument and the numerous uses to which it was applied, observing that the specimen now discovered was earlier in date, and more perfect in its elaborate construction than any European astrolabe known to him.

Mr. Franks made the gratifying announcement, that the entire collection of British and Roman antiquities and coins found at Farley Heath, Surrey, has been presented to the collection of Native Antiquities in the British Museum. Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P. the owner of the estates. Mr. Le Keux read some remarks on the ancient processes of punching and engraving, used for the decoration of armour and weapons, contrasted with casting and etching, which the modern fabrications are produced. This last process is altogether the present century, and the early processes are still employed by the cutlers of Tunis, as appeared from their products in the Great Exhibition of 1851.

The Rev. Walter Sneyd brought several beautiful enamels, sculptured ivory carvings in metal, and embroideries

Some objects of interest were sent for exhibition by the Somerset Archæological Society. Mr. Norris sent a collection of antiquities, chiefly discovered at South Petherton, in the same county. The Rev. F. Dyson produced bronze weapons and other relics, disinterred from a tumulus in Wiltshire by Mr. Dyke Poore. The Rev. C. Bingham brought a fine enamelled ring of gold, lately found in Dorset; and another curious ring, with an inscription, found in Exeter, was sent by Mr. Smirke. Mr. Salmon showed some antiquities from Glamorganshire, and Mr. Way brought a Gaulish coin of gold, lately found near Reigate, of a type uncommon in England. A collection of bronze celts, and lumps of pure copper found with them, at Danesbury, near Welwyn, Herts, were exhibited by Mr. Blake.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

April 13. The annual general meeting was held, S. R. Solly, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. Vice-President, in the chair.

From the report of the auditors it appeared that the receipts of the past year had amounted to 455*l.* 16*s.* and the payments to 487*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* leaving the Society debtor to the Treasurer in the sum of 31*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*; but this amount embraced payments for illustrations of the Journal not yet employed, and left no amount unpaid. Sixteen associates had been lost in the year by death, and two correspondents; twenty-eight had withdrawn; and the Council had been under the necessity of removing sixteen associates who had failed to pay their subscriptions; whilst forty-four associates and three correspondents had been elected. An additional Secretary was appointed, and the Rev. T. Hugo, M.A. F.S.A. unanimously chosen. The Officers and Council for the ensuing year were then elected, and Mr. Pettigrew read some interesting notices of the deceased members, particularly recording the papers they had communicated to the Association. The Members afterwards dined together according to custom.

April 27. The Rev. Mr. Hugo exhibited two ancient rings, one of bronze, found in a field near Taunton, the other of silver, with a device of two hands joined, and an intervening inscription. This was a betrothal ring, and had been in the possession of the late Dr. Goodall, Provost of Eton.

Dr. Lee exhibited some antiquities from his museum at Hartwell House, including a fashioned stone found at the Roman encampment near Biggleswade, by some conjectured to be a hone, by others a pestle; it seemed peculiarly adapted for sharpening and bevelling the flint celts.

Other Roman remains, beads, &c. were obtained from the same locality. Dr. Lee also exhibited various spear-heads and celts, recently obtained from Sweden, and belonging to the stone period.

Mr. H. Syer Cuming read a paper 'On Bronze Celts,' illustrated by a variety of specimens. Mr. Cuming contended that the term *celt* was derived from the old Latin word *Celles*, a graving tool; and the Vulgate (Job, xix. 24) has *celte sculphantur in silice*.

A communication was read from Thomas Wakeman, esq. containing a description of a Quakers' burying-ground in Monmouthshire, with curious rhyming epitaphs to the memory of persons who had died within a few years after the origin of the society.

Thomas Lott, esq. F.S.A. read a paper upon the parish and church of Allhallows, Honey Lane, interspersed with singular entries from the old parish books, antecedent to the fire of London.

Mr. Tucker exhibited some Roman remains recently dug up in Philpot-lane. The pottery consisted of portions of vases, mortaria, amphoræ, and Samian ware, some having the maker's name. There were also bits of glass,—one of a deep blue colour. Mr. Griffiths exhibited a head of Christ, representing three faces. The painting had been restored by Mr. Farrar. The Rev. Mr. Hugo exhibited a portion of the British gold corselet found near Mold, in Flintshire, which has been engraved in the *Archæologia*. Mr. Newton communicated a rubbing from a brass met with in removing a boarded floor in the church of Newark, now under restoration; also, the rubbing from a coat of arms, having three triple crowns with clouds beneath. Lord Londesborough exhibited a helmet of the close of the twelfth century, which had been for centuries bricked up in a Norman arch over a tomb in a church in Norfolk. Mr. S. Pratt of Bond Street also exhibited two other helmets,—one of the reign of Henry III. the other of the fourteenth century, the latter having a portion of the crest in wrought iron still remaining. Drawings of these specimens have been taken for engraving in the *Journal of the Association*. A paper by the Rev. J. B. Gourrier, on the study of Palæography, was read to the Meeting.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

April 28. The President, Lord Londesborough (who was in the chair), exhibited a valuable unique denarius of Germanicus, recently acquired by his lordship at the sale of Mr. Sebatier's coins. It is of high historical interest, and may be thus de-

scribed. On the obverse is the naked head and bust of Germanicus, surrounded by his name and titles. On the reverse are two figures, behind one of which is the word GERMANICVS; behind the other, ARTAXIAS. The former is placing a tiara upon the head of the latter. This is a representation of a very interesting historical event, recorded by Tacitus in the second book of the Annals. The historian informs us that Germanicus, during his second consulate, after visiting various places, partly for pleasure and partly for political purposes, came to Armenia, with the view of securing the people of that country to a friendly disposition towards the Romans. Vonones, King of Armenia, being expelled, the people had placed their affections on Zeno, the son of Polemon, King of Pontus. Germanicus very promptly took advantage of the popular inclination, and crowned Zeno king under the name of Artaxias, in allusion, Tacitus states, to the city Artaxata, in which the ceremony took place. The coin is well preserved, and affords one of the most remarkable examples of the importance of the study of numismatics.

Mr. Akerman, in a letter to the President, called attention to a new type of the halfpenny of Edward III., which he exhibited, the peculiarity of the piece being the privy marks placed by the moneyer upon it.

Mr. Webster, in a paper by Mr. Bergne, gave a new and curious interpretation of the monogram on the coins of Egbert (Ruding, pl. 14, Nos. 2 and 3). Mr. Webster, instead of reading it DOB.O.B.C., as though it had been struck at Dover, thinks it is nothing more than a cypher, containing the monarch's name.

Mr. Roach Smith exhibited a gold British coin from the cabinet of W. H. Rolfe, esq. of Sandwich, who has very recently added it to his valuable collection. It is of novel type. On the obverse is a horse, and above it the letters EPPH; below a flower-like ornament. On the reverse, with a pearled circle, COM.V. The workmanship is good, as is the case of most of the British coins struck by tributary princes. The legend is usually read as *Eppillus Comii Filius* (Eppillus, the son of Comius), but considerable doubt is still attached to this and to other interpretations of the inscriptions on British coins. This interesting specimen belongs to one of the series entirely omitted in the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, to which glaring neglect Mr. Evans called the attention of the Society at a former meeting.

Mr. Webster laid before the meeting some very rare Celtic coins and fine examples of Roman denarii, and Mr. Pfister

communicated notes on some uncommon medieval medals.

Mr. Vaux, one of the Honorary Secretaries, then read a paper on a collection of coins lately brought to England by Emerson Tennant, Bart., in which pointed out their peculiarities, and place which they occupy in Oriental numismatics. Mr. Vaux stated that all local coinage of Ceylon, hitherto discovered, belongs to a period between 1050 and A. D. 1320, and this was a remarkable fact, as on the adjacent continent of India a complete series of monarchs had been obtained under various dynasties, extending from the third century B. C. to the present time. The coins procured by Sir E. Tennant, sent specimens of all the known series except one; are in excellent preservation and shew by the serugo which still adheres to them, that they must all have been found together. They are perfectly legible, and exhibit the names of the different dynasties in Sanscrit characters, the date of which is confirmed by rock inscriptions found in the same island. Mr. Vaux's conclusion, stated that he was convinced there was no foundation for the hypothesis maintained by some, and illustrated by Mr. Dickenson in more than one paper in the Numismatic Journal, that the so-called "Fish-hook money" had any local currency in Ceylon. On these specimens the inscriptions are invariably in the Persian or Arabic character, while on the undoubted money of Ceylon the legends are as they ought to be, as invariably Sanscrit.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

May 4. John Clayton, esq. exhibited a gold signet ring and a brass coin of Commodus, which had, a few days before, been discovered near the south gateway of the station of Borcovicus (Housesteads), situated in the central region of the Roman Wall. The ring is adapted for a man's finger, and is but slightly put out of shape by the hardships it has undergone. The stone is of a greenish hue, and is probably artificial: the figure engraved upon it is of an Egyptian type. Near to the spot where the ring was found, a gold pendant such as ladies wear in the ear, was discovered last autumn. The coin, found in the same place, adds interest to the other objects. It is a singularly fine specimen of art, and, happily, is as perfect when it left the die. It bears date in the third consulship of the emperor, which answers to the year 181 of our era. Commodus was a fourth time consul in 181. Mr. Clayton referred to the fact, in

tioned in Dr. Bruce's History of the Roman Wall, that in the reign of Commodus the Britons broke through the wall in the north of England, killed the general, ruined the army, and, in their ravages, carried everything before them. It cannot be doubted that these treasures were deposited in the bed from which they have just been taken at this period, and in consequence, probably, of the massacre of their owners. The coin, which is so fresh as to forbid the idea of its having been long in circulation, fixes the time of the outbreak to the period between A.D. 181 and 183.

Dr. Bruce next read a paper by Mr. Hodgson Hinde upon Horsley's allocation of the miscellaneous *notitia* stations in the north of England. The great Northumbrian antiquary was singularly successful in ascertaining the Roman designation of the forts on the line of the wall, but subsequent antiquaries are not satisfied with his allocation of the other camps under the charge of the Duke of Britain mentioned in the *notitia*. Mr. Hinde's paper is a valuable contribution towards a more accurate adjustment of them. It proceeds upon the principle that the unascertained stations will be found arranged in the *notitia* list in order as regular as that of the mural stations. The list begins with the sixth legion, whose head quarters were York. The prefect of the Dalmatian horse is represented as being stationed at *Præsidium*. The word *præsidio* is, however, most likely not a proper name, but ought to be translated "in the garrison" at York. The sixth legion being frequently called into active service in various parts of the North of England, it was necessary to have a permanent guard at York, and this duty was probably performed by the Dalmatian horse. *Danum*, the next station, we know from other sources to be Doncaster; *Morbium*, *Arbeia*, *Dictis*, and *Concangium* will probably be found between the latitudes of Doncaster and Stainmoor; *Lavatis* is Bowes; *Verteris* and *Braboniacum* are Brough and Kirbythore. The remaining stations will probably be found between Stainmoor and the Wall; *Longovicum* being Lanchester, and *Derventio*, Ebchester. The principal difficulty as to the allocation of *Derventio* to Ebchester is that this station occurs under the name of *Vindomora* in the Itinerary of Antoninus. Amongst other methods of removing this objection, the following suggestion may be made:—The Roman road, which goes by Ebchester, was undoubtedly made before the camp was built, for it passes it at a distance of more than a quarter of a mile. *Vindomora* may have been the name of an ancient village or halting-place on the bank

of the Derwent, near to Ebchester, where some altars and other Roman relics were discovered not long ago, and *Derventio* may be the name of the fort subsequently erected. The paper concluded with some ingenious conjectures as to the allocation of the stations occurring between *Tunno-celum* and *Virosidum*.

ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 19. A meeting of this society, the institution of which we noticed in our November number, p. 493, was held at the Shire-hall, Chelmsford, John Disney, esq. the President, in the chair. It was announced that C. G. Round, esq. has offered part of the Castle of Colchester as a receptacle for the Society's museum: and several papers were read. The first was by Mr. F. Chancellor, describing a Roman villa found in Chelmsford in the autumn of 1849. It was traced through several apartments, one of which had been erected over a hypocaust formed of *pilæ*, or short columns constructed of tiles nine inches square. Of these columns twenty-nine were found. The room terminated in a semi-circle of twenty feet diameter; and in it were discovered fragments of tessellated pavement, numerous coins, pieces of glass, iron wall-hooks, pottery, painted plaster, &c. At another spot occurred several bone hair-pins, a metal bracelet, and fragments of fictile ware. Among the last was a remarkable tile, upon the face of which in relief are figures of wolves attacking stags, with some letters hitherto undeciphered. Another tile of the same pattern was found some 12 or 14 years ago in the walls of Ashstead church, Surrey, which are partially built of Roman materials, and it is engraved in Brayley's History of that county.

Dr. Bell of London communicated an Essay on the Sphynx found in 1821 at Colchester (and engraved in our Magazine for February 1822), comparing it with a bronze statue found at Thorda in Hungary, which also represents a sphynx accompanied by the mangled remains of a human body.

Two short communications were read from J. A. Repton, esq. of Springfield, near Chelmsford; the first accompanying a drawing of the doorway of Witham church; and the other containing observations on the forms of ancient urns.

H. L. King, esq. Secretary of the Antiquarian Etching Club, communicated a paper containing extracts from some ancient Essex Wills, selected as illustrating the manners, customs, and state of society in the county during the 15th and 16th centuries.

Mr. Buckler, architect, of Shenfield,

read an account of some fresco paintings discovered in the semi-circular apse of the church of East Ham. They are of early date and more than ordinary beauty, but have unfortunately been re-touched, since their discovery, by a zealous but ill-judging house-painter. Mr. Buckler, who considers them to have been produced in the beginning of the 13th century, describes them as consisting of three portions: 1. life-size figures painted on the eastern wall of the chancel, on the spandrels of the arch which opens into the apse: 2. on the soffit of the arch, at the extreme top, a portrait, and descending, on either side, to the abacus moulding a variety of scrolls, mostly terminating with the trefoil leaf accurately and boldly delineated in a deep red colour: this pattern was also inclosed in a border now indistinct: 3. the wall of the apse and the reveals of the windows were diapered with red lines, representing the joints of masonry, and in the centre of each block or square, a five-leaved rosette of the same colour.

The Rev. E. L. Cutts, the Secretary, afterwards read some extracts from the memoranda contained in three old almanacks of the reign of James II. and William and Mary, relating to matters connected with the neighbourhood of Kelvedon and Coggeshall.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN
ANTIQUARIES.

On the evening of the 21st of March, this society held its annual meeting in the private rooms of his Danish Majesty, who was himself pleased to take the chair, in the Palace of Christiansborg. The secretary, State-Councillor Rafn, made several observations on the remarkable coincidence that in the same century (the ninth) the Northmen discovered Iceland and laid the foundation of the Russian kingdom. He also dwelt on the Itinerarium from Iceland to Jerusalem of Abbot Nicholas, in the twelfth century, which had enabled him to identify some proper names in Palestinian geography hitherto misunderstood. The stone lately discovered in St. Paul's churchyard, London (see our February Magazine, p. 187), was the learned secretary's next subject. A cast had been forwarded by the architect, Mr. Knowles, and by its help a slight improvement was made on the reading. The whole inscription is "KONALL LET LEKIA STIN THENSI AUK TUKI (Konall let lay this stone, and Tuki). Konall is an Irish name frequent in the old North, several of that family having emigrated

from Ireland to Iceland in very early times. Tuki is also a common North name, especially in Denmark, and is frequent on Scandinavian rune-stones. A famous Danish chief, Palna-Toke, Fyen, by marriage and inheritance obtained an earldom in Bretland (Britain) and Herr Rafn showed that the stone in question was probably erected by one of his descendants, the same who is mentioned so often in old English documents under Canute, &c.

His Majesty afterwards presented a paper written by himself, which contains his views on the manner of raising immense flat stones covering the ancient stone chambers. His Majesty shewed that these could not have been lifted and transported by any mechanical appliances known, and hazarded the opinion—which would seem to be no less ingenious, probable and simple—that these blocks (often measuring eight to twelve feet in length) had been first undermined on one side to the depth of the grave, a side stone or side wall inserted, the other in the same manner, and behind, the whole made fast and propelled in with small stones, and then the centre being hollowed out and the stones removed, the grave cist was ready.

FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

Earl de Grey has, during the past winter and spring, employed a great number of workmen in pursuing the interesting excavations of Fountains Abbey, and discoveries made are considered important and curious. The passage leading from the abbat's house to the south door of the Lady Chapel is now cleared to its original level. On its east side has been a doorway, leading into an open court. On its west side is the base of a building of the Perpendicular period, having a doorway from the said passage, and one leading into the court on the south side of the choir. In one corner is a circular passage, lined with bricks, once leading to the main apartment above—for this base was merely the undercroft of the principal apartments above. From the south corner buttress of the Lady Chapel to the north-west corner of the abbat's house has run a wall, dividing a spacious courtyard south of the Lady Chapel from the cemetery, which has been on the east side. Eight coffin slabs, of different ages and designs, have been found in various positions in the cemetery, within twenty feet of the east wall of the Lady Chapel.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Empress Eugenie has suffered a miscarriage, which for the present has disappointed the hope of an heir apparent to the Bonaparte dynasty. On the 29th April it was announced that she was "no longer in danger from the accident which threatened her health."

In *Holland* a recent change of ministers and an abrupt closing of the Chambers have been followed by their dissolution. The session is to be opened on the 14th June. The cabinet, whose programme has not been favourably received, has been completed by the creation of a new minister, that of Public Works.

A partial change has taken place in the *Danish* ministry, into which the Councilor Oersted has been admitted. It is thought that at the elections shortly to occur, consequent upon the dissolution of the Chambers, men similar to the late members will be returned; a modification of the constitution is therefore anticipated.

The last intelligence from *Burmah* relates that Sir John Cheape, having marched out from Promé with a force of 1,500 men, in quest of the robber chief Meeah Toon, came in front of his principal stronghold on the 19th of March. The resistance was determined and protracted, and Meeah Toon unfortunately escaped. Operations commenced at nine a. m. and lasted four hours. We had 18 killed and 84 wounded; amongst the former were Lieut. Taylor, 9th Madras N. Inf. and Ensign Boileau, 67th Bengal N. Inf.; amongst the latter Majors Wigstone, Reid, and Armstrong; Lieuts. Cockburn, Rawlins, Wilkinson, Clarke, Woodwright, Magrath, and Trevor; and Ensign Woolley. This heavy loss was caused chiefly by the brass three-pounders which were abandoned by the lamented Capt. Loch's expedition, on the 5th of February, and which falling into Meeah Toon's hands, were mounted by him on his stockades.

The young Maharajah Dhuleep Sing was formally admitted into the Christian Church by baptism on the 8th April at Futtighur, by the Rev. W. Jay, the chaplain of that station. The young prince is now sixteen years of age.

The insurrection which commenced in *China* about three years ago appears to be making rapid progress. The last accounts represent the left wing of the insurgents, or perhaps more correctly their army of the West, to be at the city of Wosung, and their right wing, or army of the East, besieging Nankin, four hundred miles distant. Both cities lie on the Yang-tse-Kiang, a great river, navigable for 450 miles, or as far as the tide reaches,—far superior therefore in usefulness to any other river of Asia. Running from west to east it divides China into two almost equal parts, leaving the largest portion of the population and most of the seaboard to the southern half. The insurgents are represented as already in possession of this better half of the empire, a slip of seaboard excepted, and of the grand navigable canal which connects the Yank-tse-Kiang with the second great river of China, the Hoang-ho or Yellow River, and afterwards with the capital of the empire. The insurgents are, in fact, on the high road to Peking, from which their left wing is distant 750, and their right 700 miles. In its distress and humiliation the Imperial court has called upon the "outer barbarians" to come to its rescue; and the representatives of England, France, and America, with a considerable naval force, have repaired to the port of Shanghai, which is but 160 miles distant from the right wing of the insurgent army. The Tartar government of China has been tottering for many years, and indeed it is only by dexterous yielding that it has lasted so long. The Mogul dynasty of Tartars had endured only 132 years in the northern provinces of the empire, and but 82 in the southern; but the present has lasted 237 years. Although the fall of the Manchoos was perhaps inevitable, there is not the least doubt but that we ourselves, by our victories over it, and by our exaction of near 6,000,000*l.*—depriving it of the resources for defence, and forcing it upon unpopular means of getting others to replace them,—have contributed most materially to hasten it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Second Reading of the *Canada Clergy Reserves* Bill passed the House of Lords on the 25th April by a majority of 117 to 77. On the 29th the *Jewish Disabilities* Bill was thrown out (for a fourth time) by 164 to 115, a majority larger than on any former occasion.

On the 19th May the first stone of a new edifice for the *Diocesan Training College at Exeter* was laid by Sir John Kennaway, Bart. in the presence of the Bishop of Exeter. At the dinner which ensued, the Rev. Mr. Chancellor Martin remarked that this school had been first founded by Sir Thomas Acland in the year 1838. Sir John Kaye Shuttleworth, in a recent work, had made a slight mistake in stating that the first training college was at Battersea. It was in Oct. 1838 that the establishment of the Training School at Exeter was arranged at a large and influential meeting held in that city. In Oct. 1839 Dr. Martin was appointed to the office of Principal, and in Feb. 1840 the school commenced with several students, so that they anticipated the Training School at Battersea. The Exeter School, though not established in accordance with the directions of Government, had been favourably reported upon by her Majesty's inspectors, and is now the training school for Devon and Cornwall.

On the 19th May the opening took place of the united lines of Railway from Thirsk to Malton, and from Malton to Driffield, the result of a combination of two schemes first set on foot more than seven years ago. It passes through the very heart of the Yorkshire wolds, along the western side of the great vale of Pickering, and through the vale of Gilling and Mowbray, to a junction with the York, Newcastle, and Berwick main line near Thirsk. It effects a saving of twenty-two miles by rail between Hull and Whitby, thirty between Hull and Malton, and brings Beverley ten miles nearer to York, and twenty-two nearer to all the North Riding and Newcastle. The country it passes through is peculiarly picturesque and interesting, as perhaps no other district of England has its geographical and geological features more distinctly marked.

The late Duke of Wellington's Will
In consequence of the determination of the Earl of Derby, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, to renounce the executorship of the late Duke of Wellington's will, letters of administration have been granted by the Prerogative Court to the present Duke. The will was written upwards of thirty-five years ago, with promptitude and decision which mark almost every act of his Grace's life, but the same time displays evident traces of agitation under which it was drawn. It is dated Feb. 17, 1818, and was written in Paris by the Duke himself, who accords for that circumstance in the following remark, which forms the preamble: "An attempt having been made to assassinate me on the night of the 10th (Feb. 10, 1818), which may be repeated with success, and being desirous of settling my worldly affairs, and there being no professional person in Paris to whom I entrust the task of drawing my will, I draw it myself in my own handwriting. His Grace directs that an annuity of 1,000 shall be paid to his second son, Lord Charles Wellesley, who, however, has the option of claiming a sum of 20,000*l.* as equivalent. Money is directed to be laid out in the purchase of an estate, which together with Apsley House and its contents, are given to the present Duke for life, with remainder over to his issue, in default of issue to Lord Charles Wellesley and his issue, in like manner. In the case of the death of both without issue male, the property is directed to pass to the descendants of the brothers of the testator. Certain personal estate, which his Grace designates as "money given me by the nation," or any estates which may be purchased with such money, is directed to pass under trusts very similar to those of the foregoing property; Apsley House first going to the children of the Duke, and on their deaths, leaving issue, to the children of his brothers. The wording of the will is very involved; the residue, which, owing to the lapse of time, must have greatly accumulated and undisposed of.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

March 20. Sir William St. Laurence Clarke, of Rossmore, co. Cork, Bart. and Dame Elizabeth Barbara, his wife, to take the name and arms of Travers, in compliance with the desire of John Moore Travers, late of Clifton, in the said county, esq. deceased, father of the said Dame Elizabeth Barbara.

April 29. 7th Dragoon Guards, Major-Gen. Lord Sandys to be Colonel.—56th Foot, Capt. A. W. Byles to be Major.—59th Foot, Major H. H. Graham to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major A. E. Burmester to be Major.—80th Foot, Major R. G. Hughes to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. S. T. Christie to be Major.—Brevet, Captain H. Hebden, of the 1st West India Regiment, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.—James Meade, esq. to be Provost Marshal for the island of Montserrat.—John Pownall Dale, esq. to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Falkland Islands.

May 2. John Guthrie, esq. to be Sub-Collector of Customs and Landing Surveyor at the port of Geelong, in the colony of Victoria, and Richard Down, esq. to be Landing Surveyor for that colony.—John Wardlaw, esq. late Lieutenant in East India Company's service, to be Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard, *vice* Capt. W. L. Grant, resigned.

May 3. Henry Francis Howard, esq. (now Secretary of Legation at Berlin) to be Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenip. to the Emperor of Brazil.

May 6. 80th Foot, Major-Gen. Lawrence Arguimbau, C.B. to be Colonel.

May 11. Sholto James Douglas, esq. to be Substitute-Procureur and Advocate-General for the island of Mauritius.—Charles Pasley, esq. Lieut. R. Eng. to be Colonial Engineer for the colony of Victoria.

May 12. Lord Belhaven to be High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.—Frederick William Slade, esq. Thomas Chisholm Anstey, esq. and Thomas Borrow Burham, esq. to be Commissioners for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at the last election, and at previous elections, for the city of Canterbury.—Frederic Solly Flood, esq. John Deedes, esq. and William Baliol Brett, esq. to be Commissioners for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at the last election, and at former elections, for the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.—Robert Williams, esq. to be an Inspector of Coal Mines, in the room of William Lancaster, resigned.

May 13. 71st Foot, Capt. Robert Francis Hunter to be Major.—Brevet, Lieut. John Pitt Kennedy, 14th Light Dragoons (local Major in the East Indies), to have the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel in that country.

May 14. John Gardiner Austin, esq. to be Immigration Agent-General for the colony of British Guiana.

May 17. 76th Foot, Major-General William Jervois to be Colonel.

May 20. 42d Foot, brevet Major Thomas Tulloch to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. John Macdonald to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

2d Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry, Capt. Brownlow Knox to be Major.—Cornwall and Devon Miners Militia, Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bart. to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant.—2d or North

Durham Militia, Lord Viscount Seaham to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant; John Eden, esq. to be Major.—Essex Rifles, Capt. John Richard Groves, late of H.M. Rifle Brigade, to be Major.—South Herts Yeomanry Cav. Capt. T. P. Halsey to be Major.—Hungerford Yeomanry Cavalry, Capt. G. Willes to be Major.—Kent Militia Regiment of Artillery, Viscount Sidney to be Colonel; Major J. F. Cator, from West Kent Militia, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Hon. C. S. Hardinge to be Major.—East Kent Militia, William Monins, esq. to be Major.—West Kent Militia, Capt. G. R. Stevenson to be Major.—Artillery Regt. of Royal Lancashire Militia, Capt. James Bourne, from the 2d Regt. to be Major.—4th or South Middlesex Militia, Lieut.-Col. Edward Richard Bagot, half-pay unatt. to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant; Major Charles Tyndale, Major unatt. late 51st Light Inf. and John Scriven, esq., late 51st Light Infantry, to be Majors.—3th Middlesex Militia, Hon. Fred. W. C. Villiers to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.—Royal Monmouth Militia, Alexander Rolls, esq. to be Major.—Nottingham Sherwood Rangers, Capt. Samuel William Wellitt to be Major.—East Suffolk Militia, Artillery Corps, Robert Alex. Shafto Adair, esq. to be Lieut.-Colonel.

George Deas, esq. (late Solicitor-General for Scotland) to be a Judge of the Court of Session. John Lewis Ricardo, esq. M.P. has been elected a Director of the London and Westminster Bank.

Mr. George Shield to be Depute Clerk of the Court of Session, *vice* Hay, resigned; and Mr. Wm. Hamilton Bell to be Assistant Clerk, *vice* Shield.

J. Templer, esq. to be a Master of the Court of Exchequer.

Graham Willmore, esq. Q.C. to be Judge of the Wells district of County Courts.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Berwick-on-Tweed.—Dudley Coultts Marjoribanks, esq. and John Forster, esq.

Lancaster.—Thomas Greene, esq.

Maidstone.—William Lee, esq.

Taunton.—Sir John Wm. Ramsden, Bart.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

April 22. Rear-Admirals W. Ward and R. Elliot to be Vice-Admirals on Reserved Half-pay; Rear-Adm. the Hon. Sir F. B. R. Pellew, Knt. C.B. and K.C.H. to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. W. J. H. Johnstone to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Lieutenants John O. Bathurst (1838), Edmund H. Gunnell (1841), of the St. George 120, ordinary guard-ship at Devonport; Matthew Connolly (1842), and Robert Jenkins (1846), to the rank of Commander.

Capt. George William Conway Courtenay (1828) to be Captain Superintendent of the Royal Hospital, Haslar.

Comm. J. M'Neill Boyd (1850) to command the Nerbudda 12.

Comm. William Abdy Fellowes (1850) to command the Comus 16.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. A. P. Saunders, D.D. to the Deanery of Peterborough.

Rev. E. Bickersteth (V. of Aylesbury), to the Archdeaconry of Buckinghamshire.

- Rev. J. Goss, to be a Vicar-Choral, Hereford Cathedral.
- Rev. F. T. Havergal, to be a Vicar-Choral, Hereford Cathedral.
- Rev. W. W. Berry (V. of Stanwell, Middlesex), to the Canonry of Mapesbury, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London.
- Rev. W. B. Bennison, St. Paul P.C. Balsall Heath, Warwickshire.
- Rev. R. Bowcott, Llanllwney V. w. Llanvihangel-Rhôsycorn C. Carmarthenshire.
- Rev. B. Brooke, Killeevan R. dio. Clogher.
- Rev. R. Eddie, Broughton-Sulney R. Notts.
- Rev. T. Erskine, Steppingley R. Beds.
- Rev. H. E. B. Ffolkes, Boughton R. Norfolk.
- Rev. E. C. Fuley, Frankfield P.C. dio. Cork.
- Rev. J. Fletcher, Cubbington V. Warwickshire.
- Rev. J. Ford, Old Romney R. w. Romney Marsh, Kent.
- Rev. J. Fortescue, St. Anne P.C. Bewdley, Worcestershire.
- Rev. W. Gill, Fulloxhill V. Beds.
- Rev. J. R. Griffith, Llangeler V. Carmarthensh.
- Rev. E. Gray, Alwalton R. Hunts.
- Rev. E. J. Green, Leintwardine V. Herefordsh.
- Rev. C. H. Heath, Bucknall R. w. Bagnall P.C. Staffordshire.
- Rev. E. P. Henslow, Nether-Ham P.C. Som.
- Rev. G. C. Hingston, Coole R. and Preb. dio. Cloyne.
- Rev. S. Hobson, Tuttington V. Norfolk.
- Rev. F. J. Holland, St. Dunstan V. Canterbury.
- Rev. E. Holmes, Wakerley R. Northamptonsh.
- Rev. J. James, Avington R. Berks.
- Rev. J. Jenkyn, Cawood P.C. Yorkshire.
- Rev. C. F. G. Jenyns, Melbourn V. Camb.
- Rev. T. Langley, Ganerew R. Herefordshire.
- Rev. J. Lawrell, St. Matthew P.C. City Road, London.
- Rev. C. B. Lowe, Duddington P.C. Northampt.
- Rev. J. B. Magenis, Great Horkeley R. Essex.
- Rev. F. T. Margetts, St. John V. Duxford, Cambridgeshire.
- Rev. A. C. Neely, Ashton V. Northamptonsh.
- Rev. T. Openshaw, Brackenfield P.C. Derbysh.
- Rev. G. Pidcock, Stonesby V. Leicestershire.
- Rev. A. Povah, Lectureship of St. Andrew Undershaft, London.
- Rev. W. F. Rawes, St. John P.C. Wembley, Middlesex.
- Rev. H. S. Richmond, Rissington-Wick R. Gloucestershire.
- Rev. T. H. Siely, Lackford R. Suffolk.
- Rev. T. F. Stooks, St. Anne P.C. Highgate-Rise, St. Pancras, Middlesex.
- Rev. J. Turner, Tiffield R. Northamptonshire.
- Rev. W. Valentine, Allerton-Mauleverer P.C. Yorkshire.
- Rev. M. Vaughan, St. John P.C. Angell Town, North Brixton, Surrey.
- Rev. E. Walker, St. Mathias P.C. Salford, Lanc.
- Rev. S. Walton, Fen-Stanton V. w. Hilton C. Hunts.
- Rev. T. Westmorland, Leominster V. Heref.
- To Chaplaincies.*
- Rev. J. Cohen, to the City Prison, Holloway.
- Rev. J. Drury, to the Barracks and Troops, Clonmel.
- Rev. W. W. Harvey, to Viscount Falmouth.
- Rev. T. F. Henney, Examining C. to the Bishop of Lincoln.
- Rev. M. Kinsey, British C. at Dunkirk.
- Rev. W. L. Onslow, H.M. Screw Steam-ship, Duke of Wellington.
- Rev. H. P. Wright, to H.M. Forces.
- Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.*
- Right Rev. John Lord Bishop of Lincoln, D.D. Visitor of Balliol College, Oxford.
- Rev. A. J. Maclean, Head-Mastership of Bath Grammar School.
- Rev. E. R. Pitman, Head-Mastership of Rugeley Grammar School.
- Rev. W. H. Thompson, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, to the Regius Professorship of Greek, Cambridge.
- H. Callendar, B.A. Mathematical Lectures, Magdalene College, Cambridge.
- E. W. Rowden, M.A. (New College) to Registrar of the University of Oxford.
- E. A. Scott, B.A. Assistant-Mastership, Marlborough College.
- R. A. Whalley, B.A. Second-Mastership of Grammar School, Lynn.
- R. G. Williams, B.A. to the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Welsh College, Llanidloey.
- Rev. P. L. D. Acland (V. of Broadclyst) to Organising Secretary of the Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts for the Archdeaconry of Exeter.
- Rev. R. Frost, to be one of the Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society.
- Rev. R. J. Hayne, to be Organising Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for the Archdeaconry of Barnstaple.
- Rev. W. H. Neale, to be one of the Brethren of the Charter House, London.
- Rev. G. Martin, D.D. (V. of St. Breward, Cornwall), to be Organising Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts in the Archdeaconry of Cornwall.

BIRTHS.

- Feb. 23. At Agra, the wife of Major E. K. a dau.
- April 17. At Stirford house, Corsley, W. the wife of Fred. W. Curteis, esq. a son.
19. At Holne chase, the wife of Major Coke dau.—20. In the Close, Lichfield, the wife of Capt. A. P. Ryder, R.N. a son.—The Hon. Mrs. Edward Upton, a son and heir.—Woolwich, the wife of Major Stransham, a dau.—22. In Tavistock sq. the wife of Gen. W. Lydekker, esq. barrister-at-law, a son.—23. In Brook st. the Hon. Mrs. Proctor Beauchamp, a son.—The wife of William M. Fladgate, esq. of Eaton sq. a son.—In Gloucester pl. Portman sq. the wife of J. D. Savin esq. a son and heir.—At Bitterne, near Southampton, the wife of Robert Hesketh, esq. Consul at Rio de Janeiro, a son and a dau.—24. In Brunswick sq. Brighton, the wife of Beaumont Hankey, esq. a dau.—At W. court, Ilminster, the wife of Robert W. Paley esq. a dau.—At Bromley, Kent, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Chase Parr, Bombay Artillery, a son.—25. At Bruges, Belgium, the wife of the Baron Elphège Van Zuylen, a son.—Brighton, the wife of Heneage Dering, esq. a dau.—In Wilton cresc. Mrs. Eric Carrington Smith, a dau.—26. At Windlestone hall, Durham, Lady Eden, a dau.—27. At Loch castle, N.B., Lady Louisa Agnew, a dau.—In Westbourne terr. the wife of Charles L. esq. a dau.—In Wilton place, the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Dutton, a dau.—28. At Stafford house, Lady Constance Grosvenor, a son.—In Edgware square, the wife of Sir Henry St. John Mildmay Bart. a son.—At Clipston house, Northampton, the wife of W. H. Harrison, esq. a son.—29. At Overbury court, Tewkesbury, the wife of Robert Berkeley, esq. Jun. a son and heir.—30. At Ruddington manor, Notts, the wife of Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bart. a son and a dau.—May 1. In Westbourne terrace, Hyde park, Lady Walker, a son.—In Great Cumberland pl. Hyde park, the wife of the Hon. H. B. a son.—At Edinburgh, the wife of C. G. Pré, esq. M.P. a dau.—2. At Warthill house, Aberdeensh. the wife of William Leslie, esq. Drumrossie, and younger of Warthill, a dau.

—In South st. the wife of the Right Hon. E. Strutt, M.P. a dau.—3. At Guildford, the wife of Henry Weston, esq. of West Horsley place, Surrey, a son and heir.—4. At Olton hall, Warw. the wife of the Rev. B. Jones Bateman, a son.—7. At Potter Hanworth rectory, Lincolnsh. the wife of the Rev. A. H. Anson, a son.—In Norfolk st. Park lane, the wife of Captain Bruce, Grenadier Guards, a dau.—8. At Waldron castle, Torquay, Mrs. Henry Carew Hunt, a dau.—At Ilminster, the wife of James Stayner, jun. esq. banker, a son and heir.—In Albany terrace, Regent's park, the widow of F. M. Medhurst, esq. Kippax hall, Yorksh. a son.—At Henbury court, Glouc. the wife of the Rev. George Butterworth, a dau.—The wife of Burton Archer Burton, esq. a son.—10. At Leamington, the wife of Hampden Clement, esq. of Snareston lodge, Leic. a son.—13. In Carlton house terr. Lady Londesborough, a dau.—14. In Portland pl. Lady De Lisie and Dudley, a son and heir.—15. Lady Charles Wellesley, a dau.—16. At Park house, Selby, the wife of J. H. Harrison, esq. of Brandsburton hall, a dau.—19. At Danesfield, Bucks, the Hon. Mrs. Scott Murray, a dau.—20. At Greenwich Hospital, the wife of Rear-Adm. Sir Watkin Owen Pell, a son.—21. In Nottingham pl. Marylebone, the wife of Lancelot Shadwell, esq. a dau.—In Whitehall pl. the wife of J. Tollemache, esq. M.P. a son.—23. In Belgrave sq. the Lady Isabella Stewart, a son.—24. In Portman sq. the Lady Leigh, a dau.—In Berkeley square, the Lady Alfred Paget, a son.—25. At Chiswick, the wife of John Turner, esq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

March 15, 1852. At Auckland, New Zealand, John Watson Bain, to Madaline, second dau. of Alexander Mearns, esq. of Montrose, Scotland.

Feb 1. At Poonah, East Indies, Frederick Conybeare, esq. Bombay Horse Artillery, son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Llandaff, to Fanny, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Hallett, C.B. of the Bombay Army.

7. At St. Thomas's, Stamford hill, the Rev. Henry H. Methuen, to Frances, widow of the Rev. Henry Wyndham Jones, late Rector of Loughor, Glamorganshire.

23. At St. James's, Garlick Hythe, W. N. Tanner, esq. of Boscawle, to Clara, eldest dau. of William Coulthard, esq. granddaughter of T. Coulthard, esq. of Farleigh, Hants, and niece of Sir George Barlow, Governor-General of India.

March 8. At Boolundshur, Allan, third son of Joseph Hume, esq. M.P. to Mary-Anne, second dau. of the late R. F. Grindall, esq. C.S. and granddau. of the late Adm. Grindall, K.C.B.

21. At Madras, Thomas Wolrich Stansfeld, esq. Lieut. 51st Regt. N.I. elder son of T. W. Stansfeld, esq. of Jersey, to Elizabeth-Jane, only dau. of William Beauchamp, esq. surgeon, Madras Art. and niece of Lieut.-Col. Cole, commanding Royal Eng. at the Cape.

29. At Culham, Capt. Kanquier J. Cannon, R. Art. to Augusta-Emma, youngest dau. of the late John Phillips, esq. of Culham, Oxfr.—At Exeter, John Hichens, esq. Madras Medical Service, to Mary-Medbury, eldest dau. of the late Henry Parkin, esq. M.D. F.R.C.S., Inspector of Naval Hospitals and Fleets.—At Chew Magna, Somerset, Ashfield Church Hope, esq. of Frederick's place, Old Jewry, to Elizabeth-Jane-Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Grossett, of Clifton, Gloucestersh.

30. At Buscot, Berks, Capt. Geo. J. Hudson, 67th Regt. B.N.I. to Catherine-Sarah, eldest

dau. of the Rev. Charles A. Brook, M.A. of Buccot rectory, and granddau. of the late Robert Wace, esq. of Lechlade.—At St. David's, Richard Hart Chamberlain, esq. to Ann, second dau. of the late Alderman Bate.—At Clifton, John Greenway, esq. of New York, late of Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, to Martha-Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of Lieut. Geo. Courtenay Greenway, R.N.—At Southelmham, Joel Wilkins, esq. of the Close, Glouc. youngest surviving son of the late Thomas Wilkins, esq. of Chard, Somerset, to Esther-Norman, eldest dau. of George Durrant, esq. of Southelmham hall.—At Headingley, Jas. Knowles, esq. of Gomersall, to Isabelle, eldest dau. of Henry R. Morley, esq. of Ashfield house, Burley, near Leeds.—At Liverpool, the Rev. James A. Sellar, M.A. Chaplain to the Right Rev. the Bishop of St. Andrew's, Dunkirk and Dunblane, to Margaret-Ann, second dau. of the late Samuel Tyrrell, esq. of Eastbourne, Sussex.—At Goostrey, Cheshire, the Rev. Octavius Luard, youngest son of the late Peter John Luard, esq. of Blyborough hall, Lincolnshire, to Sarah-Maria, only dau. of the late William Charles Booth, esq. of Twemlow hall, Cheshire.—At Ventnor, I. W. Patrick Johnston, esq. of Edinburgh, to Mary, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. South, of Southlands, Heavitree, Exeter.—At St. Peter's Eaton sq. N. Burlinson, esq. surgeon, Green st. Kent, to Grace-Georgina, third dau. of George F. Dick, esq. late Colonial Secretary at Mauritius.—At St. Pancras, Thos. Halhed Fischer, of Lincoln's inn, barrister-at-law, second son of the late Major Fischer, of the Bengal Army, to Agnes-Adamina, third dau. of the late Major-General Hogg, of Wimbledon, Surrey.—At Rickmansworth, Herts, John, youngest son of Thomas Leonard, esq. of Kingston-on-Thames, to Mary, third dau. of Thomas Wild, esq. of Rickmansworth, Herts.

31. At Streatham, the Rev. Vincent Raven, M.A. Rector of Great Fransham, Norfolk, late President and Tutor of Magdalene college, Cambridge, to Anne-Jemima, fourth dau. of J. M. Rainbow, esq. of Tulse hill.—At Nursling, Southampton, James Robertson, esq. son of the late Col. Robertson, to Georgiana-Antoinette, eldest dau. of William Lichfield, esq. of Upton house, Hants.—At Earnley, near Chichester, John Wyatt, jun. esq. of Nouthourne, to Mary, eldest dau. of Henry Duke, esq. of Earley.—At Netherbury, Dorset, the Rev. T. R. Maskeu, M.A. Head Master of the Grammar School, Dorchester, to Catherine-Anne, eldest dau. of Shering Kiddle, esq. of Hatchlands, Netherbury.—At East Malling, Kent, the Rev. Nathaniel Dimock, only son of John Dimock, esq. of Wandsworth, Surrey, to Georgiana, dau. of John Alfred Wigan, esq.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Hon. Edw. Southwell Russell, eldest son of the Baroness de Clifford, to Harriet-Agnes, eldest dau. of Capt. Charles Elliot, R.N. Governor of Bermuda.—At Alverstoke, William Henry Caught, esq. of North st. Fortsea, to Anne, fifth dau. of the late Thomas Deering, esq. of Hardway, Hants.—At Stepney, George Kent Radford, esq. to Catherine-Jane, eldest dau. of Arthur Helsham, esq. M.D. of London.—At St. Mary's St. Marylebone, John Hennen, esq. M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, to Mary-Jane-Dillman, eldest dau. of J. C. Dillman Engleheart, esq. late of East Acton.—At Springfield, Essex, Mr. William Hey, of Southwark, to Mary, second dau. of the Rev. George Burton Hamilton, County Chaplain.—At Leamington, Philip Broke Turner, esq. youngest son of the late Edmund Turner, esq. of Stoke, Rochford, Lincolnsh. to Selina-Louisa, eldest dau. of James Sanderson, esq. of St. Hubert, co. Fermanagh.—At Bath, the Rev. Richard Lane Palmer Samborne, son

of Samborne Stucley Palmer Samborne, esq. of Timsbury house, Somerset, to Ellen, dau. of Thomas Ferguson, esq. of Grenville, co. Down. — At Hurstpierpoint, George Octavius Pollard, esq. son of the late Rev. John Pollard, Rector of Bennington, Herts, to Henrietta, elder dau. of Nathaniel Borrer, esq. of Pakyns Manor, Sussex. — At Penn, Herbert Coleridge, esq. to Ellen, eldest dau. of T. M. Phillips, esq. of Penn, Staffordsh. — At Tor Mohun, the Rev. Edward Millett, B.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, to Janet, second dau. of Joseph Webster, esq. of Sutton Coldfield. — At Christ church, Marylebone, Capt. Jas. Edward Boggis, 55th Regt. only son of James Boggis, esq. of Essex, to Margaret-Harriet, only surviving child of the late Rev. Rishton Robinson Bailey, B.D. late Rector of St. Peter ad Vincula, Tower of London. — At Dover, Arthur, youngest son of William Neild, esq. of Bowdon, Cheshire, to Annette, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Barton, esq. of Bermondsey. — At West Teignmouth, Henry Daniell, esq. to Emma-Marina, youngest dau. of the late W. T. S. Pitts, esq.

April 2. At St. George's Hanover sq. Augustin King George, esq. of Chesham st. Belgrave sq. to Maria, youngest dau. of the late Allen Hurrell, esq. of Arkesden, Essex. — At Trinity church, St. Marylebone, Archer Robert Tawney, esq. of Wroxton, near Banbury, Oxfordsh. to Emma-Harriet, youngest dau. of William Parry Richards, esq. of Park crescent, Portland place. — At Headford, the Rev. Robert Bastable, Rector of Knocktemple, Cork, to Louisa-Swayne, dau. of the late Thomas Little, esq. M.D., LL.D. surgeon of the Sligo Infirmary.

4. At Florence, Campbell Munro, esq. Lieut. and Captain Grenadier Guards, to Henrietta-Maria, youngest dau. of John Drummond, esq.

5. At Alverstoke, the Earl of Lisburne, of Crosswood park, Aberystwith, to the Hon. Harriet Elizabeth Mitchell, dau. of the Lady Harriet Mitchell, formerly Maid of Honour to the late Queen Dowager, and niece to the late Duke of Beaufort. — At St. George's Bloomsbury, the Rev. Herbert Williams, of St. Alban's, to Eliza, only dau. of the late Rev. William Thompson, M.A. Incumbent of St. Barnabas Church, London. — At Stowmarket, Capt. Waller, of the Royal Regt. of Artillery, only son of the late Col. Waller, of the same Royal Regt. and of Ravenswood, West Wickham, Kent, to Frances-Caroline-Kerr, youngest dau. of the Rev. A. G. H. Hollingsworth, Vicar of Stowmarket, Suffolk. — At Hainholz, near Hanover, Lieut. Chas. Quentin, Hanoverian Guards, youngest son of the late Lieut-Gen. Sir Geo. Quentin, C.B., K.C.H. to Mary-Augusta-Sophie-Esther, second dau. of the late Lieut. Eicke, King's German Legion. — At Paris, the Rev. Owen Blathwayte Tyler, Incumbent of North Wootton, Somerset, to Frances-Marceline, dau. of Ferdinando Barsancele, Capitaine en Retraite, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur. — At Palgrave, Charles Bull, esq. of Diss, third son of the late Lawrence Pettitt Bull, esq. of Bures hall, Suffolk, to Ellen-Mary, youngest dau. of the late John Hewitt Amys, esq. of Palgrave, Suffolk. — At St. Mary's, Bathwick, the Rev. Gascoigne Fred. Whitaker, M.A. of Minster Lovell, Oxford, to Anne-Mary, only dau. of the late Walker Smith, esq. of Kington St. Michael, Wiltshire. — William Paley, esq. M.D. second son of Robert Paley, esq. M.D. Bishopton grange, Ripon, to Abigail-Margaret, second dau. of the Rev. H. F. Sidebottom, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Halifax, Yorkshire. — At St. Mark's, St. John's wood, the Rev. Clement Gilbert, of Bramerton lodge, Norfolk, to Agnes-Katherine, only dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Henry Copeman, of Hemsby. — At Littlebury, the Rev. E. E. Baylee Saltbury, B.A. Queen's college, Cambridge, to

Arabella, eldest dau. of E. L. Bewsher, esq. of Littlebury, and granddau. of the late Rev. John Bewsher, Vicar of St. Neots. — At Astbury, Percy Soulsby, esq. of Overton, Flintshire, to Lucy-Augusta, eldest dau. of Edward Woollett Wilmot, esq. of Hulme Walfield, Congleton. — At Dinnington, Edward Walter, esq. late Capt. in the 8th Hussars, and youngest son of the late John Walter, esq. of Bear Wood, to Mary-Anne-Eliza, eldest dau. of J. C. Athorpe, esq. of Dinnington hall, Yorksh. — At Truro, Reginald, third son of the Rev. Canon Rogers, of Penrose, to Mary-Frances, second dau. of John T. Nankivell, esq. of Truro. — At Dublin, the Rev. James M. Stubbs, Rector of Rosdroid, Wexford, to Margaret, relict of the Rev. A. Morgan, of Nant-y-deri, Monmouthshire.

6. At Deal, Robert Grouse, esq. M.D. of Brentwood, to Maria-Reece, third dau. of W. Betts, esq. of Sandown, Deal. — At Kensington, Major Ellis, late of the 13th Light Dragoons, to Frederica-Ellen, youngest child of the late John Ansley, esq. of Houghton hall, Huntingdonshire.

7. At Great Yarmouth, Jacob Reynolds, esq. of Lloyd's, to Adelaide-Isabel, youngest dau. of the late Henry Steward, esq. of Great Yarmouth. — At St. George's Hanover sq. Abel Smith, jun. esq. of Woodhall park, Herts, to Lady Susan Pelham, second dau. of the Earl of Chichester. — At Stoke Damerel, William Wright, esq. Lieut. in Her Majesty's 35th Regt. to Catherine-Adelaide, youngest dau. of Lieut-Col. Nooth, of Beaumont house, Stoke, Devonport. — At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. the Rev. J. T. Brown, youngest son of the late J. T. Brown, esq. of Winifred house, Bath, to Emma, only child of William Colborne Towers, esq. of Montagu sq. — At Cheltenham, the Rev. George Napleton Treacecke, to Letitia, widow of Capt. the Hon. Charles Butler. — At Ashford-in-the-Water, William Finkley, jun. esq. of Harrow-on-the-Hill, to Frances-Harriet, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Thorold, Rector of Ludborough, Lincolnshire. — At Evercreech, Somerset, Henry, eldest son of the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, of Hadspen house, to Charlotte-Etruria, the youngest dau. of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Talbot de Malahide. — At Romsey, the Rev. Geo. Augustus Seymour, to Elizabeth-Welmar, fifth dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Gerard T. Noel, Canon of Winchester, and Vicar of Romsey. — At Little Sampford, Essex, Oliver Wimburn Lloyd, son of Edmund Lloyd, esq. of Norfolk street, Park lane, to Emily, dau. of the late Robert King, esq. of Chester st. Grosvenor place. — At Kensington, Robert Hicks, esq. M.D. eldest surviving son of the late G. H. Hicks, esq. M.D. of Baldock, Herts, to Frances, only dau. of the late Henry John Penn, esq. of Great Ealing. — At St. Helier's, Jersey, Geo. Birt, esq. of St. Helier's, to Harriet, eldest dau. of R. H. Goddard, esq. R.N. Paymaster, late of H.M.S. Victory; also, at the same time, the Rev. James S. May, Vicar of Herne, Kent, to Mary-Sophia, youngest dau. of R. H. Goddard, esq. — At Clifton, Wallis O'Bryen Hastings Buchanan, esq. 92nd Highlanders, of Mount Vernon, Lanarksh. to Anna-Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Albany Savile, esq. of Oaklands, Devon. — At Penge, the Rev. Richard J. S. Valentine, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Portsea, to Laura, second dau. of the late Henry Jewry, esq. Lieut. in the Royal Navy, and niece of the late Admiral Ross.

8. At Oulton, Frederick Ernest Hunter, Lieut. 4th Bombay Rifle Corps, to Eleonora, only dau. of the late Henry Bentley, esq. of Esbald house, near Oulton.

9. At Corby, Lincolnshire, Robert Thomas Burrows, esq. of Westbourne park place, Baywater, to Helen, third dau. of the late Rev. J.

Hughes, Rector of St. Clement's, Oxford.—At Stoke Damerel, Frederick Edward *Budd*, esq. First Lieut. R.M. youngest son of retired Comm. H. H. Budd, R.N. of Winterbourne Bassett, Wilts, to Charlotte-Henrietta, second dau. of Capt. William Walker, R.N.

10. At Wimbledon, the Rev. Francis Thos. *Margetts*, M.A. Vicar of Duxford, Camb. to Sarah-Louisa, eldest dau. of Edward Holroyd, esq. one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy.

12. At Hove, Edward Latham *Ormerod*, M.D. of Brighton, sixth son of George Ormerod, esq. D.C.L. of Tyldesley, Lanc. and of Sedbury park, Glouc. to Mary-Olivia, eldest dau. of Edward Robert Porter, esq. of Brighton.—At Northover, Somerset, the Rev. Percy *Newell*, Rector of East Lydford, to Harriette, eldest dau. of H. Tuson, esq.—At St. George's Hanover square, the Rev. J. *Thrupp*, Vicar of Barrington, Camb. to Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. J. D. Glennie, of Green st. Grosvenor sq.—At St. John's, Oxford sq. John *Coverdale*, esq. to Isabella-Frederica, eldest dau. of the late F. R. Coore, esq. and relict of the Rev. John Tomkyns, Rector of Greenford, Middx.—At Burghfield, Berks, T. M'Lean *Farmer*, esq. of Grazeley lodge, to Ellen, third dau. of the Rev. Henry Curtis Cherry, Rector of Burghfield.

13. At St. George's Hanover square, the Hon. James *Grant*, second son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Seafield, to Constance-Helena, fourth dau. of Sir Robert Abercromby, Bart.—At Rochester, the Rev. Perceval *Laurence*, son of Joseph Laurence, esq. of Beddington, to Isabella-Sarah, dau. of Capt. Moorsom, C.E.—At Rothesay, the Rev. Stanley *Walton*, M.A. Fellow of Trinity hall, Camb. to Henrietta-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Capt. William Morison, 43d Regt.—At St. John's Paddington, Henry J. F. *Swayne*, esq. only son of John Swayne, esq. of Wilton, to Mina-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of W. B. Crenlock, esq. of Stanhope place.—At Dresden, Robert Ward *Jackson*, esq. of Greatham, co. Durham, son of the late W. W. Jackson, esq. of Normanby hall, Cleveland, to Maria-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. F. Wilson, of Burley hall, and granddau. of the late Sir John Eden, Bart.—At Taney, Capt. George Harrington *Hames*, 9th Regt. only son of Colonel Hawes, of E.L.Co.'s. service, to the Hon. Cecilia P. Yelverton, dau. of Viscount Avonmore.—At Alrewas, Staff. Edward, eldest son of the late Edw. *Whitby*, esq. of Osbaston lodge, Leic. to Susan, dau. of the late Francis Bond, esq.

14. At Exeter, Alex. Cleiland *Macdonald*, esq. son of the Archdeacon of Wilts, to Elizabeth-Ellicombe, only dau. of R. C. Campion, esq.—At York, John St. *Barbe*, esq. of Maida hill, to Eleanor, eldest dau. of Wm. Richardson, esq. of York.—At St. James's Westminster, Archibald P. G. *Ross*, esq. Capt. R. Eng. to Alethea-Emma, eldest dau. of the late John Richmond Seymour, esq. of Crowood, Wilts.—The Rev. H. H. *Bridgewater*, M.A. fourth son of W. Bridgewater, esq. of Broymfield, Brecon, to Anna-Maria, only surviving child of the late Thomas Bolding, esq. of Great Linford, Bucks.—At Shrewsbury, George *Chance*, esq. barrister-at-law, third son of William Chance, esq. of Birmingham, to Mary, second dau. of the Rev. G. B. Downward.—At St. Stephen's-the-Martyr, Avenue road, Lieut.-Col. *Bunbury*, C.B. to Clara-Matilda, youngest dau. of the late W. H. Harriott, esq. of Sussex place.—At Henbury, Capt. C. W. *Miles*, of Burton hill, Malmesbury, son of the late P. J. Miles, esq. of Leigh Court, to Maria-Susanna, only dau. of Jere Hill, esq. of Henbury, Glouc.—At Aberdeen, William Stewart James *Horne Munro*, esq. M.D. Assistant

Surgeon 83d Regt. to Isabella-Ogilvy, second dau. of Hercules Scott, esq. LL.D. Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic at Aberdeen.—At Clifton, Frederick *Prideaux*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister-at-law, to Fanny-Ash, second dau. of Richard Ball, esq. of Portland house, Kingsdown.—At Burn's Land, the Rev. G. H. *Forbes*, B.A. to Eleanor-Maria-Irby, eldest dau. of the late Major Wemyss, of the Scots Greys.—At Philadelphia, U.S. William-Harding, son of Robert *Warner*, esq. of Swindon, Wilts, to Annie-Taylor, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Robert Johnston, of Jamaica.

15. At St. Matthew's, Brixton, the Rev. Matthew *Vaughan*, LL.B. Chaplain of the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Richard Seal, esq.

16. At Christ Church Marylebone, Henry Llewellyn *Williams*, esq. M.D. of Beverley, to Mary-Anne-Helen, eldest dau. of Geo. Greig, esq. of Hamilton terrace.—At Dublin, the Rev. Wm. *Harkness*, eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Harkness, to Sarah-Anne, second dau. of the late John Peebles, esq. M.D.

19. At Minstead, Hants, the Rev. W. W. *Herringham*, to Matilda-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. J. B. Parker, C.B. Lieut.-Gov. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.—At Countess Wear Chapel, Devon, the Hon. Fred. O'Bryen *Fitzmaurice*, Lieut. R.N. third son of the Earl of Orkney, to Mary-Anne-Taylor, eldest dau. of the late Robert Taylor S. Abraham, esq.—At Spennithorne, Yorksh. the Rev. W. F. C. *Webber*, Rector of St. Botolph's Aldersgate, and Minor-Canon of St. Paul's, to Catherine-Mary, eldest dau. of Lieut. W. C. *Webber*, R.N.—At Marlston, Staff. Andrew George *Corbet*, esq. second son of Sir A. V. Corbet, Bart. to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Ralph Adderley, esq.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. James Danby *Affleck*, Rector of Dalham, Oxf. to Sophia, dau. of Edward Dyson, esq. late of the Royal Marines.

20. At Whittingham, Hugh Robert *Hughes*, esq. of Kimmel park and Dinorben, Denbighsh. to Florentia, second dau. of the Hon. H. T. Liddell, of Elington park, Northumb.—At Wimbledon, the Rev. Francis F. C. *Margetts*, M.A. Vicar of Daxford, Camb. to Sarah-Louisa, eldest dau. of Edward Holroyd, esq. Commissioner of Bankruptcy.—At Maidstone, the Rev. G. W. *Corker*, M.A. Perp. Curate of Weald, Sevenoaks, to the Lady Charlotte Marsham, sister of the Earl of Romney.

21. At St. Peter's Eaton sq. John Henry *Manners-Sutton*, esq. M.P. of Kelham hall, Notts, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Gustavus Burnaby, Rector of St. Peter's, Bedford, and Canon of Middleham.—At Forty hill, Enfield, Thomas *Lancey*, esq. M.D. to Martha, youngest dau. of S. K. Heseltine, esq. Chase side, Enfield.—At Boulogne sur Mer, Henry Charles *Watson*, esq. 3rd West India Regt. fourth son of the late Henry Norris Watson, esq. of Dover, to Jane-Blair, youngest dau. of Sir R. A. Chermiside, M.D. of Paris.—At Botleys, Leycester, eldest son of Edward *Penrhyn*, esq. of East Sheen, Surrey, to Vere, second dau. of Robert Gosling, esq. of Botleys park, Surrey.—At Butleigh, the Rev. J. G. *Hickley*, Rector of Street and Walton, to Mary-Sophia, dau. of the late Sir Alex. Hood, Bart. of Wootton, Som.—At Twickenham, Thomas Henry *Lysaght*, Comm. R.N. eldest son of Vice-Adm. Lysaght, of Heathlane lodge, Twickenham, to Caroline-Mary, only dau. of William Nairn, esq.—At Leamington, Edward Christian *Burckhardt*, esq. second son of the late J. C. Burckhardt, esq. to Henrietta-Isabella-Jane, second dau. of the late Harry Gough Ord, esq. of Bexley, Capt. R.A.—At Fenagh, the Rev. J. C. *MacDonnell*, Rector of Kilsallaghan, and son of the Rev. the

Provost of Trinity coll. Dublin, to Charlotte-Henrietta, dau. of the Rev. C. W. Doyno, Rector of Fenagh, Carlow.—At Chipperfield, Herts, the Rev. G. H. B. *Gabert*, Vicar of Claverley, Salop, and Perp. Curate of Bobbington, Staff. to Selina-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Richard Webb Jubb, esq. of Carpenter's hall, London.—At St. John's Paddington, Herbert Calthorpe *Gardner*, esq. 38th Bengal Light Inf. son of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. W. H. Gardner, to Emma-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Frederick J. Prescott, esq. of Oxford sq.—At Arrow, Walter *Stubbs*, esq. of Beckbury hall, Shropshire, to Mary-Ann, only dau. of the late Rev. John Hunt, Rector of Welford, Glouc.

23. At Floreice, Theodore-Howard, eldest son of J. Howard *Galton*, esq. of Hadzor, Worc. to Frances-Amelia, fourth dau. of the Rt. Hon. Sir George Arthur, Bart.—At Leamington, John *Cheshire*, esq. of Hartford, Cheshire, to Ellen-Maria, eldest surviving dau. of Major Dewes, of Buckingham, and Hadley, Middx.

23. At St. Michael's Chester sq. Gustavus T. *Smith*, esq. of Goldicote, Worcestersh. to Lady Mordaunt, of Walton court, Warw.—At the Chapel Royal, Dublin castle, Capt. Hugh *Hamilton*, King's Dragoon Guards, of Pinmore and Belleisle, Ayrshire, to Selina-Mary, eldest dau. of George L'Estrange, esq. of Kilmacrot, co. Cavan.

26. At Brighton, John, eldest son of John *Round*, esq. to Laura, youngest dau. of the late Horace Smith, esq.—At Kempsey, near Worcester, Capt. *Skipwith*, R.N. fourth son of the late Sir Gray Skipwith, Bart. to Louisa-Maria, second dau. of Richard Temple, esq. of the Nash, near Worcester.—At St. Martin's in the Fields Westminster, the Rev. John *Scotland*, B.A. Incumbent of St. James district, Southampton, to Augusta-Maria, only dau. of George Goldsmith, esq. of Southampton.—At New Brentford, the Rev. Charles *Hill*, of Staverton, Northamp. to Cecilia-Clinton, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. Baddeley, R. Eng.—At Cheltenham, William C. *Armstrong*, esq. Capt. 15th Regt. to Louisa-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. M'Pherson, H.E.I.C.S.—At Christ Church, Lisson grove, George *Everest*, esq. M.D. Greenwich Hospital, to Julia-Alice, youngest dau. of the late Ynyr Burges, esq. Bengal Civil Service, and of the Wilderness, Reigate.—At St. George's Hanover square, Charles *Penruddocke*, esq. of Compton park, Wilts, to Flora-Henrietta, second dau. of Walter Long, esq. M.P. of Rood Ashton, Wilts.—At St. George's, John George *Boileau*, esq. of Dublin, only surviving son of the late John Theophilus Boileau, esq. to Ruthana, third dau. of John Hunter, esq. of Hart st. Bloomsbury.—At Houghton le Skerne, Durham, John Newberry *George*, esq. of Camberwell, to Sarah, only dau. of the late William Gascoigne Shafto, esq. of Carrycoates hall, Northumberland.—At Shapwick, Som. Henry Thomas *Vials*, esq. Capt. 45th Regt. second son of the late Rev. Thomas Vials, to Helen-Maria, eldest dau. of Henry Bull Strangways, esq. of Shapwick house.—At Penwerris, Falmouth, William *Wood*, esq. R.N. son of Lieut.-Gen. Wood, C.B. and K.H. Comm. of the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, to Rose, second dau. of Wentworth Parsons Croke, esq. Comm. R.N.

27. At St. Michael's Pimlico, the Rev. Theodosius Egerton Boughton Ward Boughton *Leigh*, M.A. Vicar of Newbold upon Avon, second son of J. W. B. Leigh, esq. of Brownsver hall, Warw. to Elizabeth, only surviving child of Thomas Cotterell, esq. of Eaton sq. ex-sheriff of London and Middlesex.—At Ipplepen, Devon, the Rev. William Hart *Smith*, Vicar of St. Minver, Cornwall, to Charlotte-Pierce, eldest dau. of N. H. P. Lawrence, esq. of Northend house.—At Silchester, Hants, Capt. G. T.

Phipps *Hornby*, R.N. eldest son of Adm. Sir Phipps Hornby, K.C.B. to Emily-Frances, only dau. of the Rev. John Coles, of Ditcham park, and Rector of Silchester.—At Acton, Middx. Henry Pering Pellew *Crease*, esq. of the Middle Temple, eldest son of Capt. Crease, R.N. to Sarah, eldest dau. of Professor Landley, of Acton green.

28. At Bidston, the Rev. H. C. *Lever*, Rector of Penselwood, Som. to Adelaide-Charlotte, youngest dau. of C. H. Webb, esq. of Cloughton, Cheshire.—At St. Pancras, Capt. Edw. A. *Williams*, R. Art. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. H. Williams, R.A. to Jessie, only child of Leonard Foaker, esq. of Upper Woburn place.—At York, Richard *Hamilton*, esq. youngest son of the late John Peirce Hamilton, esq. of Oakfield, co. Fermanagh, to Harriet-Rachel-Gore, third dau. of Major Henry Dixon, late 81st Regt.—At Bedford, Joseph *Earle*, esq. surgeon, Brentwood, to Ann, second dau. of the late Rev. Charles Smith, Rector of Gort and Kilsmanaha.—At Kelmarsh, Northamp. the Rev. William *Barnard*, M. A. of Barford, Warw. second son of Thomas Barnard, esq. of Prestbury, Glouc. to Jane, only dau. of Richard Dalton, esq.—At St. Peter's Pimlico, the Rev. John Tyrwhitt *Walker*, to Charlotte-Anne, only child of the late Capt. Jervois, 9th Regt.—At Inverness, the Rev. William *Wilson*, B.A. Curate of Isham, Northamp. to Magdalen-Duff, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Arthur Macfarlane.—At Malvern, Thomas *Ferrelay*, esq. of Dudley, F.R.C.S. to Emily-Mary, only dau. of the late Capt. Edwin Oldnall, H.E.I.C.S.—At Lingfield, the Rev. C. Harbord *Heath*, Rector of Bucknall cum Bagnall, Staff. eldest son of the Rev. Charles Heath, Rector of Hanworth and Gunton, Norf. to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of John Tonge, esq. of Sterborough castle, Surrey.—At Edensor, Derbysh. G. H. *Stokes*, esq. to Emily, eldest dau. of Sir Joseph Paxton, of Chatsworth.—At St. Osyth, George *Stimpson*, esq. to Miss A. Manning, granddau. of the late F. Nassau, esq. of St. Osyth Priory.—At Paddington, Edward Kedington *Rodwell*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth-Fanny, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Hampton Symons, esq. of Mynde park, Heref.

30. At St. George's Hanover sq. Frederick C. *Clifton*, esq. brother of Talbot Clifton, esq. of Lytham hall, Lanc. to Lady Edith Maud Hastings, eldest dau. of the Marchioness of Hastings.—At St. James's, Francis Freemantle *Macllean*, esq. to Christian, third dau. of the late Hugh Garden, esq. of Piccadilly.

May 2. At St. Botolph's, Aldgate, Robert Christmas *Gresson*, fifth son of the late Rev. G. L. Gresson, Vicar of Ardnorcher house, King's Co. Ireland, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Edward Hopper, of Beddenden, Kent.

3. At New Romney, George Leigh *Lye*, esq. Bombay, N. Inf. second son of the late Adm. Lye, to Ellen-Jane, second dau. of Thomas Cobb, esq.—At Ewell, Joseph *Reid*, jun. esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Elizabeth, dau. of William Charles Lempriere, esq.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. Edward Russell *Horwood*, Vicar of Maldon, Essex, to Caroline-Elizabeth, dau. of W. H. Hooper, M.D. of Cheltenham.—At Mells, Somerset, Frederick *Brodie*, youngest son of the late Alex. Brodie, D.D. of Eastbourne, Sussex, to Elizabeth-Anne, only dau. of Thomas Fussell, esq.—At Plymouth, Thos. Francis *Roll*, esq. late of Coldstream Guards, second and youngest son of Major-Gen. Sir John Roll, to Mary-Charlotte, second dau. of Capt. George Foot, R. Art.—At Lincoln, Frederick Merryweather *Burton*, esq. of Uppingham, solicitor, to Kate, second dau. of Darwin Chawner, esq. of Lincoln, M.D.

OBITUARY.

SIR GODFREY WEBSTER, BART.

May 4. At Battle Abbey, Sussex, aged 38, Sir Godfrey Vassall Webster, the 6th Baronet (1703), Commander R.N.

Sir Godfrey was born on the 3d July, 1815, the son and heir of Sir Godfrey the fifth Baronet, by Charlotte, eldest daughter of Robert Adamson, esq. of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, and of the co. Westmeath. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, July 17, 1836.

He entered the navy Nov. 8, 1828, passed his examination in 1838, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Jan. 10, 1840. He was appointed as additional to the Princess Charlotte 104, the flag ship of the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford in the Mediterranean; and on the 24th June following to the Thunderer 84, in which he served for nearly two years, taking part in the operations on the coast of Syria, and the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre. On the 19th Dec. 1846, he was appointed to the St. Vincent, the flag-ship of Sir Charles Ogle at Portsmouth; and on the 11th Jan. 1847, to the Shearwater steamer, employed on surveying service on the coast of Scotland. On the 9th Oct. in the same year he was appointed to the command of the Tartarus steamer, employed in the Mediterranean.

Sir Godfrey Webster married, July 10, 1851, Sara-Joanna, widow of the Hon. Charles Ashburnham, Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, and younger daughter of the late William Murray, esq. of St. James's, Jamaica. Leaving no male issue, he is succeeded by his brother Augustus Frederick, a Lieutenant R.N. born in 1819.

SIR DANIEL TOLER OSBORNE, BART.

March 25. At Rathmines, near Dublin, aged 70, Sir Daniel Toler Osborne, the 11th Baronet (1629) of Newtown, co. Tipperary.

He was the son and heir of Sir Henry the tenth Baronet, by Harriet his first wife, daughter and coheir of Daniel Toler, esq. of Beechwood, co. Tipperary, elder brother of the first Earl of Norbury, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland. The old family estates had passed from the family by the marriage of Catharine-Isabella, only daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas the eighth Baronet (uncle of the Baronet now deceased), with Captain Robert Bernal, who assumed the surname of Osborne, and is now Secretary to the Admiralty and M.P. for Middlesex.

Sir Daniel succeeded his father on the 27th Oct. 1837. He married in Jan. 1805 Lady Harriette Trench, daughter of William first Earl of Clancarty; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue five sons and five daughters. The former were—1. Sir William, his successor; 2. Henry, deceased; 3. Thomas-Frederic, Capt. 48th Madras N. Inf. who married in 1842 his cousin Anne-Letitia, daughter of the Hon. and Ven. Charles Trench, D.D. Archdeacon of Ardagh, and died at Secunderabad of cholera, on the same day with his wife, Feb. 18, 1846; 4. John Roby, deceased; and 5. Charles. The daughters were—1. Anne, married in 1834 to George Wynne, esq. of the Royal Engineers; 2. Harriette, married in 1836 to John Scott Russell, esq.; 3. Frances, married in 1829 to the Rev. J. Leathly, and died in 1840; 4. Louisa, deceased; and 5. Emily.

The present Baronet was born in 1805, and married Miss Thompson, but has no issue.

GENERAL SIR T. G. MONTRESOR, K.C.H.

April 26. At Dover, aged 79, General Sir Thomas Gage Montresor, Knt., K.C.H. and K.C. Colonel of the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

He was the third son of John Montresor, esq. of Belmont, Kent, by a sister to Lieut.-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, K.C.B. and brother to the late Gen. Sir Henry Tucker Montresor, K.C.B. and G.C.H. Colonel of the 11th Foot, who died in 1837, and of whom a memoir is given in our vol. VIII. p. 313.

He was born at New York in 1774. In 1789 he obtained a subaltern's commission in the 18th or Royal Irish Regiment, and proceeded immediately to join his corps, then stationed at Gibraltar. After a residence of two years there, he returned to England, and was in a short time appointed Assistant Deputy Quartermaster-General on the Home Staff; but, the war with France breaking out, he was transferred to the same department in the force under the command of the Earl of Moira, with whom he served in Flanders, and until the dispersion of the troops he commanded. During this period, in the year 1794, he purchased a company in the Royal Irish. At the latter end of the year 1795 he went to join his regiment, then serving in Corsica, and was immediately appointed Aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-chief, Lieut.-Gen. De Burgh, by whom he was twice sent on important business to Italy.

On the evacuation of the Mediterranean by the British troops, this officer proceeded to Lisbon, and afterwards to England. General De Burgh (who became Earl of Clanricarde in 1797) having been appointed to the staff in Ireland, he again named him his Aide-de-camp. At the period of the landing of the French under Gen. Humbert, Lord Clanricarde was confined to his bed by sickness, but gave this officer leave to join the army in the field, where he acted as Brigade-Major, until the affair of Ballynanick terminated that short service.

In May 1799 he was appointed to the Majority of an Albanian corps, intended to be employed in co-operation with the British troops in Egypt. For this purpose he embarked at Yarmouth, and travelled through Germany to Trieste, and sailed down the Adriatic to Corfu. After remaining there some time he went to the island of Malta, and obtained permission to join the expedition proceeding to Egypt, which he fortunately fell in with at sea. He was now appointed Aide-de-camp to Lord Hutchinson; and, after the battle of the 21st of March, he was detached with Colonel Spencer, when that officer marched against Rosetta. He was directed by Colonel Spencer to take the charge of the Capitan Pacha's battalions, which were commanded by Germans, and became the usual channel of communication with his Highness. He was subsequently detached by the Commander-in-chief to the Grand Vizier, with whom he was at the battle of Alhauh, and on various important occasions; but after the capture of Cairo he was ordered to England with despatches, when he had the rank of Lieut.-Colonel conferred on him.

Peace between France and England having been shortly after proclaimed, Lieut.-Colonel Montresor exchanged into the 22nd regiment of Dragoons, serving in India. After commanding this fine regiment in various parts of the peninsula of India, he was nominated in 1806 to the important command of the subsidiary force at Hyderabad; and when a serious insurrection there took place, headed by the able ex-minister Mohijut Ram, Lieut.-Colonel Montresor was ordered to march against him. Having effectually prevented his entering the southern dominions of the Nizam, and forced him to cross the rivers Taply and Nurbuddah, Lieut.-Colonel Montresor returned to Hyderabad, the object of the expedition being accomplished. Two dangerous mutinies in the Madras army occurred during Lieut.-Colonel Montresor's command at this station, and were suppressed in a great measure by the steps he pursued.

He was recalled from Hyderabad in September 1809 by the government of Madras, and appointed the next month by the Governor-General to the no less important command of the troops serving his Highness the Peishwa at Poonah. In that service he was twice employed in the field in successful operations; but on his promotion in 1813 to the rank of Major-General he was called upon to resign his command, and, on his return to England, he found peace had been concluded with France.

He was promoted to the brevet rank of Colonel in 1810, to that of Major-General in 1813, and to that of Lieut.-General in 1825. He was appointed to the command of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, Feb. 20, 1837, and attained the full rank of General in November 1841.

The honour of knighthood was conferred upon Sir Thomas Gage Montresor by King William IV. in 1834.

He married in 1802 Mary, daughter of Major-General Frederick George Mulcaster, Royal Engineers, and half sister of Major-Gen. Frederick Wm. Mulcaster.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR WALTER R. GILBERT.

May 10. At Stevens's Hotel, Bond-street, aged 68, Lieut.-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Bart. G.C.B. Member of the Council of India.

This distinguished officer was born at Bodmin in Cornwall. He was the third son of the Rev. Edmund Gilbert, by a daughter of Henry Garnet, esq. of Bristol. The Gilbert family are descended from the half-brother of the illustrious Sir Walter Raleigh, from which source the deceased derived his baptismal names.

He entered the Bengal army in 1800, and in the following year was posted to the 15th regiment of Native Infantry, commanded by Colonel (afterwards Sir John) Macdonald. With that corps he was present at the defeat of General Peron's brigades at Coel, at the siege and capture of Allyghur, at the battle of Delhi, and the capture of 68 pieces of heavy artillery, 13 tumbrils, and 11 standards, taken from General Louis's force; at the storming of Agra, and at the memorable battle of Laswaree, where 70 pieces of cannon, with the whole of the enemy's ammunition and baggage, were captured. In that battle the 15th Native Infantry was particularly distinguished. He was also present at the battle of Dieg, in which the enemy lost 87 pieces of artillery and all their ammunition; at the subsequent fall of the fortress of Dieg, and at the desperate but unsuccessful assaults on

Bhurlpore, under the personal command of Lord Lake, who highly esteemed the young soldier for his gallantry. In all these arduous services Lieutenant Gilbert exhibited the same heroism which later in life induced him to dismount when he found that his horse would not approach a huge boar which threatened the life of his friend, and charge the enraged animal on foot with his single spear.

As Captain, Major, and Colonel he was subsequently employed in various responsible offices; but it was on the Sutlej and in the Punjab that the public notice became fixed on Sir Walter Gilbert as a first-rate commander. Lord Gough, in describing these heroic and noble services, said,—

“I want words to express my gratitude to Major-General Gilbert. Not only have I to record that in this great fight (Ferozeshah) all was achieved by him which, as Commander-in-Chief, I could desire to have executed; not only on this day was his division enabled by his skill and courageous example to triumph over obstacles from which a less ardent spirit would have recoiled as insurmountable, but since the hour when our leading columns moved out of Umballah I have found in the Major-General an officer who has not merely carried out my orders to the letter, but whose zeal and tact have enabled him, in a hundred instances, to perform valuable services in exact anticipation of my wishes.”

And thus it was at Moodkee, at Sobraon, at Chilianwallah, at Goojerat; wherever Gilbert was there was found successful bravery. His last crowning act finished the campaign in the Punjab, where 16,000 old and tried Sikh soldiers grounded their arms to him.

Sir Walter Gilbert was appointed Colonel of the first European fusiliers in 1832. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath in 18 , and a Knight Grand Cross in 1850. In April of the latter year he was appointed a provisional member of the Council of India. He became a Lieutenant-General in 1851, and in the same year was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet.

As a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert adopted as supporters to his arms a grenadier of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, and a sepoy of the 15th (now 30th) Bengal Native Infantry.

He married in 1814 a daughter of Major Thomas Ross, of the Royal Artillery, by Isabella, daughter of Macleod of Rasay.

The present Baronet, who was born at Calcutta in 1816, was appointed British Consul at Alexandria in Feb. 1848.

REAR-ADM. SIR THOMAS FELLOWES.

April 12. At the vicarage, Great Bedwyn, Wilts, aged 75, Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Fellowes, Knt., C.B., K.C.III., K.L.H., K.S.A. and K.R.G., and D.C.L.

Sir Thomas Fellowes was born in Minorca in 1778. He was the fifth and youngest son of William Fellowes, M.D. of Bath, Physician Extraordinary to George the Fourth when Prince Regent, by the eldest daughter of Peregrine Butler, esq. of Dungarvon, co. Waterford. He was brother to the present Sir James Fellowes, M.D., F.R.S., who served as Inspector of Hospitals in the Peninsular war, and to the late Commander William Dorset Fellowes, R.N. who acted as Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain at the Coronation of King George IV.

He first went to sea as a midshipman in the service of the Hon. East India Company; and entered the royal navy towards the close of 1797 as master's mate on board the Royal George 100, bearing the flag of Lord Bridport in the Channel. He cruised for some time on the Irish station as acting Lieutenant of the Diana 38; and then proceeded as master's mate of the Crescent 36 to the West Indies, where he assisted at the capture of El Galzo corvette of 16 guns Nov. 15, 1799. He further served on the same station in the Queen 98, Sans Pareil 80, and as acting Lieutenant of the Cumberland 74, Snake sloop, and Carnatic 74; and was discharged at the peace of 1802.

After the recommencement of hostilities he was employed in the East and West Indies on board the Culloden 74, Howe frigate, Cornwallis 50, Hindostan 50, and Alceste 40. Having been promoted to Lieutenant June 29, 1807, he joined the Northumberland 74, bearing the flag of Sir Alexander Cochrane; and was subsequently attached to the Melville sloop, in which he assisted at the reduction of the Dutch West Indian islands. In March 1808, when in command of the Swinger gun-brig, he contributed to the capture of the island of Deseada, where, with only forty men under his orders, he landed and compelled seventy regular troops and militia to lay down their arms. He subsequently, in charge of two boats, destroyed at Guadaloupe l'Alert letter of marque of ten guns and forty men. On the 13th Nov. 1808 he assumed the command of the Unique brig of 14 guns, in which he served at the capture of the Saintes; and on the 21st May, 1809, whilst at the blockade of Basseterre, he landed with twenty-four men, spiked the guns of a battery, seized the enemy's colours in the presence of regular troops numbering five times his own force, and

then retired with the loss of one midshipman killed and seven men severely wounded. On this occasion, the *Unique's* boat, being completely riddled, sank under Lieut. Fellowes: one musket-ball passed through his hat, and then struck the pike in his hand, and his jacket was shot through in two places; yet he escaped unhurt, the only person of his party who did so. On the 31st of the same month the *Unique* was destroyed as a fire-ship, in a frustrated attempt made to destroy the French frigates *Furieuse* and *Félicité*. Mr. Fellowes's services were rewarded with a Commander's commission dated on the 16th Sept., and he remained on half-pay until the 2nd August, 1810, when he was appointed to the chief command, under Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, of the whole Cadiz flotilla, consisting of thirty sail of gun-boats. On the 15th Nov. following he was superseded by Capt. Robert Hall, and from that date he commanded one half of that force, until the 22nd April, 1811, when he again received the chief control. During this period Capt. Fellowes was in almost daily collision with the enemy, and on several occasions he distinguished himself by his personal gallantry. Having been promoted to post rank March 4, 1811, he resigned the command of the flotilla in the following June, having from the previous September never slept out of the cabin of the *Watchful*, which was only 7 feet long and 3 high.

From the 11th Feb. 1811, to Nov. 1814, Capt. Fellowes commanded the *Fawn* 20, in which he recaptured the Perthshire letter of marque of 14 guns, and on the 11th Jan. 1813, near Puerto Caballo, the *Rosamond*, a notorious American privateer of 8 heavy guns and 105 men. For his conduct in escorting a fleet of merchantmen from Cork to Barbados he received several public acknowledgments, including a piece of plate from the merchants of Curacao. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath on the 4th June, 1815, and on the 22d Feb. 1822 he had leave to accept the Spanish order of King Charles III. for his distinguished intrepidity in the defence of Cadiz.

On the 21st Feb. 1827 he was appointed to the command of the *Dartmouth* 42, in which he sailed to the Mediterranean with the duplicate of the treaty between Great Britain, France, and Russia, for the protection of Greece. At the battle of Navarino, which took place on the 20th October following, he was entrusted with the care of six fire-ships and four other vessels, with which he saved *La Sirène*, the French Admiral's flag-ship, from destruction. For this action he was decorated with the insignia of the Legion of Honour,

the second class of *St. Anne of Russia*, and the order of the *Redeemer of Greece*; and on his return to England he received the honour of knighthood, Feb. 13, 1830, and was presented with a sword by H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, then Lord High Admiral. He paid off the *Dartmouth* March 16, 1830.

On the 25th March, 1836, he was appointed to the *Pembroke* 74, on the Lisbon station, from which he removed on the 26th January following to the *Vanguard* 80, in the Mediterranean. On the 30th Nov. 1841, he was appointed a Naval Aide-de-camp to the Queen. On the 6th Feb. 1843, he became Superintendent of the Royal Naval Hospital and Victualling Yard at Plymouth, where he continued for three years; and he had since resided at Tamerton Foliot, near that town. He was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1849; and was latterly on the reserved half-pay list, and in receipt of a good-service pension.

He married first, on the 9th Nov. 1813, Katharine-Mary, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Abdy, Bart., Capt. R.N. By that lady, who died in Oct. 1817, he had one son, William Abdy Fellowes, Commander R.N. (1850), and two daughters. He married secondly, Aug. 24, 1819, Mary Anne Catharine, only child of the late Isaac Humphreys, esq. Colonel in the Bengal Artillery, and Military Secretary to that government; by which marriage he had further issue, including Charles, now First Lieutenant of the *Spartan* 26, in the East Indies.

LIEUT.-GEN. J. W. SMITH, C.B.

March 21. At Brighton, in his 75th year, Lieut.-General James Webber Smith, C.B., Colonel Commandant of the 4th battalion of Royal Artillery.

He received his commission as First Lieutenant, Oct. 3, 1795; was promoted to Captain Lieutenant in 1802, to Second Captain in 1804, and to Captain in 1806. He was present at the attack of Minorca in 1798, at the siege of Malta in 1800, the defence of Porto Ferrajo in 1802, and in the expedition to Walcheren and siege of Flushing. He proceeded to the Peninsula, and was engaged in the campaigns in Spain and Portugal from Jan. 1813 to May 1814, including the battle of Vittoria, the passage of the Bidassoa and Nive, and the siege of St. Sebastian. He was also engaged in the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo. He received the gold medal and one clasp for Vittoria and St. Sebastian, and the silver war medal with two clasps for Nivelle and Nive. Altogether he had two medals and

eight clasps; as well as the Companion-ship of the Bath.

He attained the brevet rank of Major in June 1813, and that of Lieut.-Colonel in September of the same year. In 1824 he became a regimental Major; in 1825 regimental Lieut.-Colonel; in 1830 brevet Colonel; in 1837 regimental Colonel; in 1841 Major-General; and in 18 . . Lieut.-General.

He was for some time Director-General of Artillery, which office he resigned on being appointed Colonel-Commandant of the 4th battalion, June 2, 1848, whereupon he retired to Brighton.

MAJOR-GENERAL DAUBENY.

April 10. At Rome, Major-Gen. Henry Daubeny, K.H., Colonel of the 80th Regiment, and a magistrate for the county of Gloucester.

He was the third son of John Daubeny, esq. of Bristol, by Miss Anne Brown, who was maternally descended from the ancient family of Hungerford. He was a younger brother of the late John Daubeny, D.C.L. and of the Rev. Francis Hungerford Daubeny, Rector of Benwell, Norfolk, and of Tyd St. Giles's, co. Cambridge; and nephew to George Daubeny, esq. sometime M.P. for Bristol, and the Ven. Charles Daubeny, Archdeacon of Salisbury.

He was appointed Ensign in the 84th Foot July 8, 1795; and Lieutenant in the following October. He served at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope, and the capture of the Dutch fleet at Saldanha bay in 1796. Having attained his company in Sept. 1797, he left the Cape at the end of 1798, and accompanied his regiment to India, where he served in the campaign of 1801-2 against the Mahratta chieftains, and commanded the grenadiers of the 84th at the assault and capture of Kurrer; and also in the Guzerats in 1802, 1803, and 1804, at the reduction of other forts by Sir John Murray's army. In 1805 he returned to England on a sick certificate; and in May 1808 he was promoted to Major.

In 1809 he proceeded to Walcheren, and was present at the siege and surrender of Flushing. In 1811 he went out a second time to India, and joined the first battalion of his regiment, with which he continued until promoted to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in 1813, when he obtained leave to join the second battalion in Flanders, but did not arrive in time to share in the battle of Waterloo. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1830, and that of Major-General in 1841.

General Daubeny married Sept. 22, 1808, his cousin, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Ven. Charles Daubeny, Archdeacon

of Salisbury; by whom he had issue (with others who died in infancy) three sons: Major Henry Charles Barnston Daubeny, C.B. Major of the 55th Foot; the Rev. Henry William Bowles Daubeny, who is deceased; and Frederick-Sykes, Captain of the 44th Foot; and two daughters, Elizabeth-Sophia, and Maria-Barnston.

MAJOR-GENERAL GABRIEL, C.B.

April 15. In Connaught-place West, aged 74, Major-General Robert Burd Gabriel, C.B. and K.H., Colonel of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

He entered the 2nd Dragoon Guards as Cornet, Sept. 28, 1797; became Lieutenant in 1800, and Captain in 1805.

He was employed in the Walcheren expedition in 1809. He served on the staff in the Peninsula, as aide-de-camp to Sir W. Stewart and General Le Marchant, until the end of that war in 1814, and he received the war medal with four clasps for the battles of Busaco, Albuhera, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees. For the last he was raised to the brevet rank of Major, Aug. 26, 1813; and for his former services in the field that of Lieut.-Colonel was conferred upon him in 1819. He was advanced to the rank of Colonel in 1837, and to that of Major-General in 1846. He had been appointed to the Colonelcy of the 7th Dragoon Guards barely a month before his decease.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM POORE, R.N.

April 1. At Andover, in his 64th year, Capt. William Poore, R.N. for many years a magistrate for that borough.

He entered the navy Sept. 15, 1800, as first-class volunteer on board the *Ganges* 74, which was employed first off Brest, then in the Baltic, where she was engaged in the battle of Copenhagen, and afterwards at St. Domingo; from whence Mr. Poore returned to England as midshipman of the *La Decade* frigate. He served during the next six years in the *Amphion* and *Victory*, both flag-ships of Lord Nelson, the *Camelion* sloop, and *Eurydice* and *Druid* frigates. In the *Amphion* he was present at the capture of the *Orion* Dutch Indiaman, the first enemy's vessel taken after the renewal of hostilities; in the *Victory* he assisted at the blockade of Toulon; and in the *Eurydice* he was often in action with gun-boats and batteries. In the *Camelion's* boats he partook of much detached service on the coasts of Genoa and France.

On the 2d of March 1809, he was made Lieutenant into the *Hindustan* of 50 guns, fitting for a voyage to New South Wales, where he took charge of the *Dromedary* store-ship when on fire, and personally

assisted in extinguishing the flames. On the 28th Jan. 1811 he became First Lieut. of the *Rainbow* 28, employed in co-operation with the patriots on the coast of Catalonia; and from which he was invalided in May 1812. In Dec. following he became first of the *Chanticleer* 10, in which he served at the capture of Guadaloupe in 1815, and continued employed until paid off in August 1816.

On the 29th Oct. 1822 he was appointed to the command of the *Lion*, an active and successful revenue cruiser; and on the 31st May 1825 to the *Astrea* packet, Capt. Wm. King, stationed at Falmouth; and Dec. 22 following, to the command of the *Kingfisher*, another Falmouth packet, which he resigned in consequence of ill health and impaired vision in Dec. 1828. He was admitted to the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital March 3, 1834; and to the retired rank of Commander April 9, 1847.

Captain Poore married, June 10, 1817, Marianne, daughter of Richard Jeffreys, esq. of Basingstoke, and had issue two sons and one daughter. His brother John is a Lieutenant R.N. of the year 1815.

CAPTAIN GRANT.

Dec. 28. At Houston, in Texas, in his 39th year, Capt. Grant, formerly of Stourbridge, in Worcestershire.

Capt. Grant served with distinction during the greater portion of the Carlist war in Catalonia, under the Conde de Espana and General Cabrera. In the action fought before Gerona, on the 11th of June, 1837, the battalion to which he belonged, numbering 800 men, and formed of deserters from the French Algerine legion, was utterly destroyed; he escaped with seven lance wounds, the marks of which he bore to the day of his death. At the siege of Ripoll, soon after the affair of Gerona, Capt. Grant led the storming party, and was shot through the body in so critical a part that he was thought to be dead, and was left for several hours among the slain at the foot of the breach. When Cabrera retired into France in 1840, Captain Grant returned to England, and the following year proceeded to Texas, where he became much respected, and where he has met an untimely end from the hand of some ruffianly assassin in an electioneering brawl.

LIEUT. W. S. STRATFORD, R.N.

March 29. At Notting Hill square, aged 62, William Samuel Stratford, esq. Lieutenant R.N., Fellow of the Royal and Royal Astronomical Societies.

He entered the navy on the 10th Feb. 1806, as first-class volunteer on board the

Pompée 74, Capt. Richard Dacres; and while in that ship, which bore the flag successively of Admirals Sir Wm. Sidney Smith and Henry Edwin Stanhope, he co-operated in the defence of Gaeta and the reduction of Capri, accompanied the expedition to the Dardanelles, assisted at the destruction of a Turkish squadron of Point Pesquies, and was present in the attack upon Copenhagen. After serving for a few weeks with Capt. John Scovell in the *Victory* 104, at Chatham, he rejoined Sir W. S. Smith, in March 1808, on board the *Foudroyant* 80, and sailed for the coast of Brazil. On his return home in May, 1809, he was nominated master's mate in the *Puissant* 74, lying at Spithead. He next served, in the same capacity, in the *Theseus* 74, in the North Sea, from April 1810 to March 1812; and on the 14th March, 1815, he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant, from which period he remained on half-pay.

Lieut. Stratford was appointed on the 22nd April, 1831, Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac, which duty he has performed from that time. He published in 1831 an Index to the Stars in the Catalogue of the Royal Astronomical Society; and in 1838 a volume on the Elements of the Orbit of Halley's Comet.

He was married, and had children. His widow Martha, having survived him little more than three weeks, died on the 22nd of April.

GEORGE PALMER, ESQ.

May 12. At Nazing Park, Essex, in his 82d year, George Palmer, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of that county, a magistrate of Hertfordshire, and late M.P. for the Southern division of Essex.

Mr. Palmer was descended from a younger son of the Palmers of Wanlip in Leicestershire. He was born on the 11th Feb. 1772, the eldest son of William Palmer, esq. of the same place, and a merchant of London, by Mary, only daughter of the Rev. John Horsley, M.A. Rector of Thorley, Herts. and Newington Butts, Surrey, and sister to Bishop Horsley. He was the elder brother of Mr. Horsley Palmer, late Governor of the Bank of England.

Mr. Palmer was one of the most eminent merchants and shipowners of the city of London. In 1832, when the port of South Shields became a parliamentary borough by the operation of the Reform Act, he was a candidate for its representation. He had two competitors, Mr. Ingham and Mr. Gowan; and the former was elected by 205 votes, Mr. Palmer polling 108, and Mr. Gowan 104. Mr. Palmer afterwards sat in Parliament for the Southern di-

vision of Essex during three parliaments. He was first returned on the death of Mr. Hall Dare in the year 1836: when he was opposed by Mr. Branfill on the part of the Liberals, but obtained his election by a majority of 2103 to 1527. At the general election of 1837 he encountered another contest, which terminated thus:—

Thomas Wm. Bramston, esq.	2511
George Palmer, esq.	2260
Champion Edw. Branfill, esq.	1550

At the election of 1841 he was opposed by Mr. Alston, but still less effectually, the poll being for—

Thomas Wm. Bramston, esq.	2310
George Palmer, esq.	2230
Rowland Gardner Alston, esq.	583

In 1847 Mr. Palmer declined the contest, and Mr. W. Bowyer Smijth, the Conservative candidate, was defeated.

Whilst a member of the House of Commons, Mr. Palmer was the chairman of several select committees on shipwrecks. He was the inventor of a valuable plan of life-boat, which, under the auspices of the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, has been the means of saving some hundreds of shipwrecked persons on our coasts, and for which he was, a few weeks before his lamented death, presented with the gold medalion of the institution. He had been the deputy chairman of the society for upwards of a quarter of a century, and never allowed any of his own ships to go to sea without previously providing them with every means for saving life in cases of accident. He had for many years past supported, at his own cost, a corps of yeomanry, which, it is believed, will be continued by his son and heir, Major Palmer.

Mr. Palmer married, on the 29th Dec. 1795, Anna-Maria, daughter and co-heir of William Bund, esq. of Wick, co. Worcester, and had issue three sons and two daughters. The former were: 1. George Palmer, esq. who married in 1827 Elizabeth-Charlotte, daughter of John Surtees, esq. formerly of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; she died in 1848, leaving issue. 2. William Palmer, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law; and 3. Francis Palmer, esq. also of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law. The elder daughter died in infancy. The younger, Elizabeth, was married in 1830 to Robert Biddulph, esq. of Ledbury, co. Hereford, formerly M.P. for the city of Hereford.

ANDREW LAWSON, ESQ.

Feb. 28. Aged 52, Andrew Lawson, esq. of Aldborough Manor, near Boroughbridge, a Deputy Lieutenant of the West GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXIX.

Riding of Yorkshire, and acting magistrate for the North and West Ridings and the liberty of Ripon.

Mr. Lawson was descended from Sir George Lawson, Treasurer of Berwick, and Lord Mayor of York in 1530. He was the second son of the Rev. Marmaduke Lawson, M.A. Rector of Sproatley and a Prebendary of Ripon, by Barbara-Isabella daughter of John Wilkinson, esq. of the Middle Temple. His elder brother Marmaduke Lawson, esq. was a distinguished scholar at Cambridge, where he obtained Sir William Browne's medal for the Latin Ode in 1812, the Pitt scholarship in 1814, and the Chancellor's medal in 1816, and he afterwards sat in Parliament for Boroughbridge from 1818 to 1820.

Mr. Andrew Lawson was a member of Merton college, Oxford, but did not take a degree.

He succeeded to the Wilkinson estates on the decease of his elder brother, who died unmarried March 10, 1823.

At the general election of 1830, Mr. Lawson was a candidate for the borough of Boroughbridge (previously represented by his brother) in opposition to the candidates in the interest of the Duke of Newcastle; but the former, Sir Charles Wetherell and Matthias Attwood, esq. polled 38 votes, and Mr. Lawson and W. A. Mackinnon, esq. only 20.

When the Reform Act of 1832 had enlarged the constituency of Knaresborough, Mr. Lawson became a candidate in the Conservative interest, but was not successful, the poll being for—

John Richards, esq.	187
Benjamin Rotch, esq.	116
Henry Rich, esq.	96
Andrew Lawson, esq.	78

In 1835 he was more fortunate, being returned at the head of the poll—

Andrew Lawson, esq.	179
John Richards, esq.	134
Henry Rich, esq.	111
Sir George A. Lewin	20

In 1837 he was defeated by Mr. Rich—

Henry Rich, esq.	172
Hon. C. Langdale	124
Andrew Lawson, esq.	118

But in 1841 he was again returned to Parliament for the same borough, the poll being—

Andrew Lawson, esq.	150
William B. Ferrand, esq.	122
Charles Sturgeon, esq.	85

At the general election of 1847, however, Mr. Lawson was again defeated, by the Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles and Mr. Brown-Westhead; nor was he more successful on the vacancy occasioned by the

death of Mr. Lascelles in July 1851, and at the last general election he was not a candidate.

The name of Mr. Lawson was in high estimation among antiquaries, from the zeal which he displayed in the investigation and preservation of the Roman antiquities discovered on his estate at Aldborough, where the village stands within the embankments of the ancient Isurium. When the Archæological Institute held their annual meeting at York in the year 1846, they visited Aldborough, and were entertained by Mr. Lawson. The remains of Isurium have since been illustrated in a quarto volume by Mr. Henry Ecroyd Smith, intitled *Reliquiæ Isuriarum*, 1852; and also in Mr. Gill's *Vallis Eboracensis*.

Mr. Lawson was a gentleman of the most agreeable manners, and was highly esteemed both in public and private life.

He married Feb. 1, 1823, Marianne-Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Sherlock Gooch, Bart. and by that lady he had issue eight sons and two daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Andrew Sherlock Lawson, esq. born in 1824; and who married on the 1st July last Isabella, the youngest daughter of John Grant, esq. of Nuttall Hall, Lancashire.

WILLIAM BRUMMELL, Esq.

May 5. Aged 78, William Brummell, esq. of Wivenhoe House, near Colchester.

He was the eldest son of William Brummell, esq. of Donnington, Berkshire, who served the office of High Sheriff for that county; and was educated at Eton, from whence he removed to Oxford, but took no degree.

He married Miss Anne Daniell, the daughter of James Daniell, esq. Governor of Bombay, and whose sister married the Hon. Lindsey Burrell, of Stoke Park, near Ipswich, a younger brother of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby.

He was the elder brother of the late George Brummell, esq. the celebrated Beau, whose life has been published by Captain Jesse.

The deceased was the last male of his family, but has left issue, two daughters and co-heirs; the elder married the Rev. Matthew Dawson Duffield, Canon of Middleham, and Vicar of Stebbing, in Essex, and the younger is the widow of Sir Thomas Pigott, Bart.

Captain Jesse some years back did ample justice to the history of Beau Brummell; but was not aware of the evidence of his descent which has since been given in *Notes and Queries*, vol. ii. p. 264. William Brummell, the grandfather of the Beau and of the gentleman now deceased, was the faithful and confidential servant

of Charles Monson, brother of the first Lord Monson.

JAMES ROCHE, Esq.

April 1. At Cork, in his 83rd year. James Roche, esq. Director of the National Bank of Ireland, President of the Cork Library Society, President of the Cork School of Design, Vice-President of the Royal Cork Institution, Chairman of the Munster Provincial College Committee, and of several other local boards and committees (and for some years a frequent correspondent of our *Magazine* under the well-known signature of J. R.)

Mr. Roche was descended, both on the paternal and maternal side, from ancestors occupying for many centuries a distinguished rank amongst the territorial aristocracy of Ireland. He was born in Limerick on the 30th Dec. 1770, being the third son of Stephen Roche, esq. by his second wife, Sarah O'Bryen. His father was lineal descendant and representative of Maurice Roche, who was mayor of Cork in 1571 received a collar of SS. from Queen Elizabeth, and who was grandson of David Roche, Lord Viscount Fermoy, who died in 1492. Sarah O'Bryen, his mother, was daughter and coheir of John O'Bryen, esq. of Moyvaine and Clounties, co. Limerick, chief of the O'Bryens of Arran, lineal descendants of the great Brian Boromhe, monarch of Ireland. Stephen Roche, esq. of *Ryehill*, co. Galway, nephew to the deceased, is the present representative of this ancient house.

Mr. Roche was sent to France at the early age of fifteen, and for two years pursued his studies at the College of Saintes, one of those which existed previously to the Revolution. His proficiency, even during that short period, in every one of the preparatory branches of learning, was rapid and remarkable. The purity of his pronunciation, and his idiomatic precision while conversing in French, were so perfect that he was frequently mistaken for a native. Having returned to Ireland at the end of two years, he made but a short stay at home, and then revisited France, where he remained for seven years, partly devoted to his favourite pursuits, the accumulation of knowledge, and the culture and refinement of his taste, and partly occupied in the management of business, into which he was early initiated, entering into partnership with his brother George, who conducted an extensive wine trade of Bordeaux. In that city he principally resided, for the convenience of transacting his business, and taking charge of the family property entrusted to his care; yet his avocations, his studies, or, it may be,

the uncontrollable and feverish excitement of the hour, frequently brought him to the capital, where he used to sojourn for some time, and where he had the opportunity of gazing at the first glad and glorious scenes of the new social and political drama, which France, tremulous alike with the unwonted joy of an unexpected deliverance, and with the apprehensions inseparable from the spectacle of a grand experiment of theoretic principles reduced to practice, now prepared to exhibit to the delight, the astonishment, the dismay, the terror, and the despair of the civilised world.

In 1789, on the memorable 5th May, about a year and a half after his return to France, he partook of the general delight, and shared the fervid hopes and aspirations of those who were either onlookers or actors in that most magnificent spectacle, the assembling of the States General. From that eventful day, when the hopes of the good, the true, the enlightened, and the humane, had reached their culminating point, down through the successive steps of vacillation, faithlessness, indecision, bloodshed, anarchy, to the deepest and darkest political hell, "The Reign of Terror," whose sanguinary orgies reached the height, or shall we say the depth, of their delirium in the spring and early summer of 1794, Mr. Roche, either in Paris or in Bordeaux, or wheresoever his duties or his business required his presence, was a spectator of that appalling world-tragedy, and liable, like other accomplished and gifted men similarly circumstanced, to become, at every passing moment, a convenient and ready victim to

exasperated patriotism, insatiate of blood and clamouring for some new sacrifice. It was only by a fortunate concurrence of circumstances that he escaped the common doom, after an incarceration of six or seven months, during the winter of 1793 and the spring of 1794, when the madness of political party raged most furiously;* having suffered also the confiscation of his own and his family's property by the dominant faction at Bordeaux. After his liberation from imprisonment, and during three subsequent years, he continued to reside in that city, with the prospect and the intention of saving some remnant of his property; and he then returned once more to Great Britain and Ireland, with a knowledge of men and of life precociously ripened into a matured experience, by the events he had witnessed, the vicissitudes that had already chequered his brief career, and the eminent men of all parties with whom he had come into personal or even familiar contact. His return took place in 1797, and he dwelt alternately in London and in Dublin for the next three years, just as the exigencies of business or the gratification of his cultivated tastes might suggest.

In 1800, conjointly with his elder brother Stephen, he established a bank in Cork: and the two brothers married two sisters, the Misses Moylan, daughters of a respectable merchant, and nearly related to the then venerable, liberal-minded, and amiable Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork. By this lady Mr. Roche has left two daughters, Marianne, the wife of Thomas Gallwey, esq., and Sarah-Anne, the wife of Edward John Collins, esq.

* "Danton and Fabre d'Eglantine, miscreants to whom we owed many months of incarceration at that dread period, under the fearful rule of Robespierre." (Critical Essays, i. p. 9.) "Arthur Dillon continued constant to the Republican cause; but it availed him not against the sanguinary rule of Robespierre; and on the 14th of April 1794, he, too, fell a sacrifice to the tyrant's thirst for blood, when from some accidental circumstances, of which I spare the recital, I had rather a narrow escape from being involved in the same condemnation." (Ibid. ii. 144.) "To Marshal Brune, our conqueror in the expedition to the Helder, I with many of my countrymen owe a deep expression of gratitude; for, to his humanity and characteristic coolness, we were indebted, in a particular instance, when incarcerated in October 1793, for our preservation from the melancholy fate which awaited himself in 1815." (Ibid. p. 236.) "I had to appear in the *Sellette*, and to pass *le scrutin épuratoire* (called by the vulgar *le purgatoire*), in order to obtain my *carte or certificat de civisme*, on being liberated from prison—a safeguard without which no one could then move abroad." (Ibid. p. 311.)

"How often have I heard the voice of the prejudged prisoner arrested at his first attempt of defence by the awful denunciation of the president Fouquier Tinville,— 'Citoyen, le tribunal est fixé sur ton compte;' and bold, or insane, would have been the advocate who interposed." (Ibid. vol. ii. p. 192.)

"As part of a single day's ensanguined execution, we beheld the sacrifice of eleven nuns to the revolutionary Moloch." (i. 501.) "Madame Dubarry at her death betrayed more than feminine weakness; for, as a frequent witness of the fact, I feel bound to repeat, that scarcely another instance can be cited among the numerous female victims during that disastrous era, of less energy or resignation than that which was displayed by the male portion of the sufferers." (Ibid. p. 357.)

The banking establishment flourished under their management, for many years, with untarnished honour and credit, and with increasing prosperity; until the peace of 1815 suddenly reduced the value of all property that had, in war times, been factitiously raised, and after an ineffectual struggle to meet the pressure, for a few years, their bank, with fifteen others, was compelled to suspend payment. Frankness, integrity, and disinterestedness characterised the conduct of the brothers on this trying occasion. To satisfy the demands of his creditors James Roche promptly sacrificed his whole property, including his curious, rare, and valuable library; the literary treasure that he had been, with an enthusiastic industry, amassing for many years. It was dispersed, we believe, by Mr. Evans in London.

He bore up against this and other reverses with the dignified calmness of a philosopher and the true magnanimity of a Christian. Instead of indulging a spirit of despondency or querulousness equally useless and unmanly, he resolved to make the literature which had been the solace of his leisure and the ornament of his prosperity, now the means of retrieving his shattered fortunes. From the ordeal of the bankruptcy he came forth with an unblemished character, and with the cordial and respectful sympathy of the creditors, evidenced by their permission cheerfully given him to make a selection of such books as he might prefer for his own use, out of the rare and magnificent collection that constituted his library. This choice supply he continued to augment up to the period of his death, by fresh accessions made according as means and opportunity allowed, and his keen and fastidious judgment may have prompted. Having proceeded to London, where he resided for seven years, he was employed as commercial and parliamentary agent to Cork, Youghal, and Limerick; and during the same time was engaged in literary labours of various kinds, especially, we have reason to believe, in giving to certain writers of celebrity while preparing important historical, biographical, or genealogical works for the press, the benefit of his extensive, profound, and accurate erudition: and we run little risk in asserting, that many an author, in the departments above indicated, was indebted to the silent yet invaluable services of Mr. James Roche, for the elegant finish, and above all, the chronological exactness with which their productions were brought before the public. By a laudable and unremitting assiduity in intellectual work of this description, and other similar labours, his circumstances

gradually improved, so that they grew to be not only easy but affluent.

During his residence in London his avocations and tastes enabled him to cultivate the acquaintance and enjoy the friendship of several men distinguished for scholarship or eminent by their social or political rank. Amongst the rest, may be named the late Charles Butler, to whom he was endeared not only by community of pursuits but by the ties of religion. They were the two most learned Roman Catholic laymen in the empire. He was also honoured by the distinguished regard of the late Lord Dudley, who, himself a ripe and accomplished scholar, was well qualified duly to appreciate congenial abilities and endowments in another. Mr. Roche's rare mastery of most foreign languages admirably fitted him for the office of private secretary to the noble Earl, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under Mr. Canning's administration. This post, an honourable and lucrative one, was offered to Mr. Roche in the most complimentary and handsome manner, and on the most satisfactory terms: when unexpectedly a twofold and insuperable impediment put an abrupt end to the negotiation, greatly to the regret of both parties. Mr. Roche's handwriting was most tantalisingly small, and must have been to Lord Dudley's short-sightedness and seriously impaired vision utterly illegible.

In 1829 Mr. Roche retired from business, and went once more to take up his residence in Paris, where he remained till 1832, when he returned finally to Cork. On the establishment of the National Bank of Ireland, about eighteen years since, he was named one of the Directory, and he acted as local director to the Cork branch until his death. In the discharge of the functions attached to that office, as well as the other multifarious duties of a public nature connected with the several boards over which he was selected by the merited regard of his fellow-citizens, or by the authority of government, to preside, he evinced an impartiality, an exactness, a firmness tempered by courtesy, and a sagacity matured by experience, that were absolutely without parallel.

The weight of more than fourscore years pressed but lightly on his thin, middle-sized, but elastic frame, originally well-knit and harmoniously proportioned, and preserved unimpaired in vigour even to the verge of the grave, by his invariable habits of abstemiousness, temperance, and moderate exercise. Until within a few months of his death, he pursued his daily walks to and from his residence at Woburn-place, with an attitude as erect and a step as un-

faltering as ever he had done in middle life. During his protracted existence he never recollected that he endured even one day's serious sickness. His bodily health and activity presented a lively image of the versatile, highly-gifted, and richly-cultured mind that dwelt within, and that threw out into his countenance and conversation some of its own genial and vivacious warmth. To the very last day, immediately preceding his dissolution, he indulged, with undiminished *gusto*, his noble and elevating passion for books, which he devoured with avidity, digested with a surprising rapidity of assimilation, and criticised with an acuteness and discernment fatal to pompous pretension, to dullness, and to ignorance, and formidable even to the more venial errors from which genius itself is not always exempt. It was to the youthful aspirant after literary renown, or to the thoughtful and unambitious student of maturer years, a gladdening and edifying spectacle to behold this venerable gentleman—at the close of an eventful career, replete with strange vicissitudes and startling contrasts, embracing in its wide span and scope the revolutions of two worlds, and bringing him into contact and companionship with the most distinguished literary, scientific, and political celebrities of this stirring epoch—still adhering, with the fond and fervid attachment of early devotion, to the love of study, that blameless first love where ardour is not guilt, and indulgence may not be ruin. His habits of business, which combined singular punctuality, precision, and sagacity, were relieved and adorned by the more elegant and humanising relaxations of the scholar; while religion, to whose principles and practical duties as a conscientious and enlightened Roman Catholic he had throughout his long life unswervingly adhered, shed its sweetest consolations and its hallowed hopes over the last moments of this Christian philosopher, when he passed, after the brief struggle of a few hours, soothed and cheered by the dutiful and affectionate attentions of his loving and accomplished daughter, Mrs. Thomas Gallwey, from the purifying trials of this life to the repose of the next.

It remains only to state succinctly and summarily the leading characteristics of his life and writings. One remarkable feature which threw its discriminating lustre over the early life of Mr. Roche, was his escape, amidst the constant temptations to which the integrity of his principles and the purity of his morals were equally exposed, from the pestilent influence of the shallow materialistic sciolism of the French writers of that period, and the seductive fascinations which graced,

though they could not altogether disguise, the profligacy of that corrupt society. He returned to this country with his religious convictions, instead of being weakened, only the more deeply rooted, and his personal decency and delicacy preserved intact, amidst the prevailing licentiousness, whose pestilential breath tainted the perfumed salons and boudoirs of the great, and penetrated, with its odious effluvia, even down to the lowest depths of the dingy and reeking cellar, and the wild and wanton receptacles and *logis* of the *cabarets*—the last retreats where vice and infamy sought temporary shelter.

Strangely enough it was his lot to witness (on the spot) the commencement and fearful progress of the first great revolution in 1789, and forty-one years after the expulsion of the restored dynasty and the erection of the tottering throne of the barricades in 1830. His youth coincided with the period of the early struggles of the Roman Catholic body in Ireland, and with that sanguinary abortion, the rebellion of 1798; while the great event of Catholic Emancipation gladdened his maturer years. Living thus among events of unparalleled magnitude, and coming into close contact with some of the greatest men of the period, it is no wonder that a mind like his, of singular shrewdness and sagacity, gifted with a memory of extraordinary power and retentiveness, should have had all its faculties ripened, invigorated, and enriched. His mere book-learning—various, profound, exact in the most minute details, yet world-wide in its ample comprehensiveness, embracing classic antiquity, the poets, orators, historians, philosophers of Greece and Rome, and the whole range of modern literature, in its most cultivated languages, the Spanish, French, English, German, and Italian—was mellowed, improved, and vivified by the living experience of the man. The two influences, of the books he had read, and of the strange eventful world through which he had passed, were blended in modifying his intellectual character. This result was sufficiently obvious in his conversation and in his writings. From his tongue, as from his pen, there sparkled out a continuous and inexhaustible stream of curious personal anecdotes, apt and felicitous quotations in all languages out of every known and some unknown volumes, startling verifications of dates, indignant and pitiless castigation of prevalent and fashionable misstatements, illustrative reminiscences of the orators in England and France, good, bad, and indifferent, that he had heard or conversed with, and of the statesmen, warriors, and politicians, the diplomatists and adventurers, that had crossed

his path, had exercised his powers of observation, or stimulated his curiosity.

The faculties of mind peculiarly characteristic of Mr. Roche, and which were more prominently developed—memory, judgment, and critical penetration—were displayed in his writings just as they imparted also to his conversation a fine flavour and piquancy. No person acquainted with the gross blunders, the voluntary or involuntary perversions of truth, the strange distortions of fact, the suppression or mutilation of evidence transmitted from one writer to another, too indolent or too careless to examine, or too prejudiced to surrender a beloved fallacy, thus not only poisoning the well-spring but tainting the whole course of history, but must acknowledge the services rendered to historical literature by Mr. Roche in the correction of errors, the elucidation of obscurities, and the scrupulous verification of dates and of authorities. Our own journal contains many valuable proofs of his uncommon sagacity and indefatigable industry devoted to this important branch of criticism, as may be seen by those who have been in the habit of perusing the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine for the last twenty years. From these contributions, as well as from others that appeared in the Dublin Review, the Cork Magazine, and other periodicals, he selected about forty articles two years ago, which he carefully revised and in some instances enlarged. They appeared in two volumes, printed at Cork for private circulation among his numerous friends and admirers, but not published. In these essays Mr. Roche's chivalrous advocacy of truth brings him into formidable collision with the highest and brightest names in foreign and domestic literature; and it is surprising with what ease, readiness, and dexterity he exposes the mistakes, the oversights, the omissions, and paralogisms of such illustrious scholars as Brougham, Hallam, Alison, Gibbon, Hume, Rousseau, Voltaire, &c.

Mr. Roche's conscientious adherence to his own and his ancestors' religious persuasion was untinged by the slightest infusion of intolerance. His genial and upright heart knew nothing of the dark, narrow, and mischievous spirit of unchristian bigotry. He was revered and beloved by all classes, all parties of his fellow-citizens, and his remains were reverentially followed to their last resting-place by the élite of the worth, intelligence, learning, and rank of the city of Cork. He who has penned this imperfect memoir was solicited a year ago by his fellow-citizens to write an inscription for an elegant piece of plate then presented by

them to Mr. Roche. It may here be appropriately introduced as expressing in a condensed style the substance of this whole article, and the characteristic merits of its subject.

JACOBO ROCHE ARMIGERO, CIVI EGREGIO; MAGISTRATUI PROBO; SINGULARIS PLANE ERUDITIONIS VIRO; IN OMNIUM FERRE GENTIUM MONUMENTIS HISTORICIS, NECNON IN ILLUSTRIVM HOMINUM REBUS GESTIS PUBLICIS AC PRIVATIS ACCURATISSIME VERSATO; OVIUS INGENIVM ACRE ET PERSPICAX, MIRVM IN MODUM CUNCTIS DISCIPLINIS LIBERALIBUS EXCULTUM ORNATVMQUE, CIVIVM SIBI OBSERVANTIUM ET ADMIRATIONEM JAMDUDUM CONCILIAVIT; UNIVERSIS ORDINIBUS, REPOSITO OMNI PARTIVM STUDIO, OB EXIMIAS ANIMI DOTES, CARO; AT OB INTEGERRIMOS MORES LONGE CARIORI: HOC MUNUSCULUM, PRÆTER ALIA PIGNORA ANTEA DATA, MERITIS HEU QUAM IMPAR! DON. DED. CIVIS CORCAGIENSES, A.D. 1852.

DR. BUTLER, DEAN OF PETERBOROUGH.

April 30. At the Deanery, Peterborough, in his 79th year, the Very Rev. George Butler, D.D., Dean of Peterborough, and Rector of Gayton, Northamptonshire.

Dr. Butler was the second son of the Rev. Weeden Butler, Morning Preacher at Charlotte Street Chapel, Pimlico, and master of a school in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, of whom a memoir will be found in our Magazine for 1823, part ii. p. 182; and younger brother to the late Rev. Weeden Butler, M.A. of whom a memoir is given in our Magazine for 1831, part ii. p. 186.

He was born in Pimlico, July 5, 1774, and educated under his father's care until 1790, when he was admitted a scholar on the foundation of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where his tutor was the Rev. Christopher Smart, B.D. nephew to the poet Smart, and the editor of his works. Whilst at college, Mr. Butler obtained, repeatedly, exhibitions and prizes, both classical and mathematical. In January, 1794, being then only 19 years old, he was Senior Wrangler and Senior Smith's Prizeman of his year, Lord Lyndhurst (then Mr. Copley, of Trinity College) being in each case second to him. Being thereupon chosen Mathematical Lecturer of his college, he soon after became a Fellow.

In the following year he travelled (principally on foot) through a great part of Germany, where he became acquainted with Klopstock, Schiller, Goethe, and other eminent literary men.

On his return to Cambridge he com-

menced the study of the law, keeping his terms at Lincoln's-inn, and was on the point of being called to the bar, when he was appointed to the mathematical lectureship of his college—a circumstance which eventually altered the whole direction of his life.

In 1797 he took the degree of M.A. and soon after he was appointed Classical Tutor of his college.

In 1802 he again went abroad, as tutor to the late Mr. Blachford, of Osborne-house, Isle of Wight; travelling, on this occasion, through France, Italy, and Sicily.

In 1804 he took the degree of B.D. and was elected a Public Examiner at Cambridge; and in 1805 he was nominated one of the eight Select Preachers before the University.

In April, 1805, he was elected Headmaster of Harrow School (vacated by the resignation of Dr. Drury), after exhibiting to the governors of the school and to the Archbishop of Canterbury such honourable testimonials of character from the chief dignitaries and schoolmen of Cambridge as perhaps were never before bestowed on any member of that body. On the 27th of the same month he received the degree of D.D. by royal mandate.

In 1814 he was presented by his college to the rectory of Gayton, in Northamptonshire: where he succeeded his former tutor, Mr. Hunter.

He continued in his arduous office at Harrow until 1829, when, after a headmastership of four-and-twenty years, he retired to the living of Gayton, and devoted himself with the same unwearied energy to the duties of a parish priest. He effected the restoration of his church, was active in preaching and parochial visiting, and filled an important position in the diocese generally, as chairman of meetings of the clergy, and the promoter of every useful and benevolent work.

In 1836 he became Chancellor of the diocese, and in 1849 he was appointed by Sir Robert Peel to the vacant deanery of Peterborough. In the latter office he continued till his death, discharging its duties to their fullest extent, and preaching constantly in the cathedral, until his health failed him.

Few men could compete with Dr. Butler in versatility of mind and in the variety of his accomplishments. Besides his great mathematical attainments, he was also a distinguished classical scholar, and spoke German, French, and Italian with correctness and fluency. He was practically versed in chymistry and other branches of physical science. He was a good musician and draughtsman; and he

excelled in all athletic exercises, being one of the best skaters, fencers, swimmers, &c. of his time. A remarkable example of his bodily activity, as well as of the kindness of his heart, was given in very advanced life, when, in the month of January, 1843, with snow on the ground, he plunged into a canal (by the side of which he was accidentally riding) to rescue a woman from drowning—an exploit for which he received a medal from the Royal Humane Society.

His affection for Harrow School,* in the service of which so many of the most active years of his life had been passed, amounted to a passion. He maintained with his successors (three of whom he lived to see) a constant and most friendly intercourse; and one of his latest and fondest labours was the preparation (with no little pains and skill) of a selection of lists of the school from 1770 to 1826, appending to them his own annotations upon the later fortunes of those whose school-life is there recorded.

He had the happiness of living to witness the distinguished honours of his four sons at the University; and the last weeks of his life were marked by the unexampled occurrence of the election of his two younger sons to University scholarships, almost simultaneously, the one at Oxford and the other at Cambridge.

His latter years, though necessarily less active, were no less happy than the earlier. It was in 1849 that his fatal disease (of the heart) first declared itself. A gradual failure of eyesight ended in almost total blindness. But his patience, cheerfulness, and thankfulness never failed. Within an hour of his last seizure he had spoken of his many recent blessings, adding, "How long it will last, I cannot tell; I feel something here" (placing his hand on his heart) "which tells me it will not be for long."

His death was quite sudden. He was seated at table with his family, and, after ten minutes of insensibility, passed away almost without a struggle.

A meeting of the pupils and friends of Dr. Butler has been convened for the 2d of June, to further the erection of a monument to his memory—doubtless to be placed in the church at Harrow, with those of his predecessors, Dr. Sumner and Dr. Drury. It may here be added that, on his leaving Harrow, a sum of nearly

* Our readers will, we are sure, be gratified to be informed that the substance of the present article, which originally appeared in *The Times*, proceeded from the pen of Dr. Vaughan, the present Master of Harrow.—*Edit.*

500l. was subscribed by his pupils, and others who had left the school, for the purchase of a piece of plate, and on which the following inscription was placed :—

GEORGIO BUTLER, S.T.P.
Scholæ Harroviensis
Per annos xxiv.
Archididascolo
Indefesso. Litterarum. adjutori
Restitutori. ædificiorum. munificentissimo
Honoris. et. amoris. ergo
Harrovienses
A.S. MDCCCXXIX.

REV. JOHN SAVILE OGLE, D.D.

April 1. Aged 85, the Rev. John Savile Ogle, D.D. of Kirkley Hall, Northumberland, Canon of Durham.

He was born on the 24th of Aug. 1767; the second son of the Very Rev. Newton Ogle, D.D. of Kirkley, Dean of Winchester, by Susanna, eldest daughter of the Right Rev. John Thomas, D.D., Lord Bishop of Winchester. His youngest sister was the wife of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

He was a member of Merton college, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1788, M.A. 1791. He was collated by Bishop North in 1797, to the rectory of Great Knoyle in Wiltshire, in the patronage of the see of Winchester.

His elder brother, Nathaniel Ogle, esq. dying unmarried in May 1813, he succeeded to the family estates. He was presented to his canonry at Durham in 1820.

Dr. Ogle married, on the 14th October 1794, Catherine Hannah, daughter of Edward Sneyd, esq. of Dublin. She died only a fortnight before him, on the 18th March, 1853, aged 83, having had issue eight sons and two daughters. The former were, 1. John Ogle, esq. who married in 1828 Sara Agatha, daughter of Philip John Miles, esq. of Leigh Court, co. Somerset, and died in 1832, leaving issue an only daughter, Sara-Kate-Elizabeth, who died in 1846, aged 16; 2. Henry Ogle, esq. who married in 1827 Harriet Anne, daughter of Walter Bracebridge, esq. of Atherstone Hall, co. Warwick, and died without issue; 3. Edward Chaloner Ogle, esq. who married in 1830 his cousin Sophia, youngest daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart. and has issue; 4. Charles, and 5. Nathaniel, both deceased; 6. Bertram Newton, late a Captain in the 4th Light Dragoons; 7. Arthur, Major in the 9th Foot, who married in 1844 Amelia, dau. of the late Vice-Admiral Lechmere, of Steeple Aston; and 8. Savile Craven Henry Ogle, esq. late M.P. for South Northumberland. The daughters were, Kate-Elizabeth, married in 1831 to her cousin Capt.

Charles Ogle Streatfeld, R. Eng. son of Henry Streatfeld, esq. of Chiddingstone, Kent; and Anne-Charlotte, married to Sir James Macdonald, Bart. of Woolmer Lodge, Hants. who died in June 1832.

REV. PROFESSOR SCHOLEFIELD.

April 4. At Hastings, the Rev. James Scholefield, M.A., Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge, canon of Ely, and incumbent of St. Michael's church, Cambridge.

Professor Scholefield received his early education at Christ's Hospital, and came up to Trinity college in 1809. He was elected Scholar in 1812, and in the same year obtained the Craven University Scholarship. On proceeding to his degree in 1813 he attained the distinguished place of Senior Chancellor's Medallist, and was first in the list of Senior Optimes. In 1815 he was elected a Fellow of his college, and upon the death of Mr. Dobree, in 1825, he was elected to the Regius Professorship of Greek.

In 1823 the Professor obtained, on the presentation of his college, the post in connection with which his name has been most widely known, respected, and beloved—the incumbency of St. Michael's in Cambridge. It was here that for thirty years, with unwearied zeal, fidelity, and consistency, he exercised a ministry, the results of which are felt at this moment in many a distant parish of England. We add some extracts from the remarks of "His former Fellow-labourer," who now dates from Blackheath :—

"His prominent and pervading characteristics were faithfulness and fearlessness in duty, disinterestedness, simplicity, and constancy in conduct and in aim. For many years he performed single-handed four full services in each week, three on the Sunday, and one on the Wednesday evening. In the morning and evening of the Sunday, and on the Wednesday evening also, very many gownmen attended his ministry; and it was a goodly sight to witness the noble chancel of his church crowded with those who, as to the greater number, were to be the future pastors throughout the land. Nor were the hearers confined to undergraduates: not a few of those who had taken their degrees, resident Bachelors and Masters, with many a parish priest of other days visiting Alma Mater, were to be found among the listeners. On the Sunday afternoon the discourse was of a more domestic character, adapted chiefly to servants and others unconnected with the University. His powerful voice, clear and articulate enunciation, the logical arrangement of his matter, and the earnest and forcible exhibi-

bition of that 'one only Name given among men whereby we must be saved,' combined to render his preaching attractive, convincing, and instructive. His Lord and Master, in his various offices, was the great theme of his discourses. Christ was with him the spring and source, the alpha and omega, of truth, doctrinal, experimental, and practical. The impress on his seal (for he never indulged in armorial bearings) was 'Εγώ εἰμι τὸ Α καὶ τὸ Ω,' and it was imprinted on his heart and promulgated in his sermons and in his life.

"But his energies were not restricted to the pulpit or to his parish, which, happily for Cambridge and the Church, was small in territory and in population. I speak not of the duties of the Greek professorship, which were far from light, and were assuredly not neglected,—nor of the work which devolved on him as a syndicate of the Pitt Press,—nor of the responsibility resting on him as an examiner for University prizes,—nor of the laborious office of general editor of the works issued by the Parker Society,—nor of his Friday Evening Lectures on the Greek Testament for the benefit of the Undergraduates,—but of things more immediately within the scope of my own observation as a resident parish priest and fellow-worker together with him. It is not too much to say that there was not an institution in the town having for its object the glory of God or the good of his fellow men, which had not in measure the benefit of his support and presence. As a weekly chaplain in rotation at Addenbrooke's Hospital,—as chairman of the Managing Committee of the Refuge,—as treasurer of the Servants' Training Institution, and of the Clerical Education Society,—as an active and leading member of the local associations of the Church Missionary Society, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, and the British and Foreign Bible Society,—of the weekly meetings of the Parochial Clergy at my house, and of many others, he was 'in labours more abundant.'

"Nor, when thus counting up his numerous and unrequited labours, should I omit to mention the vast and extensive correspondence which was forced upon him, as a resident and influential member of the University, by parties at a distance, in relation to men coming up to Cambridge, the choice of colleges, clergymen wanting curates, patrons having livings to dispose of, and the general interests of the Church at large.

"Disinterestedness in respect to worldly gain and personal ease marked his course, no less than diligence and faithfulness in active duty. There were times when overwhelming labours, such as I have hastily

and imperfectly described, would beget a passing and involuntary wish for some alleviation from incessant toil. In 1837 an opportunity of gratifying the wish presented itself before him. The living of Sapcote, in Leicestershire, was in the most graceful manner offered to him by the patron, who as an under-graduate had been formerly an attendant at St. Michael's, coupled with an intimation that it was not likely he would ever have more eligible preferment to propose to him. It was a great temptation both to him and the sharer of his anxieties: friends, however, earnestly interposed on behalf of Cambridge. And it was suggested that possibly the advantages of the two might be combined; that he might still retain St. Michael's (to which there was then, I believe, no legal hindrance,) and, by a residence of parts of the year at each, be spared to Cambridge; for a short time the thought was entertained, but it was finally relinquished from an unwillingness to give apparent countenance to the evil of pluralities, an evil which he had ever greatly deplored. The amount of the self-denial in a pecuniary point of view may be readily estimated by those who are aware that the income from the proffered living was nearly if not quite £600 per annum, while that of St. Michael's was less than £100, and he was far from rich. But the pecuniary consideration was not the chief; to one who was even then wearing himself prematurely out, the prospect of relief was yet more sweet; but neither ease nor lucre could tempt the man of God from duty; he continued to labour on, leaving to his brethren a bright example of devotedness and self-denial. Perhaps it should here be mentioned in a way of explanation to those unacquainted with the fact, that the Canonry of Ely, which a year or two before his death devolved on him as Greek Professor, did not come to him as Church preferment, but was by an Act of the Legislature attached to the professorship; the previous salary of the latter, which had been held by him from the year 1823, having been only 40*l.* per annum. After coming into possession of the Canonry, the Professor took no fee for attending at his lectures.

"In Feb. 1849, a proposal was privately set on foot in Cambridge, having for its object the presenting him with a sum of money 'as a token of admiring respect and love for long and self-denying and consistent devotedness to his work in the town and university.' The movement had its origin, in the fact that he had made himself responsible for re-payment of some considerable sums of money which had been borrowed for the purchase of the

premises of The Servants' Training Institution, of which Mrs. Scholefield was the zealous and indefatigable originator and stay; and it was generously hoped to raise such a sum as might enable him, if called upon on the instant for repayment, to put his hand upon it readily, and thus avoid personal inconvenience. The amount did not equal the sanguine or even the reasonable expectations of those who put forth the proposition, owing, doubtless, to the difficulty of giving to it the needful publicity consistently with the wished-for privacy, and it somewhat languished through the greater part of that year. The calamitous fire which occurred at St. Michael's Church in the autumn of 1849, and necessitated a collection for its restoration, brought the previous effort to a sudden close, and the amount subscribed (200 guineas, if I am not mistaken) was gathered in and forwarded in the month of January, 1850, to the Professor, by the Rev. W. B. Hopkins, Fellow and Tutor of St. Catharine's Hall, the Treasurer and Secretary, with a suitable letter in the name and on behalf of the Committee. With part of the amount a silver inkstand was purchased, on which was engraven the following inscription:—

* Viro Reverendo Jacobo Scholefield, A.M.
Græcarum Literarum apud Cantabrigienses
Professori Regio,
Hoc officii, observantia, caritatis testimonium
Amici pro summo ejus studio donaverant.
Frid. Kal. Feb. MDCCCL.

† Mementote propositum vestrorum qui vobis locuti sunt verbum Dei. Heb. xiii. 7.

"I have inserted a notice of this graceful and well-merited act of respect and love chiefly for the purpose of introducing a single passage from the Professor's answer, as illustrative of his characteristic shrinking from anything that savoured of human praise, and of his feeling of dislike to what are ordinarily termed 'tokens of respect to clergymen,' and in proof of what I have called the simplicity of his character. The answer returned by him to Mr. Hopkins's letter thus concludes— That it has pleased God so far to own and bless my most defective and unworthy services, fills me with wonder, and I thankfully accept the present expression of kind feeling as a testimony that my labour has not been in vain in the Lord. At the same time I must add the expression of a hope that neither now nor at any future time I shall be further burdensome to the kindness of friends. In the rest of my days I desire they will give me, what I know they have given me hitherto, the benefit of their prayers; and mine shall not be wanting on their behalf, that God will 'make all grace abound towards them, that they, always having all sufficiency in

all things, may abound unto every good work' for our Saviour's glory. So may we 'strive together for the Faith of the Gospel,' and rejoice together in the day of the Lord Jesus that we have not run in vain neither laboured in vain.

"He used to tell, in reference to human praise, so sweet to the natural heart, a story of three highly popular ministers, much followed in their day, and known to him; of whom the first said, Give me praise for I love it—the second, Give me praise that I may give it to my Master—the third, Give it not to me, give it to my Master. In practice and in feeling he fully sympathised with the last.

"The fire at St. Michael's church was to all appearance an unmitigated calamity, and such, even at this day, it seems to those who see only 'the page prescribed,' and cannot see the end. A subscription was set on foot, which was promptly and liberally responded to. A very considerable sum was raised; but the damage proved, when the restoration was begun, greatly more radical and extensive than had been supposed, and the amount expended would probably have rebuilt the church. Then arose the necessity to borrow on the credit of the parish funds, and then came the unhappy question of Church Rates, out of which there grew an opposition, more vehement and systematic on the part of a small portion of the parishioners, aided by an Anti-Church-Rate Association in the town, than could well be credited, in the case of a parish having such a minister, and the town having such a man residing in the midst of it. From court to court the fluctuating decisions rose, until the deficiency, aggravated by the costs of an ultimately adverse verdict, has swollen to an amount which seems altogether hopeless of adjustment. I fear that it much embittered the later years of his ministry at St. Michael's.

"By a singular coincidence, the day that witnessed the destruction of St. Michael's church by fire, introduced the Professor to the canopy of which I have before spoken. On Sunday the 11th Nov. 1849, while the fire in the church was flaming, the spark of life was flickering in the breast of the much respected Master of Jesus (the Rev. Dr. French), canon of Ely, whose decease on the following day made way for the advancement of the Professor. 'Man continueth not in one stay.' Scarcely had he entered on its emoluments when symptoms of decay began to manifest themselves; the iron man, for such he was accounted, languished. Physicians were consulted; by some the heart was looked upon as diseased, the

lungs by others. He was ordered to refrain from preaching and from duty: he passed a week with me at Blackheath, in the autumn of the last year; it was evident to me, even then, that his months were numbered: but the intercourse was sweet, and the countenance that years before I had looked upon and thought so stern, beamed with peace towards God, and benevolence to man. He went to Hastings, never to return. In portions of that season, his bereaved widow wrote to me that she had seen more of her beloved husband in the inner man than she had seen in the whole course of their married life—HE HAD LIVED FOR OTHERS.*

On the day of his death he had dressed, and was even prepared to ride out in a carriage. After sitting for some time at the window of his sitting-room, he moved to the sofa, and there, while Mrs. Scholefield was alone with him, with one gentle sigh, he expired. His body was interred at Fairlight, near Hastings, on the following Monday: and on Monday the 17th funeral sermons were preached at St. Mary's, before the University, by the Rev. H. Venn, B.D., formerly fellow and tutor of Queen's, prebendary of St. Paul's: at St. Michael's, in the morning by the Rev. T. T. Perowne, and in the evening by the Rev. C. F. Childe, principal of the Church Missionary College, Islington, formerly curate of St. Michael's: and at Trinity, in the morning by the Rev. C. F. Childe, and in the evening by the Rev. C. Clayton.

REV. THOMAS K. ARNOLD, M.A.

March 9. At Lyndon rectory, Rutlandshire, aged 53, the Rev. Thomas Kerchever Arnold, M.A., Rector of that parish.

He was the eldest son of Thomas George Arnold, M.D. of Stamford. He was formerly a Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1821 as seventh Junior Optime, M.A. 1824. He was presented in 1830 to the rectory of Lyndon, a small parish of one hundred souls, which allowed him leisure for his multitudinous literary undertakings.

Mr. Arnold has acquired a very widespread reputation as the author and editor of a whole library of books adapted for

educational purposes. His attention was first directed to the Greek language, but has subsequently been extended to others, both ancient and modern. One of his earliest productions, we believe, was "The Essentials of Greek Accidence," published in 1838; in the same year he produced "A practical Introduction to Greek Prose Composition;" and in 1839 a similar book for Latin Composition, and also "Henry's First Latin Book." In 1848 he published a second edition of his Greek Grammar; and in 1849 "Some Account of the Greek Dialects."

He has recently edited a series of "School Classics," in which he has availed himself very extensively of the labours of the scholars of Germany. These books include portions of the works of Homer, Herodotus, Thucydides, Demosthenes, Æschines, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes; and in Latin, of Ovid, Cornelius Nepos, Virgil, Horace, Cicero, and Tacitus. He has also edited a series of Handbooks for the classical student, chiefly translated from the German; and in conjunction with the Rev. J. E. Riddle an English-Latin Lexicon, founded on the German-Latin Lexicon of Georges. His own portion of this work cost him (he tells us) "five or six years very hard labour." "The list of my works (he further remarks) is undoubtedly a very long one;* but regular industry, with a careful division of time and employments, carried on with hardly any exception for six days in every week, will accomplish a great deal in fifteen years." (From "A few Words in answer to the attack on my Classical School-Books, published in Fraser's Magazine;" printed only a few weeks before his death.)

Besides these learned labours, Mr. Arnold for three years conducted, single-handed, a series of small periodical works on religious subjects. He abridged, with considerable labour, the American translation of Hengstenberg's Christology,—reducing it from three volumes to one; he published five pamphlets on theological and ecclesiastical questions that were agitated in the English Church; and latterly he has edited for two years "The Theological Critic," which was set a-foot in 1851. He was also the author of a volume of "Ser-

* It includes not only many translations from the German and some adaptations of American books, but also the works of several coadjutors, one of the most valuable of which is the Handbook of Hebrew Antiquities, by the Rev. Henry Browne, M.A. Prebendary of Chichester. A "First German Book" and a "First French Book," on the plan of "Henry's First Latin Book," are included in Mr. Arnold's list; and also "The Italian Analyst, or the Essentials of Italian Grammar," which was the work of his late uncle the Rev. H. Hamilton Arnold, B.A. "The Boy's Arithmetic" has been prepared by his brother the Rev. Charles Arnold, M.A. Rector of Tinwell, co. Rutland, and late Fellow of Caius college, Cambridge.

mons for Sundays, Festivals, and Fasts,' published in 1845.

A correspondent of *The Guardian* thus speaks of him:—"The unexpected decease of the Rev. T. K. Arnold deprives this country of one of its most indefatigable scholars, and the Church of England of one of its most faithful sons. In proof of the former statement, we may refer to his numerous publications, in nearly every language that is studied in our schools and universities, and it is not too much to say that they are very generally used. As to the latter, we need only refer to the very able theological pamphlets which he has from time to time put forth, whenever his critical eye discerned unsoundness in writings, that if not exposed was likely to do extensive mischief. His strictures on Mr. Close's Sermon against the Cambridge Camden Society, Mr. Isaac Taylor's Interpretation of the Fathers, Mr. Elliott's *Horæ Apocalyptiæ*, Mr. Goode's Reply to the Bishop of Exeter, are masterpieces in their way. The *Theological Critic*, a periodical which he originated [in 1851], and to which he was a principal contributor, showed the most extensive Patristic learning, and was well worthy of his name. His latest publication, which he himself called his 'dying words,' was a successful defence of himself from the charges of piracy and avarice and unsound scholarship, made in an anonymous article in *Fraser*, which was reprinted for private circulation. Nor was he the mere scholar or theologian. Remarkable for an almost feminine gentleness of manner, and for the unaffected simplicity of his life, he was at once a friend, a companion, and a counsellor (especially as an upholder of Church principles), whose memory will long be cherished in Rutland by all who were blessed with the friendship of the good Rector of Lyndon."

Mr. Arnold died of bronchitis, after only a few days' illness.

WILLIAM FREEMAN LLOYD, ESQ.

April 22. At King's Stanley, co. Gloucester, William Freeman Lloyd, esq. a gentleman whose life had been devoted to the service of various religious societies, and especially of those engaged in the promotion of Sunday and Infant Schools.

Mr. Lloyd was born on the 22nd December, 1791, at Uley in Gloucestershire. He was descended from a family three generations of which resided at that place. Nathaniel Lloyd, esq. Mr. Lloyd's grandfather, had removed thither from Whitminster, in the same county, where the family may be found recorded in the Visitations of Gloucestershire.

Up to 1825 Mr. Lloyd was engaged in

the pursuits of commercial life in the metropolis, but from about his fifteenth year he had begun to take an interest in Sunday school instruction and in the operations of the Religious Tract Society. In 1810 he succeeded Mr. W. B. Gurney as Secretary of the Sunday School Union. In 1816 he was chosen on the Committee of the Religious Tract Society, and on his retirement from business he gave himself up entirely to the management of these two societies. He wrote many tracts and books, some of which were eminently successful. Of "Daily Food," a collection of texts compiled by him for every day in the year, 238,000 copies were issued up to the year 1850. But his children's books were the most peculiarly attractive and useful. Both in conversation and in writing he had a very peculiar faculty of reaching the hearts and understanding of children. None could withstand the fascination of his unconstrained and kindly manner, the power of his eye, the attraction of his voice, and the inexhaustible store of anecdote and illustration, both in prose and rhyme, which he had at his command on every subject. To have seen him amongst children was a thing never to be forgotten.

His indefatigable labours began a few years ago seriously to affect his health, and compelled him to retire partially from the more active management of the societies alluded to; but his heart was in the cause until his latest breath. One of the last acts of his life was the securing a sum of 100*l.* to be paid to the Sunday School Union on the celebration of its approaching jubilee.

Mr. Lloyd was interred on the 28th April in a vault in the church of King's Stanley.

JOHN MONSON CARROW, ESQ.

May 8. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 45, John Monson Carrow, esq. Judge of the County Court of Somersetshire, Recorder of Wells, and a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Somerset.

He was the eldest son of the Rev. Richard Carrow, M.A. Rector of Broxholme, Lincolnshire, by Mary, elder daughter of William Elton, esq. of Bristol and Clifton Wood. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Jan. 31, 1834.

He had filled his judicial appointment from the time the County Court Act came into operation, and no better proof of his legal learning and sound decisions as a judge need be stated than the fact that, although many appeals against his judgments had been made in the superior courts, they were invariably confirmed by

the highest law authorities of the land. His patience and pleasant humour upon the bench, up to the period that disease afflicted him, were remarkable, and his ready wit and puns would oftentimes "set the (legal) table in a roar," yet no judge more determinedly supported the dignity of the court or the profession. He was the avowed enemy of those vultures cyleped "runners" and "debt collectors" who swarm in some courts, and none but gentlemen whose names appeared on the law list were allowed to bring a case before him. His health had been for some time declining, but the immediate cause of death was dropsy. The learned gentleman has left a widow, but no family. His funeral took place on Saturday the 14th May, when his remains were interred in the family vault at Redland, Bristol, of which parish his father was many years incumbent.

REV. GEORGE BURGES, B.A.

Jan. 24. At Whittlesea, Cambridge-shire, aged 89, the Rev. George Burges, B.A. Vicar of Halvergate and Moulton, Norfolk.

This gentleman, who for nearly half a century was an indefatigable writer of books intended to promote, advance, and protect the interests of the Protestant Church and Constitution, was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1787. He was collated by Bishop Sparke, soon after his lordship's accession to the see of Ely, to the vicarage of Halvergate in 1812, and to the rectory of Moulton in 1813.

The first book we find published under his name is, *Remarks on Mr. Wakefield's Enquiry into the Expediency and Propriety of Public Worship.* 1792. 8vo.

It was followed by the following essays, —with others probably whose titles have not reached us:—

A Letter to Thomas Paine, Author of the *Age of Reason.* 1794. 8vo.

Desultory Hints on Violence of Opinion and Intemperance of Language. 1796. 8vo.

The Necessity and Duty of Enlightening the Human Race, a Fast-day Sermon. 1797. 8vo.

A Letter to the Bishop of Ely, on the subject of a new and authoritative Translation of the Holy Scriptures. 1797. 8vo.

An Address to the People of Great Britain. 1798. 8vo.

A Discourse delivered at West Walton, Norfolk, on the Thanksgiving Day, Dec. 5, 1805.

Remarks on the leading Arguments in favour of Catholic Emancipation. Wisbech, 1812. 8vo.

A Letter to T. W. Coke, esq. M.P. on the Tendency of certain Speeches at Norwich. 1817. 8vo. [This produced a reply "By a Man of No Party."]

Reflections on the nature and tendency of the present Spirit of the Times, in a Letter to the Freeholders of Norfolk. 1819. 8vo.—This proceeded to a second edition.

A Protestant Letter to a Friend on the Concession of the Roman Catholic Claims. 1830. 8vo.

An Address to the Misguided Poor. 1830. 12mo.

Remarks on a Commutation of the Tithe System. 1831. 8vo.

The Conservative Standard of the British Empire, erected in time of trouble for all those who fear God and honour the King. 1835. 8vo.

A Conservative Address to the Freeholders of the British Empire. 1835. 8vo.

An Address to the Right Rev. Edward Stanley, Lord Bishop of Norwich. 1838. 8vo.

A Commentary on the Act for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales. 1838. 12mo.

In Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica* the classical publications of George Burges, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, the accomplished Greek scholar, are erroneously added to those of this gentleman.

Mr. Burges was the preceptor and much esteemed friend of General Sir Harry Smith—the affectionate meeting between whom and his venerable and silvery-haired tutor, at the public dinner given to him at Whittlesea, on his return from Aliwal, was publicly noticed at the time of its occurrence. His body was buried in the family vault of St. Mary, Whittlesea, followed by a numerous circle of friends, both rich and poor, many of the former of whom had the happiness of reaping his valuable counsel in time of need, and hearing his opinion on passing events, and the latter of receiving his bounty and assistance, always ready to be bestowed on the fatherless and widows in their affliction.

He was of a lofty and independent, and yet of a most benevolent and affectionate spirit, a good scholar, and a skilful writer, and every way qualified to adorn a far more conspicuous station than that which it was his lot to fill.

WILLIAM CATT, ESQ.

March 4. At Newhaven, Sussex, aged 76, William Catt, esq. late of Bishopstone, near Seaford.

Few men during so long a career have wielded a more powerful and useful influ-

ence in any neighbourhood. With indomitable industry, and close application to business, he operated in the corn trade during nearly half a century, and the mills at Bishopstone became so influential under his direction as to govern the flour trade in the south of England during the greater portion of that time. His transactions were of colossal magnitude, and his successes were commensurate with his clear judgment and constant and unceasing attention. With the development of Brighton his operations rapidly extended, and his interests became closely identified with the prosperity of that town. In his relations with society his transactions were based upon the strictest liberality and justice; his friendships were firm and unswerving; and those who enjoyed his intimacy possessed an advantage of the highest order. His family consisted of six sons and two daughters, whose position in life is the best assurance that parental example and advice had rightfully influenced their career.

On the 10th Feb. the carriage of the deceased was nearly precipitated over the cliff in the neighbourhood of Black Rock, at Brighton, which powerfully affected the whole of his nervous system. Whilst extricating the horses from their dangerous position, he also unfortunately slightly injured his hand by a spike at the back of the carriage—an injury thought to be inconsiderable at the time, but which unfortunately was the cause of death, for inflammation set in and an operation involving laying the hand open, which was performed by Bransby Cooper, esq. was rendered necessary. A few days before his death, his relations were buoyed up with the hope that in despite of advanced age his system was rallying, and the wound was progressing favourably—hopes, however, that proved delusive.

SAMUEL WOODBURN, Esq.

April 20. At his house in Piccadilly, after a short illness, aged 67, Samuel Woodburn, esq. of St. Martin's-lane, and Coedgwan-hall, Radnorshire.

This well-known connoisseur and dealer in pictures of old masters, early drawings, and prints, has been long considered one of the first, if not the very first, judges of ancient art of his day, and has helped, more or less, for the last fifty years, in forming the principal galleries of Europe. The number of fine drawings and old engravings that have passed during a long life through his hands is indeed extraordinary. The collections of the Duke of Hamilton, grandfather of the present Duke, and of Viscount Fitzwilliam, now at

Cambridge, were formed chiefly by him, as were also the Dimsdale, the Sykes, and the Lawrence collections. Of the last of these, valued in round numbers at 100,000*l.*, at least half were collected and supplied by Mr. Woodburn; and, as a testimony of the great painter's appreciation of his services, Sir Thomas painted Mr. Woodburn's portrait and presented it to him. Lord Fitzwilliam, too, with a similar object, left Mr. Woodburn a complimentary legacy of 100*l.* a-year. He was a man of quiet habits and of profound judgment, and probably leaves behind him no one equal in opinion on ancient art. He was possessed at the time of his death of a large collection of pictures, drawings, and engravings, which must be of great value.
—*Literary Gazette.*

LEWIS WILLIAM WYATT, Esq.

Feb. . . . At his marine residence at Puck Pool, in the Isle of Wight, in his 76th year, Lewis William Wyatt, esq.

Mr. Wyatt was of an ancient yeoman race, for several centuries resident at Wrexford in Staffordshire, the name of "Wyatt" standing sixth in the first page in the parish register, under the date of 1562, but which has been raised, within the last fifty or sixty years, into honourable celebrity by something of more value than genealogical antiquity. He was the second son of the late Benjamin Wyatt, esq. of Lime Grove, in Carnarvonshire, and nephew of that eminent architect the late James Wyatt, esq. surveyor-general, and the protégé of George III. and of all the royal family.

Mr. Lewis Wyatt was, at one time, a pupil of his celebrated uncle, and afterwards for a few years adopted the same profession himself. But after an accumulation of patronage, chiefly among the aristocracy of Shropshire and Cheshire—Lord Forrester at Willey, Mr. Legh at Lyme, Mr. Egerton at Tatton, Lord Wilton at Heaton, and a host of others—having a handsome independence of his own, and being a great lover of quiet and social retirement, he relinquished all further professional occupation, and devoted his latter years to the cultivation and adornment of his own estate at Puck Pool, where his remaining years were passed, abundantly enriched by domestic comforts and delightful scenery, and regarded with unqualified esteem by his surrounding friends and neighbours.

Mr. Lewis Wyatt was a sound and unvarying member of the Church of England, and contributed largely to the erection of St. John's Church, a few years ago, in the parish of St. Helen's, near

Ryde. He was a widower, but with no family, his wife, the youngest daughter of John Wyatt, esq. now the venerable father of the Chancery Bar, and Senior Bencher of the Inner Temple, having died in child-birth many years ago.

Mr. Lewis Wyatt's collection of works of art and his library are announced for sale by Messrs. Christie and Manson, on the 1st of June.

Mrs. BECKER.

The will of Mrs. Becker of Bath has been proved at Doctors' Commons, by the surviving executors, the Hon. and Rev. W. J. Brodrick, Rector of Bath, and F. W. Becker and Frederick Dowding, esqs. The real estate is specifically disposed of, and the personal estate is sworn under 120,000*l.* The will contains numerous pecuniary legacies to relatives and friends to a large amount, and the following legacies are given for charitable purposes:—To the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 3000*l.*; to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 3000*l.*; to the Pastoral Aid Society, 3000*l.*; to the Church Missionary Society, 3000*l.*; to the Bath Penitentiary, 2000*l.*; to the Bath United Hospital, 2000*l.*; to the Bath General Hospital, 2000*l.*; to the Swansea Infirmary, 2000*l.*; to the Hervé's Benevolent Institution, 2000*l.*; to the Curates' Fund, 1000*l.*; to the Moravian Missionary Society, 1000*l.*; to the Bath Auxiliary British and Foreign Bible Society, 1000*l.*; for the promotion of the establishment of Public Washhouses in Milk-street, Bath, 1000*l.*; for the sick and other poor in Avon-street, Bath, 1000*l.* (consols); to the Lying-in-Charity, Abingdon-buildings, Bath, 500*l.*; to the Gloucester School, 200*l.*; to the Mendicity Society, in Monmouth-street, Bath, 200*l.*; to the Strangers' Friend Society, 200*l.*; to the Eastern Dispensary, Bath, 100*l.*; to the Western Dispensary, Bath, 100*l.*; to the three Hannah More's Schools, St. Philip's, Bristol, 100*l.*; towards building the Church of St. Matthias, Bristol, 50*l.*; to the Victoria Park, Bath, 50*l.*; making a total of 28,500*l.* All the legacies are directed to be paid in six months, free of legacy duty, and those given to societies which have Bath branches, are to be confined to that district. The reversionary estate, which will be considerable, is also given, on trusts, for benevolent purposes.

REV. ROBERT WEAVER.

Oct. 12, 1832. At Mansfield, much and deservedly regretted, the Rev. Robert Weaver, Pastor for more than fifty years of the Independent congregation of that town.

He was the author of several works, of which we are able to name the following:—

The Scripture fulfilled; or the Bible the Word of God: in seven Lectures. 1829. 8vo.

Monumenta Antiqua, or the Stone Monuments of Antiquity in the British Isles; also a dissertation on Stonehenge, together with a comprehensive account of the Druids. To which are added, Conjectures on the Origin and Design of the Pyramids of Egypt and of the Round Towers of Ireland. 1840. 12mo.

The Pagan Altar and Jehovah's Temple. 1840. 12mo.

A Complete View of Puseyism, exhibited from its own writings, in twenty-two tracts, with a Refutation of each and an exposure of their tendencies. 1843. 8vo.

Rationalism: A short and sure method of dealing with all Rationalism and Scepticism, &c. 1850.

Papery calmly, closely, and comprehensively considered as to its Claims, its Character, its Causes, and its Cure: with documents, &c. 1851. 8vo.

CLERGY DECEASED.

March 31. At Ashfield, the Rev. Robert Murray, Professor of Queen's college, Toronto, Canada.

April 1. At Abbeokuta, Western Africa, aged 24, the Rev. Robert Charley Paley, one of the Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society. He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1831; and was ordained a few months since at Islington Church, by the Bishop of Sierra Leone. He was a most ardent and promising missionary, and had just entered upon his interesting sphere of labour, when he was seized with dysentery, and succumbed to the climate. Mr. Paley was a descendant of the celebrated Archdeacon Paley. His name will long be remembered in Cambridge, especially by the children of the East-road Sunday school, amongst whom he laboured as their devoted superintendent for three years. His widow is on her return to this country.

April 5. At Malaga, aged 29, the Rev. John Wood, M.A. of Bowdley, Worc.

April 7. At Dublin, the Rev. Hill M'Kenna.

April 14. The Rev. M. Conway, Curate of Cahircoullish, co. Limerick, by accidentally falling upon some spikes of an iron gate.

April 15. At Leicester, in his 40th year, the Rev. Anthony Roincock Harrison, Curate of St. George's in that town. He was a native of Penrith in Cumberland; a member of Queen's college, Oxford, B.A. 1836, M.A. 1842; and was ordained in 1836 to the church of Haweswater, in Westmerland, where he remained till Sept. 1838, and then came to Leicester, where his laborious performance of his duties in the populous district of St. George's had gained him the esteem of a large circle of friends, both Churchmen and Nonconformists. In addition to his curacy he held the appointment of Chaplain to the Leicester Union Workhouse, and the honorary office of Chaplain to the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry. His funeral was attended by his relatives L. Harrison, esq. Wm. Harrison, esq. and E. Harrison, esq. and by a large assembly of friends both lay and clerical, his body being borne to the grave by a ser-

jeant-major and seven serjeants of the Yeomanry Cavalry.

At Packington, aged 50, the Rev. *Richard Hewitt*, of Queen's college, Oxford, B.A. 1825, M.A. 1828.

At Chelmsford, aged 73, the Rev. *James Hutchinson*, Curate of the parish church, Master of the Grammar School, and a Surrogate. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1803, M.A. 1823. He had passed forty-five years in intimate connection with Chelmsford, and pursued to the last his labours both at the church and the school. Many years ago a silver tea-service and a purse of 100 guineas were presented to him by the inhabitants; subsequently the ladies of the congregation purchased by subscription a private communion service, silk gown, cassock, &c.; and about twelve years since the venerable minister's portrait was taken by Henderson, and afterwards engraved by desire of the inhabitants. At his funeral the pall was borne by Archdeacon Grant, the Rev. H. L. Majendie, formerly curate of Chelmsford, and four others of the neighbouring clergy.

At Dublin, the Rev. Dr. *Mapei*, a native of Italy, and formerly a distinguished member of the Church in that country, but afterwards a convert to our Protestant faith.

At Aberystwith, aged 63, the Rev. *Evan Morgan*, Perp. Curate of Llanychaearn, Cardiganshire (1849).

April 19. At Seaton, the Rev. *Simon Stoccombe Richards*.

April 20. At the vicarage, Uttoxeter, the Rev. *William Lipton Wynne*, M.A. Curate of that parish. He was of St. John's coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1848.

April 21. At Hinton Waldrist, Berks, aged 66, the Rev. *George Sherwood Evans*, Rector of that parish. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, B.A. 1808, M.A. 1811.

April 22. At the rectory, St. George Nympton, Devon, aged 48, the Rev. *George James Gould*, Perp. Curate of Mariansleigh, in the same county (1838). He was of Lincoln college, Oxford, B.A. 1829.

At Phillack, Cornwall, aged 70, the Rev. *William Hockin*, Rector of that parish (1802). He was of Jesus' college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1802.

April 27. At Eustone, Oxfordshire, aged 84, the Rev. *Thomas Oakley*, of Brasenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1801.

April 28. At Weston super Mare, the Rev. A. *Foster*, M.A. of Milton Lodge, near Wells.

April 29. At Tingewick, Berks, aged 82, the Rev. *John Risley*, Rector of Thornton, Bucks, and of Ashton, Northamptonshire (1800). He was of New college, Oxford, B.A. 1791, M.A. 1801.

At Northampton, aged 41, the Rev. *John Wilkins Ryland*, Curate of Lower Gornal, Staff. He was a grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Ryland, President of the Baptist College in Bristol, and formerly Minister of College-street Chapel in Northampton.

Lately. The Rev. *John Armstrong*, Incumbent of Kiltoom, diocese of Elphin.

At Calne, aged 74, the Rev. *William Lush*.

The Rev. *George Smithwick*, Rector of Leckpatrick, diocese of Derry.

May 1. At Halberton, Devon, aged 71, the Rev. *Richard Adney*, of Emmanual college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1809.

May 3. At Meopham, Kent, aged 78, the Rev. *Glover Mungam*, M.A. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1810; and afterwards of St. John's college, M.A. 1813.

At Newton Tony, Wilts, aged 76, the Rev. *Hugh Price*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1799 as 2d Senior Optime, M.A. 1802, and he was presented to his living by his college in 1809.

May 6. At Thorndon, Suffolk, aged 67, the Rev. *Thomas Howes*, Rector of that parish. He was son of the late Rev. John Howes, Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and Vicar of Fordingbridge, Hants. He was formerly fellow of Mag-

dalene college, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1807, M.A. 1810, and was instituted to his living, which was in his own patronage, in 1825.

At Bath, the Rev. *William Sheepshanks-Burgess*, for some years Classical Lecturer of Jesus' college, Cambridge, and previously a member of Trinity college. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Sheepshanks, formerly of Wimpole, Camb. and took the additional name of Burgess. He graduated B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817. He married in 1837 Catharine-Slanc, widow of the Hon. Willoughby Bertie, brother to the present Earl of Abingdon. She died in 1850.

May 7. At Redmile, Leic. aged 51, the Rev. *Thomas Povey Outram*, Rector of that parish (1828). He was of St. John's college, B.A. 1825, M.A. 1830.

May 14. At Horncastle, the Rev. *Thomas James Clark*, Vicar of that parish, and Perp. Curate of Mareham-on-the-Hill. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1836, M.A. 1839; was presented to his livings by the Bishop of Carlisle, to Horncastle in 1845, and to Mareham-on-the-Hill in 1847. He committed suicide by shooting himself, having been for some time in a desponding state. He has left a wife and large family.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Nov. 12. On board the *Travancore*, aged 32, Paul Parnell, esq. B.C.L. of the Middle Temple, late Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, from whence he was elected a probationary Fellow of St. John's in 1839, and he was placed in the first class both in classics and in mathematics at the examinations of 1843.

Nov. . . . At Hobart Town, in his 52nd year, Chas. Seal, esq. formerly of Whissonsett, Norfolk.

Jan. 16. At Tillimby, New South Wales, aged 50, Charlotte-Maria, wife of J. Herring Boughton, esq. formerly of Hatherleigh, Devon.

Jan. . . . Aged 85, Lieut.-General George Meyrick, the senior officer of his rank in Her Majesty's service. His first commission as Ensign of the 2d Foot bore date in Aug. 1779. He was subsequently in the 6th Foot, and became Captain in 1781. With that corps he served in the West Indies. He was in Ireland as Brigadier-General during the rebellion of 1798, and afterwards on the Irish staff for several years. He was made Major-General 1810, Lieut.-General 1819.

Feb. 4. At sea, on board the ship *Vimiera*, Sarah-Catharine, wife of Deputy Commissary-General Ramsay.

Feb. 27. At Promé, of cholera, Ensign Chas. Archibald Deunay, aged 20, second son of George Denny, esq. of Chislehurst, Kent.

At Burdwan, East Indies, Harriet-Gladwin, wife of Lieut. Archibald Impey, Bengal Eng. dau. of the late B. D. Duppa, esq. of Hollingbourne, Kent, by a daughter of Major-Gen. Gladwin.

March 6. At Rangoon, aged 25, Charles King, esq. assistant surgeon E.I.C. service, only son of Charles King, esq. of Mortlake.

March 10. At Warwick, Canada West, H. F. J. Kittermaster, surgeon, eldest son of Dr. Kittermaster, of Meriden, Warw.

March 19. At Rochester, aged 90, George Belson, esq.

In Jersey, Lieut.-Col. Matthew Louis, late of the Royal Horse Artillery. This gallant officer served in the Peninsula and in France from January 1812 to June 1814, including the battle of Vittoria, the siege of San Sebastian, passage of the Nivelle and Nive, and investment of Bayonne; he also served in the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo, and for his services he received the silver war medal with four clasps.

March 26. Robert MacKay, esq. late Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Maracabo, South America.

March 28. At Brighton, aged 23, Hubert Patrick Milman, esq. Lieut. R.N., fifth son of Lieut.-Gen. Milman.

March 31. At Haverstock-hill, aged 84, Mrs. Elinor Cousins, sister of James Hanner, esq. of Greenhithe, and relict of Edward Cousins, esq. of Bell's-buildings.

In Brooklyn, New York, aged 28, Amelia-Nora, the wife of Lieut. George Webb, late of 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers.

April 3. At Tobago, aged 32, Frederic Burton Farr, esq. of H.M. Ordnance, third son of John Lee Farr, esq. of Aldeburgh.

April 4. Aged 78, George Grellier, esq. of Shinfield, near Reading.

April 8. At Caihoc, Beds. aged 70, James Crouch, esq.

At Clapham, aged 65, Henry Uthoff, eldest and last surviving son of the late Rev. Henry Uthoff, of Huntingfield.

April 9. At Poonah, East Indies, Seymour Vassall Hale Monro, 78th Highlanders, second son of Charles Hale Monro, esq. of Ingsdon, Devon.

April 10. In London (where he was a medical pupil of University college), aged 20, Philip-Henry, eldest son of Mr. Phelps, of Melksham, Wilts.

Aged 32, Mr. Constantine Alexander Caratti, merchant, of Glasgow. He died from injuries sustained in a railway accident near Manchester.

Thomas Dixon Skipworth, esq. eldest surviving son of George Skipworth, esq. of Moorton House, Linc.

April 11. At Blundeston, Suffolk, aged 75, Ann, relict of Thomas Glasspoole, esq. As a crowning act of a most charitable life, she has left 1000*l.* to the Lowestoft Infirmary.

In Henrietta-st. Brunswick-sq. aged 65, Richard Samuel Hudleston Potter, esq.

April 12. At Funchal, Madeira, aged 23, James Crawford Wm. Conybeare, sixth son of the Dean of Llandaff.

At New Church in Rossendale, Mary, wife of James Crabtree, esq. third dau. of the late Henry Hargreaves, esq.

At Stourton Castle, Stourbridge, in his 67th year, James Foster, esq.

At Porchester, Augusta-Caroline, wife of Capt. Inge, late of H.M. 4th Light Dragoons.

At Bottisham, Martha, eldest dau. of the late Henry King, esq. of Bottisham.

Aged 46, Caroline-Anne, second dau. of the late Rev. John Kingsmill, Vicar of Chewton Mendip.

At Eastway House, near Stratton, Cornwall, aged 87, Mrs. Manning.

Aged 52, Mr. George Sewell, surgeon, of Castle Hedingham, Essex.

At Witton Hall, co. Durham, aged 83, Jane, relict of George Taylor, esq. and second dau. of the late Henry Mills, esq. of Willington House.

April 13. At Windsor, aged 18 months, Lawrence-Forbes, youngest son of Henry Brown, esq. surgeon to Her Majesty.

At Crewkerne, aged 79, Charlotte, relict of Richard Nossiter Burnard, esq.

At Clifton, at the residence of her son-in-law T. P. Jose, esq. aged 63, Isabella, wife of John Cook, esq. of Tetbury, Glouc. and dau. of the late Thomas Hatt, esq. of Speen.

At Reading, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Richard Godley, M.A. of Wargrave, Berks, and formerly widow of George Proctor, esq. of Clewer Lodge, near Windsor.

At Workington Hall, Cumberland, Jane, wife of Henry Curwen, esq. She was the dau. of Edward Stanley, esq. of Whitehaven; was married in 1804, and had a numerous family.

At Hammersmith, aged 69, Penelope, wife of Thomas Milbourn, esq.

At Nuthall Temple, Notts. aged 85, Thomas Nixon, esq.

Susan, wife of James Copley Lewis, esq. Clifton, Gloucestershire.

At Coltishall, Norfolk, aged 70, Commander James St. John, R.N. He entered the navy in

1799 on board the Pelter gun-brig, and after serving in several other ships was made acting Lieutenant in the Repulse 74, in which he was engaged in Sir Robert Calder's action of 1805, and at the passage of the Dardanelles in 1807. He was confirmed Lieutenant in 1808, accompanied the expedition to Walcheren in the Repulse, and afterwards in the Revenge 74 was employed in the defence of Cadiz, off Toulon, and on the coast of Catalonia. In 1814 he became flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Legge in the *Thisbe* 28, stationed in the Thames. He was subsequently appointed in 1820 to the Fox revenue cruiser, in 1826 to the Dove, and in 1829 to the *Lyra*, both Falmouth packets. In the last he remained until 1837, and in 1842 he was made a Commander.

April 14. At Edinburgh, Louisa-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Adam Atkinson, esq. of Lorbottle, Northumberland.

At Dijon, aged 36, Richard Bailey, esq. of Nant-y-Glo, Monm. second son of Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart. M.P. of Glanusk Park, Breconshire, and of Easton Court, Herefordshire.

At Dublin, aged 23, Robert-Furley, third son of Sir James Dombraim.

Aged 30, Ann, only dau. of Richard Fisher, esq. of King's Coughton.

At Crediton, Mary, widow of the Rev. Mr. Knight, Rector of Powickhurst, Hants.

Aged 73, John Williams, esq. of Elmly Lovett, Worcestershire.

At Rewley House, Oxford, aged 30, Ellen, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Thomas Lowton Robins, R.N.

At Great Berkhamstead, aged 73, William Tomlin, esq.

April 15. Aged 68, John Barnes, esq. Woodgreen, Tottenham, late of Pentonville.

At Gravesend, aged 56, Miss Mary Frances Baylis, eldest sister of Capt. H. P. Baylis, of Hongkong, China.

At Brighton, aged 89, Thomas Blair, esq. M.D.

At Ipswich, aged 76, Robert Burton, esq. of Helmsley, Yorksh. for nearly fifty years in the chief office of her Majesty's Excise, in London.

At Canterbury, Sophia, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. William Chafey.

In Southampton-st. Bloomsbury, Jane, wife of George Cooper, esq.

At Darlington, aged 69, Mary, wife of William Flower, esq.

Aged 30, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. S. Cutler Hooley, of Clapton-sq.

At Ordsall Rectory, Notts, aged 77, Penelope, widow of Capt. William King, of Sibley, Leic.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 25, Isabella-Louisa, wife of Comm. Henry King, R.N.

At Bath, John Finch Mason, esq. of Aldenham Lodge, Herts, and Queen's-parade, Bath.

At Eastbourne, aged 77, John Pearson, esq.

In her 82nd year, Harriet, wife of Henry Ranger, esq. Prospect House, Tovil.

In Grove-terrace, Notting-hill, Dorothea-Maria-Tucker, widow of Edward Wallwyn Shephard, esq.

At Cheltenham, Miss Sarah Matilda Watts, last surviving dau. of the late Rev. Robert Watts, Rector of Fethard, co. Tipperary, and Vicar of Mothill, co. of Waterford.

At Blackheath, aged 44, Thomas Denman Whatley, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

At Crediton, Devon, aged 71, Thomas White, esq. formerly of Mark-lane, London.

At Holton, Elizabeth, widow of Harry White, esq. solicitor, Halesworth.

April 16. At South Lambeth, Joseph Bagster, esq. solicitor, of Walbrook-buildings.

At Highbury-grove, aged 72, Mary, widow of James Raymond Barker, esq.

At Ferry-hill, Chisleit, aged 86, Mary, widow of Thomas Denne, esq. of Sarre, Isle of Thanet.

At Jevington Place, Sussex, aged 67, John Turner Fielder, esq.

Aged 24, Mr. John Cooper Guest, of Birmingham, and Trinity College, Dublin.

In Hawley-cresc. aged 41, Mr. John Fawcett

Loder, the violinist, well-known for his performances at various theatres, concerts, &c. His death occurred suddenly from disease of the heart and lungs. Verdict, "Natural death."

At Syston, Ann-Cleaver, wife of Wm. Moore, esq. solicitor, of Leicester.

At Kingstown, Mary, wife of Dr. S. T. O'Brien. At Hammersmith, aged 93, Sarah, relict of the Rev. George Williams, Rector of Llantrithyd, Glamorganshire.

April 17. At Blackheath-hill, aged 71, John Frederick Bernard, esq. formerly of Her Majesty's Customs.

George Elliot Browne, of Upper Thames-st. and Leytonstone-road, eldest son of the late Capt. George Browne, B.M. of Epsom.

At Bramley, Guildford, aged 67, Mary, relict of George Chandler, esq.

At Bath, Anne, relict of Charles Gaston de Blanche.

At Wenersh, near Guildford, aged 26, Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Edward Jackson, esq. of Guildford, and niece of Henry Malden, esq. of Russell-square.

At Deptford, aged 57, Thomas Baker Knott, esq. of that place and of Deal.

At Dover, Elizabeth Harriet Lacy, sister of the late J. Des Champs Lacy, esq.

At Norwood, Surrey, Jane, wife of Capt. Pettin- gal, late Consul at Dunkirk, France.

At Gullford Lodge, Upper Tulse-hill, aged 52, J. M. Rainbow, esq. an intelligent literary man, who had filled for twenty-eight years with great ability the post of actuary to the Crown Life Assurance Company.

At Eridge, Mary-Emma Tudor, only dau. of the late Rev. Robert Wylde, A.M. formerly of Kidderminster.

April 18. At Westbourne-green, aged 62, George Barlow, esq.

At Henham vicarage, aged 16, Robert-Edward, eldest son of the Rev. Robert Burdett Burgess.

Aged 57, Amelia-Ann, wife of J. A. Cahusac, F.S.A. of Islington.

Aged 41, Jane, wife of John Caunt, esq. surgeon, Nottingham.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 28, Thomas, only son of Thomas Fishburn, esq. of Whitby.

Suddenly, at Bideford, aged 76, Mary, wife of Admiral Glynn.

At Driffeld, aged 64, Francis Forge, esq. M.D.

Aged 17, Ellinor, dau. of Charles Lee, esq. of Greenwich Hospital.

At Southsea, Portsmouth, aged 63, Matilda-Old- field, wife of George Miller, esq. late Controller of H. M.'s Customs, Waterford.

At Lower Park villa, Plumstead-common, aged 87, L. I. H. Ori, esq.

At Dawlish, aged 76, Mrs. Paddon.

In Westbourne Park-road, Penelope, relict of John Parkinson, esq. F.R.S. Consul to the Republic of Mexico.

At Brighton, aged 64, Mary Ann Perry, eldest dau. of the late William Perry, esq. of Kennington, and Stroud House, Surrey.

At Streatham, Ellen, third surviving dau. of the late Robert Brown Russell, esq.

At Clapham-common, Mrs. Scott, late of Northiam, Sussex, and dau. of the late Alexander Simpson, esq. of the Bank of England.

At Cambridge, at her uncle's, the Master of Jesus college, Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late John Walter Sherer, esq. of the Bengal Civil Serv.

At Lewisham, aged 88, Harriet, widow of the late Daniel Stow, esq.

At Brighton, Ann-Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Captain Thompson, E.I.C. service.

April 19. At Rochester, aged 90, Geo. Beison, esq.

At Shewalton, Ayrshire, aged 20, Henry Dundas Boyle, H.E.I.C.S. youngest son of the late Right Hon. David Boyle, of Shewalton.

At Windsor, aged 91, Mrs. Mary Frogatt.

At Brotton Hall, Cleveland, aged 69, Mary, wife of Thomas Hutchinson, esq.

At Ellismere, Mary-Dorothy, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Oswell, Rector of the first portion of Westbury, co. Salop.

At Southampton, Jane-Angell, wife of Mr. W. J. Richards, solicitor, and second dau. of the late R. Eldridge, esq.

Aged 84, John Watson, esq. of Northfleet.

At Southampton, aged 34, Anna-Saunders, wife of Major A. R. Wilson, late of the Bombay Army.

April 20. At Tunbridge, aged 6, Alice, youngest child of the late Henry Alleyne, esq. of Barbados.

At Woolwich, aged 10, Justina-Jane, eldest dau. of Brigade-Major Charles Bingham, Royal Art.

At Edinburgh, aged 83, Kirkby Dalrymple, esq. of Nunraw. He was a cousin of the Earl of Stair,

being the son of Hew Dalrymple, esq. of Nunraw, descended from the 1st Viscount. He married Anne, 2d daughter of the late Principal McCormick,

of the University of St. Andrew's, and had issue one son, Grant Samuel Dalrymple, esq. who died in 1851, having married in the previous year, Mary-Elizabeth, only child of William Burchett, esq. of Pavaensey hall, co. Carmarthen, and one daughter.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Margaretta, wife of John Greene, esq.

At Bath, aged 83, Mary-Towndrow, relict of Lionel Hay, esq.

At Dublin, Elizabeth, widow of Summers Hig- gins, esq. M.D. Inspector-Gen. of Military Hos- pitals.

George-Frederick, eldest son of George Gold- smith Kirby, esq. of Keusington-park-gardens East.

At Edinburgh, aged 34, Maria Clavering, wife of J. P. Laccia, esq. and dau. of the late Sir Thomas G. Carmichael, Bart.

At Stamford, Lucy, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Robert Linton, Vicar of Fotheringhay.

At Brighton, aged 77, Lieut.-Gen. Manasseh Lopez Pereira, Madras Army. He was a cadet of 1796, and became Colonel of the 16th N. Infantry in 1824.

At Sandgate, Kent, aged 42, John Stewart, esq. M.A. late of Worcester college, Oxford, and Circus- road, St. John's-wood.

April 21. At the vicarage, Wickham Market, Frances, wife of the Rev. Weeden Butler.

In Sloane-street, Catherine-Carmichael-Ferrall, relict of Gen. Carmichael.

At Standen, Isle of Wight, aged 85, Jane, relict of James Hardley, esq.

At Cheltenham, Charlotte, wife of Dr. John Irving, formerly of the Madras Establishment, and dau. of the late George Story, esq. of Silksworth Hall, Bishopwearmouth.

At Exeter, aged 35, Henry Lambert, esq. of Drews Teignton.

At Woolwich, aged 82, Mary, widow of John MacCoy, esq. R. Art.

At Whitwick, aged 76, Edward Meeson, esq. for- merly of Measham Mills, Derbyshire.

In Sussex-sq. aged 17, Stephen, eldest son of Thomas Rall, esq.

At Green Hammerton Hall, Yorkshire, aged 70, Catherine-Lucy, relict of the Rev. B. Ridley.

Aged 34, Elizabeth, wife of S. R. P. Shilton, esq. solicitor, Nottingham.

At Lambeth Palace, Wilson-Charles, infant son of the Rev. John H. R. Sumner.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 83, Thos. Turner, esq. In Gower-st. aged 37, Mr. Henry George Win- stanley, late of the Poultry.

At Ronen, Marie-Catherine-Amand, relict of William Bryant Worrell, esq. eldest son of the late Jonathan Worrell, esq. of Mickleham.

April 22. At Milton Clevedon, aged 84, Joseph Allen, esq.

In South Lambeth, aged 59, John Champion, esq.

In Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, Eleanor- Hester-Maria, wife of Lieut.-Col. Charles Hamil- ton, C.B. 39th Bengal N. Inf.

In Portland-pl. aged 90, George Hammond, esq.

At the house of her son-in-law, Dr. Watson,

Henrietta-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 88, Catharine, widow of Edward Jones, esq. of Brackley.

At Plymouth, aged 30, Jane eldest dau. of the Rev. A. Manby, Vicar of Nidd, near Knaresboro'.
At Portsea, aged 53, George D. Meadows, esq. M.D.

Aged 68, Etheldred, wife of Henry Pilkington, esq. of Park-lane House, near Doncaster.
In Tonbridge-place, New-road, Miss Catharina Poignand.

Elizabeth, wife of Louis Augustus Robinson, esq. Capt. R.N. only surviving child of the late John Clayton, esq. of Kippax.

At Clifton, Sarah, relict of the Rev. T. B. Simpson, Vicar of Congressbury, and of Keynsham.

At Castle Hall, Milford Haven, in her 95th year, Philippa, relict of the Rev. Richard Welsh, M.A. Prebendary of Salisbury, &c. of Northwold, Norfolk.

Jane, wife of Wallace Willmot, esq. and third dau. of Stephen Collard, esq. of Minster.

April 23. At Bosvathick, Cornwall, aged 25, Henry Barely Boxer, R.N. late of H.M. ship Alarm, son of the late Comm. William Boxer, R.N.

Anna, eldest dau. of Edwin Corbett, esq. of Tilston Lodge, Cheshire.

Aged 53, Ann-Everatt, wife of Benjamin Field, esq. of East Lodge, Tulse-hill.

At Osbaldwick Hall, Yorkshire, aged 59, Anna-Maria, widow of John Allis Hartland, esq. formerly of Tewkesbury, Glouce.

At Alston, Devon, Henrietta-Hamilton, eldest dau. of the late Abraham Hawkins, esq.

At Tulse-hill, aged 65, Isaac Hensworth, esq.
At Tollington-park, Hornsey-road, aged 76, Ann, widow of A. Lawrance, esq.

At Serle-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields, Alfred-Milner, youngest son of George Mozer, esq. of Bath.

At Boughton-Malherbe, Kent, Leslie-George, youngest child of the Rev. Edward Moore, and nephew to the Duke of Buccleuch.

At Keynsham, Clara-Susanna, dau. of Henry Eden Mynors, esq.

At Roigate, aged 36, Frederick Leopold Pulling, M.D. of Queenhithe, youngest son of the late Capt. G. C. Pulling, R.N.

At Brecknock-terrace, aged 26, Jane-Charlotte, dau. of the late Dr. Scratchley, M.D. of the Royal Artillery, and Paris.

At Frome, Mary, wife of Francis Skurray, esq.
At Bayswater-hill, aged 68, Frederick William Taber, esq.

April 24. In Streatham-pl. Brixton, Timothy-Phillips, eldest son of the late James Asperne, esq. bookseller, of Cornhill.

At Lowestoft, Suffolk, Mary-Peel, wife of Robert Bevan, esq. of Rougham Rookery, Bury St. Edmund's.

At Paris, aged 72, Sophia, widow of the Right Hon. George Evans, M.P. of Portrane, co. Dublin. She was the only dau. of the Right Hon. Sir John Parnell, Bart. by Letitia-Charlotte, 2d dau. and coheir of the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart. and was aunt to the present Lord Congleton. She was married in 1805 to the Right Hon. George Evans, nephew to the first Lord Carbery, and he died without issue in 1842.

At Chilham, Kent, aged 83, Catharine, relict of David Fell, esq. of Caversham-grove, Ox.

At Canterbury, Anna-Maria, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Garrow, of East Barnet, Herts, and grand-dau. of the late Sir W. Garrow.

John Bailey Girdlestone, esq. solicitor, of Pontefract.

Aged 77, Martha, wife of R. H. Holdich, esq. of Colchester.

James Graburn Marris, esq. of Upper George-st. and formerly of Bardney Hall, Lincolnsh.

At York, aged 69, Wm. Matterson, esq.

Aged 77, James Mountague, esq. of Upper Clapton. He was younger brother of William Mountague, esq. formerly architect to the city of London; and was himself one of the district surveyors of buildings within the city. The two

brothers were brought up in the office of the late George Dance, esq. city architect.

Aged 51, Sarah, wife of Daniel Moor, esq. of Withwood Villa, Withwood Heath, King's Norton.

At Clifton, aged 43, Frances-Anne-Prudentia, wife of the Rev. John Papillon, of Lexden Rectory, Colchester.

In Cavendish-sq. Thomas Prothero, esq. of Malpas-court, Monmouthsh.

At Redcar, aged 83, Thomas Richardson, esq. of Cleveland-lodge, Great Ayton, and late of Stamford-hill. He was well known in the city as of the eminent firm of Richardson, Overend, and Gurney. He was a member of the Society of Friends, a truly benevolent man, and a zealous supporter of the cause of education.

At South Kilvington, whilst on a visit to her sister Mrs. Allison, Priscilla, third dau. of the late W. Whythead, esq. of Thirsk.

Rd. Chester Woolner, esq. late of Mark-lane.

April 25. At Gateshead, aged 84, William Andrew, esq. a resident in that borough for upwards of half a century, and one of the owners of Tyne Main Colliery. His remains were interred in the Westgate Cemetery, Newcastle.

At Brighton, aged 35, Ellen, dau. of the late James Casterton, esq. of Chelsea, and the Stock Exchange.

Aged 68, George Cole, esq. of Wellisford House, near Wellington, Som. late of Glasgow.

Thomas Dax, esq. the taxing master of the Court of Exchequer. He was suddenly seized with a fit of apoplexy near the Mansion House, which caused his death. He had held the office for many years, and had been connected with the court for about half a century. The appointment is in the gift of the Chief Baron, and the salary is 1,200*l.* a year.

At Clapham, aged 75, Robt. Cuming Dewar, esq.
At Ashwicken, Norf. aged 69, Rich. Dewing, esq.

Aged 54, Maurice Farhall, esq. of Clerksland, Billingshurst.

Aged 4, Henrietta, third dau. of William Fitz Herbert, esq. of Somersal Herbert, Derbyshire.

At Hoddesdon, Herts. aged 55, William Horley, esq. surgeon.

In Woburn-sq. aged 73, John Spry Smith, esq.

At Penton, near Andover, aged 35, George-Richens, eldest son of George Watts, esq. late of Woodspeen, Berks.

April 26. At Puddlehinton, Dorset, the residence of her brother-in-law J. B. Knight, esq. aged 64, Mrs. Axford, relict of Mr. Charles James Fox Axford, surgeon, of Swindon, Wilts.

Aged 54, Mr. Charles Bloomfield, eldest son of the author of "The Farmer's Boy." He was formerly connected with the press, and was himself a poet, of which some early tokens are extant; but the last fifteen years of his life were passed in the office of Messrs. Weir and Smith, solicitors, Basinghall-st. by whom he was much respected. He was many years since a resident at Canterbury, under the patronage of Thomas Culling, esq. formerly house surgeon at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital. He has left a widow, and he will be buried according to his wish in the Kensal-green cemetery.

At his brother-in-law's, Upper Gower-st. aged 43, Henry Jennings Gay, esq. youngest son of the late James Gay, esq. of Chaumpton-hill, Surrey.

At Streatham-common, aged 60, Andrew Hamilton, esq.

At Brompton, aged 68, Thomas Jackson, esq.
In Montague-pl. Russell-sq. aged 46, Simon Joseph Joseph, esq.

At Edinburgh, aged 77, Thomas Oliver, esq. late of the firm of Oliver and Boyd, booksellers.

At Landmore House, near Coleraine, Elizabeth, eldest child of Herbert Taylor Otley, esq. C.E.

At Greenwich, William Rogerson, esq. of Greenwich Observatory, author of the popular almanack entitled "Temporis Calendarium," formerly of Grimsby, Lincolnshire.

At Dalston, aged 69, Maria, relict of Joseph Toulmin, esq. of Hackney.

April 27. At Ponsodane, near Penzance, aged 60, Mary-Dennis, wife of William Bolitho, esq.

At Hanham Mills, W. Cary, esq. solicitor, of Bristol, and formerly of Shepton Mallet. His body was found in a fishing net, near Hanham Locks. He had previously been staying at the Bristol Hotel, Clevedon; and had been engaged in some Chancery proceedings, which it is supposed weighed much on his mind. The jury returned a verdict of "Found Drowned."

At Stagshaw Close House, Northumberland, aged 60, Joseph Crawhall, esq. Alderman of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a Justice of the peace for the county and town, and a Deputy-Lieutenant. He was a member of The Old Corporation; and under the new order of municipal government, he served the offices of Councillor, Alderman, Sheriff, and Mayor. He was the proprietor of an extensive rope manufactory in Newcastle, and the inventor of improved machinery for carrying on that branch of our national industry. He was a Local Commissioner of the Great Exhibition, and incurred considerable expense in promoting its success.

Aged 45, Mrs. Maria Daplyn, of Assembly-row, Mile-End-road, relict of William Daplyn, esq.

At Orchardleigh Park, near Frome, aged 54, William Devenish, esq.

At Herne-hill, Surrey, aged 78, John Locke, esq.

At Pentrehobin, near Mold, Mrs. Mather, of Coed Helen, widow of T. Trevor Mather, esq. and eldest daughter of Rice Thomas, esq. formerly of Coed Helen.

At Pentonville, aged 21, Miss Susannah Player. In Park Village East, Regent's-park, aged 83, Anna-Maria, wife of Mr. Gaetano Polidori.

At Roseville House, near Bridgewater, aged 52, Mercy-Parsons, wife of William Stradling, esq. and dau. of the late John Light, esq. of Blackwell.

April 28. At East Southernhay, aged 70, the relict of John Browning, esq. of Alphington.

In Newman-st. aged 73, Joseph Clover, esq.

At Woolwich, aged 73, Sarah, dau. of the late Jeremiah Coward, esq.

Mr. T. Duckett, for many years Editor of the "Public Ledger," and a member of the daily press during the last forty years.

At Windsor, aged 57, Joseph Gillett, esq. Keeper of her Majesty's Gold and Silver Plate.

At Chichester, aged 78, William Charles Newland, esq. alderman of that city.

At Beadonwell, Erith, Kent, aged 59, James Page, esq.

Aged 16, Robert-Richard, only surviving son of the late Robert Rankin, esq. Chief Justice of Sierra Leone.

At Dawlish, Anna-Maria-Hussey-Disney, relict of Henry Disney Roebuck, esq. formerly of Ingress Park, Kent.

At Bishopwearmouth, aged 64, John Scott, esq. a Justice of the Peace for the county, and many years Chairman of the Commissioners for the river Wear.

Miss Ann Stone, for nearly sixteen years the matron of the Bath General Hospital.

At Briddlesford, Isle of Wight, Ann, relict of Joseph Tarver, esq.

At Brighton, aged 29, Henry H. Wilson, esq. cornet in the 6th Dragoons, only son of the late Hon. and Rev. Robert Wilson, of Ashwelthorpe, Norfolk.

April 29. At the Manor, Barking, Essex, aged 70, James Biggs, esq.

At Whalton, aged 76, Thomas Brown, esq. solicitor, formerly of the firm of Clayton, Brummell, and Brown, solicitors, of Newcastle.

In Osnaburg-st. Regent's Park, Susan-Graham, youngest dau. of the late James Connell, esq. of Con Heath, Dumfriesshire.

At Ollerton, Notts. aged 73, John Doncaster, esq. At Bristol, aged 64, James Jenkins, esq.

At Strangford, Rebecca-Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.

J. J. Keeling, R.N. Inspecting-officer of Coast Guard.

At Grundisburgh, Suffolk, aged 68, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Philip Meadows, Rector of Great Bealings, Suffolk. She was the last surviving child of the Rev. Morgan Graves, Rector of Redgrave-cum-Botesdale and Hinderclay, Suffolk, by Harriet-James Head, niece to Sir Thomas Head, Knt. and cousin to Sir Walter James, Bart. She had issue five sons and five daughters, of whom the eldest son, the Rev. Charles Pierrepont Meadows, died in 1835, and Daniel-Charles succeeded his father in his estates at Great Bealings and Witesham.

At The Hawthorns, Bootle Village, Liverpool, Catherine, wife of Henry J. Porter, esq. of York.

At Bath, Jane-Louisa-Susannah, only dau. of the late Capt. Roberts, formerly of the Queen's Dragoon Guards.

In Wyndham-place, Mary, wife of Edward Harmer Sheppard, esq.

At Ayshford, Devon, aged 70, William Stephens, esq. late of the East India House.

At Elton Hall, near Stockton-on-Tees, aged 53, George William Sutton, esq.

April 30. At Sheffield, aged 57, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Burdekin, esq.

At Pentonville, aged 68, Charles Earith, esq.

Aged 83, Mrs. Fairlam, of Suffolk Villa, Harverstock-hill.

At Charlwood, aged 33, Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph Flint, esq.

At the Crossways, Hackney, Margaret, wife of Samuel Garrod, esq. surgeon.

Aged 64, Edward Jacobs, esq. of Grosvenor House, Margate.

At Upper Hardres, Kent, Edwin Lumsdaine Sandys Lumsdaine, esq. barrister-at-law, eldest son of the Rev. Edwin Sandys-Lumsdaine, of Bluerne, &c. N.B., and Rector of Upper Hardres cum Stelling. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Jan. 29, 1846.

Juliana-Lucy-Sarah, wife of Henry Dalton Wiltit Lyon, esq. Royal Scots Greys, youngest dau. of the late Lord John Somerset, by Lady Catharine Annesley, third dau. of Arthur first Earl of Mountnorris. She was married in July last.

At St. Leonard's, aged 22, Harriet-Anne-Louisa, youngest dau. of the Rev. Pelly Parker, Rector of Hawton, Notts.

At Lympstone, Devon, aged 74, Georgiana-Grueber, widow of William Reynolds, esq. formerly of Lympstone, and of Malpas, Monmouthsh. last surviving dau. of the late William Larkins, esq. Accountant-Gen. of Bengal.

At Kensington, aged 63, James Roe, esq. a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Middlesex.

Lately. At Blackheath, Mary-Sarah, relict of Nicholas Hector Clement, late of Durham House, Chelsea, eldest dau. of William Upward, of Jamaica, and granddau. of the Rev. Charles Grettton, formerly Rector of Springfield, Essex.

At North Petherwin, aged 100, Mr. R. Croker, who for a long series of years has been an auctioneer and land-agent.

At Attleborough, Warw. at the house of her niece Mrs. Smart, aged 79, Miss Lucy Greenway, dau. of the late George Greenway, esq. of Attleborough Hall.

At Coddingham, Suffolk, aged 44, Major Markham Kittoe, 6th Regt. N.I. Bengal Army.

Jean Ricardi, the celebrated music-publisher at Milan, where he lived in a princely style. His fortune commenced by the publishing the works of Rossini, and his commerce extended through the world, even in the empire of China.

At Llanvaelog rectory, Anglesey, aged 83, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Thomas Trevor Trevor, LL.D. Prebendary of Chester.

May 1. At Lyne House, Newdigate, Surrey, Margaret-Jean, second surviving dau. of the late James Shudi Broadwood, esq.

At his residence, Portallo-hill, co. Down, Alexander Cranston, esq.

Elizabeth-Letitia, wife of R. B. Debary, esq. of Weston Hall, Warw. youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. H. F. Holcombe, C.B.

At Croydon, aged 83, Anne-Hagley, widow of William Eyre, esq. formerly of Kingsland-pl.

In Arundel-sq. Barnsbury-park, aged 69, George Field, esq. late of Bond-court, Walbrook, eldest son of the late George Field, esq. of Croydon.

At Naples, aged 24, Louisa Viscountess Fielding. She was the only daughter and heir of the late David Pennant, esq. Jun. of Downing, Flintshire, by Lady Emma Brudenell, daughter of Robert 6th Earl of Cardigan. She was married to Viscount Fielding, son of the Earl of Denbigh, in 1846. She had with her husband joined the communion of the Church of Rome.

At Chart Place, near Maidstone, aged 94, Eleanor, relict of the Rev. James Edward Gambier, Rector of Langley, Kent, and St. Mary-le-Strand.

In New Bond-st. aged 84, Sarah, relict of John Hames, esq. of Vassall-road, North Brixton.

In Tavistock-sq. Mrs. Joseph Kain, formerly widow of James Friend, esq.

At Thatcham, aged 87, John Matthews, esq.

In Welbeck-st. aged 34, James Miller, esq. M.D. Assistant Physician to the London Hospital.

May 2. At Clifton, Rachael, relict of William Berners, esq.

At Dover, aged 53, Mrs. Elizabeth Bishop.

At Clapton, aged 79, Hannah-Strickland, widow of John William Braasch, esq. of London and Hamburg.

In Westbourne-park-road, Hyde-park, John Brewer, esq. late of Kennington.

At the residence for clergymen's widows, at Knossington, aged 80, Mary-Ann, relict of the Rev. Charles Burton, Rector of Lavendon, Bucks, and Blatherwycke.

At Sheffield, aged 69, George Goldie, esq. M.D. late of York.

In Upper Gower-st. Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Gotobed, esq.

At Brighton, aged 27, Gordon Graham, last surviving son of Reginald Graham, esq.

At Clifton, Capt. George Hood, late of the 43d Regt. Light Infantry, and Paymaster of the Bristol district.

At Theydon Bois, Essex, aged 67, Diana, wife of the Rev. George Hambleton, eldest dan. of the late Sir Thomas Whichcote, Bart. of Aswarby-park, Linc. by Diana, dau. of Edmund Turnor, esq. of Panton, co. Lincoln. She was married first in 1810 to Herman Gerard Hilbers, esq. and secondly in 1829 to Mr. Hambleton.

Aged 80, Wm. Jackman, esq. many years solicitor in York.

At Lower Blagdon, near Paignton, aged 58, Elizabeth, wife of John Nottle, esq.

At Badgworth Court, Somerset, Ann, relict of Robert Philpen, esq.

May 3. In Upper Brook-st. aged 62, Mrs. Rebecca L. Barton, of Ogwell-park, relict of Capt. R. C. Barton, R.N. of Burrough, North Devon, and sister of Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart. M.P.

Aged 47, Francis Buckingham, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

Aged 66, John Cass, esq. Ware, Herts.

In Great Percy-street, Clerkenwell, aged 72, Mr. Charles Feldwick, late Assistant Commissary at Cawnpore, Bengal.

At Coventry, aged 40, Mr. Hugh Gaskell, manager of the Union Bank in that city.

In Montague-pl. aged 65, Thomas Kersteman, esq. late Capt. Enniskillen Dragoons, only surviving son of the late Jeremiah Kersteman, esq. of Loftmans.

At Marseilles, aged 45, George King, esq. of Upper Holloway, formerly secretary to the Birmingham and Gloucester, and afterwards to the Chester and Holyhead Railway.

At Little Canford, near Wimborne, aged 24, Anna-Maria, widow of Anthony Panzera, esq. having survived her husband 15 months.

At Sydenham, aged 74, James Peacock, esq. late of Friday-st. London.

At Kensington - common, aged 94, Thomas Shepherd, esq.

Aged 47, Richard Walsh, esq. of the Audit Office, London, and North Western Railway, late of Atherstone, banker.

At Hadleigh, Suffolk, aged 93, Elizabeth, last surviving dau. of the late Richard Whishaw, esq.

May 4. At Northampton, Mary-Anne, relict of Major John Banner, 93d Highlanders, formerly of the 23d Light Dragoons.

At Walcot-terrace, aged 86, Jane, relict of Wm. Baugh, esq. civil engineer, of Limehouse, under whose direction the magnificent harbour of Ramsgate was constructed.

Aged 84, Philly Bennet, esq. of Rougham Hall, Suffolk, and Tollesbury Lodge, Essex. He was a Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Suffolk, and served the office of High Sheriff in 1821.

At Carrick, aged 26, Stewart Beresford Blacker, esq. elder son of the Rev. James Stewart Blacker, Rector of Keady, co. Armagh, by Eliza, eldest dau. of Conyngham Grey, esq. of Ballymenock, co. Down.

Aged 81, Elizabeth, widow of Robert Bromley, esq. of Clapham Rise, Surrey.

At Eton, Cecilia, relict of Michael Byrne, esq. of Windsor.

Aged 22, Helen-Coulthart, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Ross, of Halifax, co. York, and cousin-german to Mr. John Ross Coulthart, of Ashton-under-Lyne, co. Lancaster, banker.

At Kingsdown, near Walmer, Kent, aged 79, William Curling, esq. late of Limehouse and Blackheath.

At Little Thurlow, Suffolk, aged 76, Captain Thomas Dench, R.N. He was midshipman of the Ardent at St. Fiorenzo, and served on shore during the occupation of Toulon in 1793; of the St. George in Hotham's two actions, in 1797; of the Britannia in the battle of Cape St. Vincent; of the Goliath at the bombardment of Cadix, and at the Nile; and commanded a boat, cutting out a gun-vessel from under the castle of Aboukir. On his return he was appointed, at the recommendation of Capt. Foley, Master's mate of the Prince 98, bearing the flag of Sir Charles Cotton, to whom he became signal Lieutenant in the Prince George in 1801, and afterwards, for nearly four years, in the San Josef. In 1808 he was promoted to the command of the Nautilus 18, in which he was employed until Commander of 1814, on the Lisbon and Mediterranean stations; and captured six privateers, and destroyed a seventh, near Cape Bon. In these actions the gallant captain received six wounds, two of them very severe, one from being struck by a splinter between the shoulders, when the L'Orient blew up at Aboukir, and the other a musket shot in the thigh. He was made Post Captain in 1828.

Aged 72, William Durham, esq. of Surrey-place, Old Kent-road, and Fawkham Court, Kent.

At Barnston Rectory, Yorkshire, aged 48, Miss Sarah Hallum.

At Brighton, aged 76, G. Makepeace, esq. of Lewisham.

At Stoke, near Devonport, aged 82, Catharine, relict of John Simpson, esq. of Harpur-st. London.

Mr. John Trueman, of Edmonston, well known in Mansfield and its neighbourhood as the "Nottinghamshire Entomologist." He was killed accidentally at Ollerton Races, by coming in contact with a fly which was driving at a rapid rate. His collection of English insects was one of the completest ever formed by a private individual, and the British Museum is indebted to it for many specimens.

May 5. At Dublin, aged 76, Edward Allison, esq. late Governor of Kilmainham Gaol.

At Dalston, aged 67, Robert Dinsdale, esq.

In London, aged 58, Elizabeth-Graham, widow of the Hon. William Fraser, of Saltoun. She was the second dau. of David M'Dowall Grant, esq. of

Arndilly, co. Banff, was married in 1818, and left a widow in 1845, having had a very numerous family, of whom the eldest son Major Alexander Fraser, of the 28th Foot, is now heir presumptive to the peerage of his uncle Lord Saltoun.

At Micklefield, near Aberford, William Hirst, a farm labourer, having attained the great age of 107 years. He followed his employment until he was upwards of 90 years of age, and assisted to harvest at the advanced age of 100. He could read a newspaper without glasses, and his memory was unimpaired until within a very few weeks of his death.

In Camden-town, aged 77, Ann, widow of Mr. W. B. McQueen, of Enston-place, and Tottenham-court-road, copperplate-printer.

At Saffron Walden, aged 83, Miss Grace Nevill, late of Thaxted.

At Husband's Bosworth, aged 25, Frances, second dau. of the late Henry Shuttleworth, esq. of Market Harborough.

At Allsop-terr. Regent's-park, Isabella, relict of the Rev. Joseph Territt, B.C.L. of St. Osyth's, Essex.

May 6. At Hilary House, Axminster, aged 41, Mary-Anne, wife of Capt. Aldridge, R.N. She was the dau. of the late C. Knight, esq. and married in 1841.

Aged 64, Mary-Catherine, wife of James Loyd Busby, esq. of the Ivy's, Edgbaston.

At Amwell, Herts, aged 75, William Catherley, esq.

At sea, on her passage from India, aged 36, the Most Hon. Susan Marchioness of Dalhousie, wife of the Governor-General of India. She was the eldest dau. of George 8th and present Marquess of Tweeddale, by Lady Susan Montagu, 3d dau. of William 6th Earl of Manchester; and was sister to the present Duchess of Wellington. She was married in 1836, and had issue two daughters, who survive her, and a son still-born in 1847. Her ladyship had travelled by sea from India in a weak state of health; and died from exhaustion, accelerated by sea-sickness, brought on by a gale which occurred on the ship's approaching the shores of Britain.

At Yarm, Capt. William Davison, esq. late of the R.N.

At Southampton, four days after his arrival in England, aged 34, Capt. Edward Cesar Fanning, 27th Bombay N.I. second son of William Fanning, esq. of Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, after an uninterrupted service in India of nearly 16 years.

In Sussex-place, Hyde-park-gardens, aged 33, Frances, widow of J. Greenwood, esq.

At Hammersmith, aged 68, Mr. Harvey, many years proprietor of St. Paul's Hotel, St. Paul's-churchyard.

In the Edgware-road, aged 74, Mr. Richard Haynes, professor of languages. He destroyed himself by taking a large dose of prussic acid. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased committed suicide; but what was the state of his mind at the time there was no evidence to show."

At Chichester, aged 90, Mrs. Ireland.

At Brenchley, Eleanor-Annie, only dau. of the late Robert Joy, esq.

Aged 61, Mary, widow of John Kingdon, esq. of Chipping Norton, Oxon.

May 7. At St. George's-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 96, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Brideoake, esq. and sister of the late Rev. James Carpenter Gape, of St. Alban's, Herts.

In the New Kent-road, aged 40, Rowland William Davies Collett, esq. barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Nov. 19, 1841.

At Hendon, Theobald Marshall Foulblanque, youngest son of Edward W. Cox, esq. of Russell-sq.

At Weymouth, aged 74, William Crichton, esq.

Aged 76, Joseph Hagne Everett, esq. of Biddenden, Wilts.

At Nettlesham, aged 55, Anne, wife of John Hood, esq. of Nettlesham Hall, near Lincoln.

Aged 30, Richard Arthur Le Mesurier, esq. of the Privy Council Office.

At Croham, Croydon, aged 37, Robert John Pollock, esq. second son of the Lord Chief Baron.

Of apoplexy, at the Terrace, Kennington, aged 58, Samuel Westcott Tilke, esq. late of Thayer-st. Manchester-sq.

May 8. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, aged 20, Wm.-Richard, eldest son of Wm. Birch, esq. of Barton-under-Needwood.

At Dover, where he was staying for the benefit of his health, aged 74, Wm. Robert Burgess, esq. the senior partner of the old-established firm of John Burgess and Son, Strand, and nephew to the late Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

At Brighton, aged 11, Robert, third son of Charles S. Butler, esq. M.P.

At Haslar-st. Gosport, aged 84, Mrs. Mary Cribb. Aged 49, Henry Robert Edgar, esq. M.R.C.S. eldest son of the late Capt. Henry Edgar, formerly of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Aged 82, Major-General Vincent Edward Eyre. He was appointed Cornet 6th Dragoons 1794; Lieut. 1795; Lieut. and Capt. Horse Grenadiers 1799; brevet Major 1811; Lieut.-Colonel 1819; Colonel 1837; Major-General 1846. He had retired on full pay.

At Dunton-green, in Kent, aged 76, Richard Croft Greenway, a retired Comm. R.N. He entered the service in 1800 on board the *Syren* 22; was afterwards midshipman of the *Melampus* 26 and *Ville de Paris* 110, and in the latter was made Lieutenant 1805. He was afterwards Lieut. of the *Avon* sloop, from which he invalided in 1808, and had since been on half-pay.

At Bacton, Suffolk, aged 70, Maria Stiggall, housekeeper to the Rev. Mr. Barker, brutally murdered during the absence of the family at church. Her Majesty's Government has offered a reward of 200*l.* for the apprehension of the murderer.

At Putney, aged 77, Wm. Tinkler, esq. In Camberwell-grove, aged 35, William Baker Young, assistant surgeon 73d Regt. son of the late David Young, esq. of Cornhill, Abercrombie-shire.

May 9. At his son's, Norwich, aged 54, Joseph Bending, esq. of Bradwell Grove, Suffolk.

In Grosvenor-pl. aged 79, the Hon. Susan Hall, widow of John Cornwall, esq. of Hendon, Middlesex, and dau. of Admiral Alan 1st Lord Gardner. She was married in 1794.

At New Buckenham, Norfolk, in his 89th year, Mr. John Gall, who had resided there from his birth, and filled the offices of high bailiff and churchwarden of that place for upwards of fifty years.

At Pelham-crescent, Brompton, Madame Feron (Glossop, widow of Joseph Glossop).

Aged 81, Rebecca, relict of Joseph Gratton, esq. of Chesterfield.

At Poole, aged 67, Mr. W. Hawkins, many years governor of the gaol.

At Ramscote, aged 55, Daniel Hooper, esq.

At Caynton House, Shropshire, aged 77, Frances-Elizabeth, relict of Wm. Horton, esq. late Capt. in 6th Foot.

In Finsbury-sq. aged 60, Robert Jeffs, esq.

At New Bond-st. aged 88, Robert Owen, esq.

At Exmouth, John Prettyjohn, esq.

Aged 72, Wm. Gilyard Scarth, esq. of Edmondstone Hall, Cheltenham, formerly of Gipton Lodge, near Leeds.

At Brighton, aged 17, Agnes, second dau. of Rear-Adm. Sir James Stirling.

At Glossop, aged 45, E. W. Thompson, esq. solicitor, clerk of the county courts of Glossop and Congleton, clerk to the magistrates, deputy coroner for the High Peak district, &c.

In her 6th year, Mademoiselle Evelyn Van de Weyer, second dau. of his Excellency the Belgian Minister.

May 10. At Walmer, Kent, aged 47, John Thomas Bridges, esq.

At Clapham, Margaret, relict of Major Robert Clarke, R.M.

At North-bank, Regent's-park, Wm. Cumming, esq. Deputy Commissary Gen.

In Kentish-town, aged 78, Mr. Joseph Farrant, vestry clerk of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields upwards of 20 years.

In Acacia-road, St. John's-wood, Miss Fleming, eldest dau. of the late Mr. C. Fleming, of Knowles'-court, Doctors'-commons.

Aged 51, Charles Fleetwood Hewitt, esq. of Cavneybank House, Dudley.

At Exeter, aged 27, John-Bidlake, youngest son of Joseph Mountford, esq.

At Chichester, aged 75, the relict of William Raper, esq.

At Leamington, aged 78, Samuel E. Steward, esq. late Lieut.-Colonel of the Warwickshire Militia.

May 11. At Newmarket, Emma-Maryanne-Grace, eldest surviving dau. of the late Henry Cosby, esq. formerly of the King's Dragoon Guards, and niece of Mrs. Wilder, of Carlton rectory, Camb.

At Bath, Victorine-Almira-Durell, dau. of Edward Harwood, esq. Capt. in 2nd Somerset Militia.

At Clapham-common, Henrietta, widow of Richard Walter Synnot, esq. barrister-at-law, only son by the second marriage of Sir Walter Synnot, of Ballymoier, Ireland. She was the fifth dau. of the late Henry Thornton, esq. M.P. by Mary-Anne, dau. of Joseph Sykes, esq. of West Ella, co. York.

She was married in 1836, and left a widow in 1841.

At Walbottle House, Northumb. the residence of her son-in-law Archibald G. Potter, esq. aged 79, Mrs. Toppin.

May 12. In Suffolk-st. Pall-mall, aged 52, Henry John Campbell, esq.

Aged 65, Mary, relict of Major-Gen. Thomas Carey.

William Haigh, esq. of the Shay, Halifax, and of Grainsby Hall, Lincolnsh. a Justice of the peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

At Plymouth, aged 69, Harriette-Jane, widow of Capt. Halloran, R.M.

At Coln St. Dennis, Glouc. aged 68, John Howse Millington Howse, esq.

Aged 72, Wm. Light, esq. of Queen-st. Cheapside.

At Brenchley, Kent, aged 61, T. B. Marchant, esq.

In Queen-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 73, John Moon, esq.

At the vicarage-house, King's Somborne, Hants, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Charles Nicoll.

At Cadogan-pl. aged 79, the Right Hon. Charlotte Theodosia Lady Riversdale. She was the 6th dau. of St. Leger 1st Viscount Doneraile, was married in 1799 to William 2d Lord Riversdale, and left his widow, without issue, in 1848.

Aged 61, Eliza, widow of Thomas Stooks, esq. of Bedford-place, Russell-square.

At Stoke Newington, aged 57, William Aycough Wilkinson, esq.

May 13. At Leominster, Thomas Davies, esq. barrister-at-law, Deputy-Lieut. of the co. of Hereford, and an active magistrate of the borough. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 16, 1812.

At Sheffield, Ellen, wife of S. Hague, esq.

At Birmingham, aged 78, Mr. John Jelf, formerly of Bushley, only brother to the late Sir Jas. Jelf.

May 14. At Diss, aged 76, William Miles, esq. Aged 68, Alfred Smith, esq. of Earl's Colne.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
April 30 .	507	357	223	—	1087	536	551	1622
May 7 .	561	355	239	3	1158	599	559	1574
„ 14 .	546	348	204	1	1099	594	505	1676
„ 21 .	504	383	195	10	1092	607	485	1570

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, MAY 20.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
44 7	31 5	18 8	29 8	35 5	33 3

PRICE OF HOPS, MAY 23.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 8*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MAY 20.

Hay, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 14*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, MAY 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, MAY 23.
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Beasts
Veal	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs
Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	22,740 Pigs
		330

COAL MARKET, MAY 20.

Walls Ends, &c. 16*s.* 6*d.* to 30*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 15*s.* 9*d.* to 17*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 49*s.* 3*d.* Yellow Russia, 48*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 26, to May 25, 1853, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm.				Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.				Weather.	
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		Barom.
Apr. 26	40	48	38	29, 68	cldy. fair, rn.	May 11	50	52	43	30, 06	fair, cloudy
27	46	34	40	, 72	do. do.	12	50	55	44	29, 97	do. do. rain
28	49	51	39	, 79	do. do.	13	48	53	47	, 99	do. do.
29	40	45	45	, 64	rain	14	45	59	47	, 99	do. do.
30	51	58	46	, 69	fair, cloudy	15	53	59	52	, 82	do. do. do.
M. 1	55	63	47	, 88	do.	16	53	63	52	, 71	do. do. litng.
2	55	61	51	, 74	do.	17	57	63	50	, 68	do. do.
3	52	56	52	, 77	constant rain	18	58	68	52	, 88	do. do.
4	51	55	45	30, 07	rain, cloudy	19	58	67	48	, 95	do. do.
5	53	59	53	, 10	fair	20	52	60	49	30, 04	do. do.
6	52	59	46	29, 95	cloudy	21	51	60	47	, 05	do. do.
7	43	39	37	, 59	rain, snow	22	59	65	53	, 07	do. do.
8	36	48	39	, 61	cdy.f.sn.r.sn.	23	59	68	58	, 05	do. do.
9	45	48	40	, 47	rn. snow, hail	24	62	68	53	29, 99	do. do.
10	47	51	45	, 89	cloudy, rain	25	63	70	56	, 74	do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

April & May	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 1/4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.	
28 227 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	103 1/4	6	—	116	262	38 40	pm. 3	7 pm.	
29 227 1/2	100	100	103 3/4	6	—	116	—	37 30	pm. 7	2 pm.	
30 228	100	100	103 3/4	6	—	—	262	28 25	par. 4	pm.	
3 228	100 1/2	100 1/2	103 3/4	6	99 1/2	115 1/2	262 1/2	23 29	pm. par. 5	pm.	
4 228	100 1/2	100	103 3/4	6	100	—	262 1/2	31	pm. 1	5 pm.	
5 228 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	103 3/4	6	—	115	261	32	pm. 1	5 pm.	
6 228	100 1/2	100 1/2	103 3/4	—	100 1/2	115 1/2	262	27 31	pm. par. 2	pm.	
7 228	100 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2	—	99 1/2	—	—	27 32	pm. par. 4	pm.	
9 229	100 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2	—	—	—	263	28 32	pm. par. 5	pm.	
10	100 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2	6	99 1/2	114 1/2	—	27	pm. par.	par.	
11 229	100	100 1/2	103 1/2	6	99 1/2	114 1/2	—	25	pm. par.	par.	
12 228 1/2	100	100	103 1/2	6	100	—	—	29 25	pm. 4	pm. par.	
13	100	100	103 1/2	6	99 1/2	—	262	39	pm. par. 4	pm.	
14 228 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2	5 1/2	99 1/2	—	—	30	pm. 2	6 pm.	
16 229	99 1/2	100	102 1/2	—	99 1/2	—	—	25	pm. 6	2 pm.	
17	99 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2	6	99 1/2	114	—	—	3	pm. 1	dis.
18 229	99 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2	5 1/2	—	115 1/2	263	29 25	pm. 1	dis. 3	pm.
19 229 1/2	99 1/2	100	102 1/2	—	99 1/2	113 1/2	263	25 30	pm. par. 3	pm.	
20 230	100 1/2	100	102 1/2	6	100	—	263	30 25	pm. par. 3	pm.	
21	100 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2	—	99 1/2	—	—	30	pm. 1	dis. 3	pm.
23 229	100	100 1/2	102 1/2	6	99 1/2	—	263	25 29	pm. 2	dis. par.	
24 230	100	100	102 1/2	6	99 1/2	—	264	25	pm. 3	dis. par.	
25 229	100 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	—	25 30	pm. par.	par.	
26 230	100	100 1/2	102 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	263	—	2	dis. 1	pm.
27 230	100	100 1/2	102 1/2	6	99 1/2	116	264	30	pm. par. 1	pm.	

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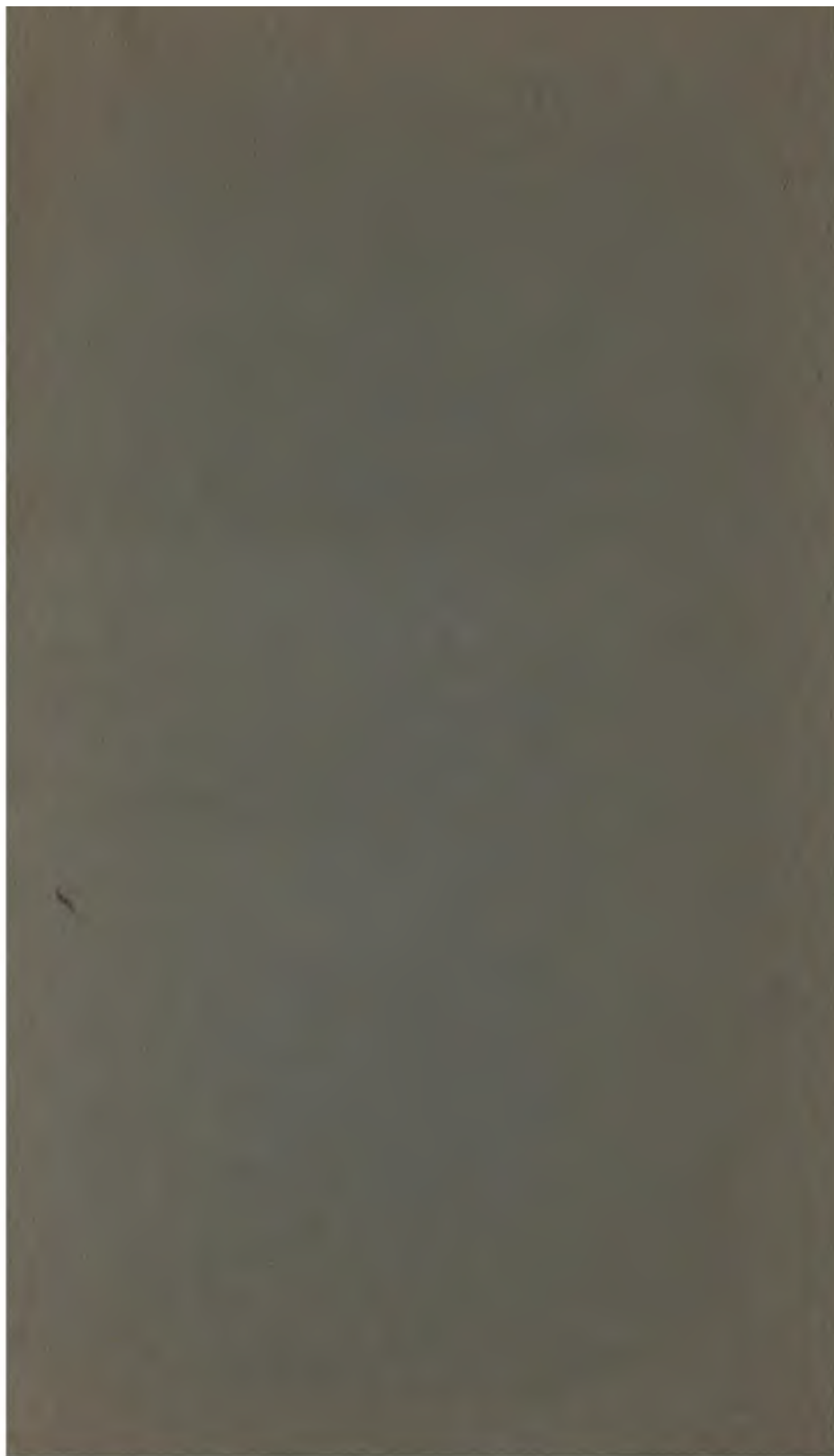
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